

SEI INSTITUTIONAL MANAGED TRUST

Global Managed Volatility Fund
Real Estate Fund
(the “Funds”)

Supplement dated July 27, 2021
to the Statement of Additional Information (“SAI”) dated January 31, 2021,
as amended on July 2, 2021

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

The SAI is hereby amended and supplemented to revise the Total \$ Amount of Brokerage Commissions Paid to Affiliated Brokers for each Fund.

Accordingly, under the section titled “Portfolio Transactions,” under the sub-section entitled “Brokerage Selection,” the rows for the Global Managed Volatility Fund and the Real Estate Fund are hereby deleted and replaced with the following:

Fund	Total \$ Amount of Brokerage Commissions Paid (000)			Total \$ Amount of Brokerage Commissions Paid to Affiliated Brokers (000)			% of Total Brokerage Commissions Paid to Affiliated Brokers	% of Total Brokerage Transactions Effected Through Affiliated Brokers
	2018	2019	2020	2018	2019	2020	2020	2020
Global Managed Volatility Fund . .	\$494	\$359	\$350	\$24	\$6	\$—	0%	0%
Real Estate Fund	\$192	\$147	\$213	\$ 1	\$1	\$ 1	1%	7%

There are no other changes to the SAI.

PLEASE RETAIN THIS SUPPLEMENT FOR FUTURE REFERENCE

SEI INSTITUTIONAL MANAGED TRUST

Small Cap Fund
Small Cap Value Fund
Tax-Managed Small/Mid Cap Fund
(the “Funds”)

Supplement Dated July 2, 2021
to the Statement of Additional Information (“SAI”) dated January 31, 2021, as amended on
July 2, 2021

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

The SAI is hereby amended and supplemented to reflect the following changes to the Funds.

Change in Portfolio Management of the Funds

Snow Capital Management, L.P. no longer serves as a sub-adviser to the Funds. As such, all references to Snow Capital Management, L.P. are hereby deleted from the SAI.

In addition, on the cover page of the SAI, “Easterly Investment Partners LLC” is added in the appropriate alphabetical order thereof.

In addition, under the section titled “The Adviser and Sub-Advisers,” under the heading titled “The Sub-Advisers,” the following text is hereby added in the appropriate alphabetical order thereof:

EASTERLY INVESTMENT PARTNERS LLC—Easterly Investment Partners LLC (“EIP”) serves as a Sub-Adviser to a portion of the assets of the Small Cap, Small Cap Value and Tax-Managed Small/Mid Cap Funds. EIP is a Delaware limited liability company founded in 2019, but with roots dating back to 1982.

In addition, under the same section, under the heading titled “Portfolio Management,” the following text is hereby added in the appropriate alphabetical order thereof:

EIP

Compensation. SIMC pays EIP a fee based on the assets under management of the Small Cap, Small Cap Value and Tax-Managed Small/Mid Cap Funds as set forth in an investment sub-advisory agreement between EIP and SIMC. EIP pays its investment professionals out of its total revenues and other resources, including the sub-advisory fees earned with respect to the Small Cap, Small Cap Value and Tax-Managed Small/Mid Cap Funds. The following information relates to the period ended March 31, 2021.

EIP’s Senior Portfolio Managers and Portfolio Managers are paid a competitive base salary, a discretionary bonus, and are, or will, be equity holders of the firm. Approximately one-third to one-half of their overall compensation is tied to a subjective analysis of their respective products’ performance as well as the overall profitability of the firm. EIP’s Senior Analysts and Analysts are paid a competitive base salary and a discretionary bonus that is based on their individual performance relative to expectations and the overall profitability of the firm. Approximately one-third to one-half of their overall compensation is bonus.

Key EIP employees have, after meeting certain performance objectives, an option to participate in direct equity ownership. All EIP Portfolio Managers and Senior Analysts are designated as key employees. All EIP equity holders are required to enter into employment agreements, which include non-compete provisions.

EIP attempts to benchmark compensation and benefits with other firms in the industry and/or market. EIP’s objective is to provide total cash compensation that is competitive on a national basis and supplement with equity awards to provide long term incentive and retention.

Ownership of Fund Shares. As of March 31, 2021, EIP’s portfolio managers did not beneficially own any shares of the Small Cap, Small Cap Value and Tax-Managed Small/Mid Cap Funds.

Other Accounts. As of March 31, 2021, in addition to the Small Cap, Small Cap Value and Tax-Managed Small/Mid Cap Funds, EIP's 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)
Joshua Schachter, CFA	1	\$25.3	0	\$0	391	\$816.0
Philip Greenblatt, CFA	1	\$25.3	0	\$0	132	\$655.5

None of these accounts are subject to a performance-based advisory fee.

Conflicts of Interest. A conflict of interest may arise as a result of the portfolio managers being responsible for multiple accounts, including the Small Cap, Small Cap Value and Tax-Managed Small/Mid Cap Funds which may have different investment guidelines and objectives. In addition to the Small Cap, Small Cap Value and Tax-Managed Small/Mid Cap Funds, these accounts may include accounts of registered investment companies, private pooled investment vehicles and other accounts. In particular, this conflict of interest may arise as a result of EIP's management of the Small Cap, Small Cap Value and Tax-Managed Small/Mid Cap Funds and other accounts, which, in theory, may allow EIP to allocate investment opportunities in a way that favors other accounts over the Small Cap, Small Cap Value and Tax-Managed Small/Mid Cap Funds. This conflict of interest may be exacerbated to the extent that EIP or the portfolio manager receive, or expect to receive, greater compensation from their management of the other accounts (some of which receive both a management and incentive fee) than the Small Cap, Small Cap Value and Tax-Managed Small/Mid Cap Funds. EIP (or its members, employees and affiliates) may give advice or take action with respect to the other accounts that differs from the advice given with respect to the Small Cap, Small Cap Value and Tax-Managed Small/Mid Cap Funds. To the extent a particular investment is suitable for both the Small Cap, Small Cap Value and Tax-Managed Small/Mid Cap Funds and the other accounts, such investments will be allocated between the Small Cap, Small Cap Value and Tax-Managed Small/Mid Cap Funds and the other accounts in a manner that EIP determines is fair and equitable under the circumstances to all clients, including Small Cap, Small Cap Value and Tax-Managed Small/Mid Cap Funds.

To address and manage these potential conflicts of interest, EIP has adopted compliance policies and procedures to allocate investment opportunities and to ensure that each of their clients is treated on a fair and equitable basis. Such policies and procedures include, but are not limited to, trade allocation and trade aggregation policies, portfolio manager assignment practices and oversight by investment management and the Compliance team.

There are no other changes to the SAI.

PLEASE RETAIN THIS SUPPLEMENT FOR FUTURE REFERENCE

SEI INSTITUTIONAL MANAGED TRUST

Mid-Cap Fund (the "Fund")

Supplement Dated July 2, 2021 to the Statement of Additional Information ("SAI") dated January 31, 2021

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

The SAI is hereby amended and supplemented to reflect the following changes to the Fund.

Change in Portfolio Management of the Fund

QMA LLC no longer serves as a sub-adviser to the Fund. As such, all references to QMA LLC are hereby deleted from the SAI.

In addition, under the section titled "Investment Objectives and Policies," under the heading titled "Mid-Cap Fund," the third paragraph thereunder is hereby deleted and replaced with the following:

The Fund currently uses multiple Sub-Advisers to manage the Fund's portfolio under the general supervision of SIMC. In managing the Fund's assets, the Sub-Advisers select stocks of companies that have low price-earnings and price-book ratios, but that also have high sustainable growth levels and the probability of high positive earning revisions. In addition to common stocks, the Fund's investments in equity securities include preferred stocks, securities of small capitalization companies and, to a lesser extent, REITs and securities of large capitalization companies. Any remaining assets may be invested in equity securities of larger, more established companies, investment grade fixed income securities or money market securities. The Fund may also borrow money, invest in illiquid securities, when-issued and delayed-delivery securities and shares of other investment companies, and lend its securities to qualified borrowers.

In addition, under the section titled "The Adviser and Sub-Advisers," under the heading titled "The Sub-Advisers," under the sub-heading titled "LMCG Investments, LLC," the paragraph thereunder is hereby deleted and replaced with the following:

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

In addition, under the same heading, under the sub-heading titled "Los Angeles Capital Management LLC.," the paragraph thereunder is hereby deleted and replaced with the following:

Los Angeles Capital Management LLC ("Los Angeles Capital") serves as a Sub-Adviser to a portion of the assets of the Small Cap and Mid-Cap Funds. 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.

In addition, under the same section, under the heading titled "Portfolio Management," under the sub-heading titled "LMCG," the paragraphs thereunder are hereby deleted and replaced with the following:

LMCG

Compensation. SIMC pays LMCG a fee based on the assets under management of the Small Cap and Mid-Cap Funds as set forth in an investment sub-advisory agreement between LMCG and SIMC. LMCG pays its investment professionals out of its total revenues and other resources, including the sub-advisory fees earned with respect to the Small Cap and Mid-Cap Funds. The following information relates to the period ended March 31, 2021.

Portfolio managers and other investment team members at LMCG are compensated through a combination of base salary and incentive bonus. LMCG's incentive bonus plan for these investment personnel is a revenue-share model based on strategy performance relative to a peer group universe of retail and institutional managers. The incentive formula is based on the strategy's performance rankings within the universe for a blended time period which includes one year, three years, five years and since-inception performance. Incentive bonuses are not calculated on specific client or specific fund assets.

Ownership of Fund Shares. As of March 31, 2021, LMCG's portfolio manager did not beneficially own any shares of the Small Cap and Mid-Cap Funds.

Other Accounts. As of March 31, 2021, LMCG's portfolio manager was 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)
R. Todd Vingers, CFA	7	\$1,775.1	15	\$429.9	53	\$1,340.0
Jay C. Willadsen, CFA	1	\$ 856.4	12	\$282.3	16	\$ 218.9

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

Conflicts of Interest. LMCG's portfolio managers are often responsible for managing one or more funds as well as other accounts, including proprietary accounts, separate accounts and other pooled investment vehicles. A portfolio manager may also manage a separate account or other pooled investment vehicle which may have materially higher fee arrangements than the Small Cap Fund and may also have a performance-based fee. The side-by-side management of these funds and other accounts may raise potential conflicts of interest relating to the allocation of investment opportunities and the aggregation and allocation of trades. LMCG has fiduciary responsibility to manage all client accounts in a fair and equitable manner. It seeks to provide best execution of all securities transactions and aggregate and then allocate securities to client accounts in a fair and timely manner. Similarly, trading in securities by LMCG personnel for their own accounts potentially could conflict with the interest of clients. LMCG has policies and procedures in place to detect, monitor and resolve these and other potential conflicts of interest that are inherent to its business as a registered investment adviser.

In addition, under the same heading, under the sub-heading titled "Los Angeles Capital," the paragraphs thereunder are hereby deleted and replaced with the following:

Los Angeles Capital

Compensation. SIMC pays Los Angeles Capital a fee based on the assets under management of the Small Cap and Mid-Cap Funds as set forth in an investment sub-advisory agreement between Los Angeles Capital and SIMC. Los Angeles Capital pays its investment professionals out of its total revenues and other resources, including the sub-advisory fees earned with respect to the Small Cap and Mid-Cap Funds. The following information relates to the period ended March 31, 2021.

Los Angeles Capital's portfolio managers participate in a competitive compensation program that is aimed at attracting and retaining talented employees with an emphasis on disciplined risk management, ethics and compliance-centered behavior. No component of Los Angeles Capital's compensation policy or payment scheme is tied directly to the performance of one or more client portfolios or funds.

Each of Los Angeles Capital's portfolio managers receives a base salary fixed from year to year. In addition, portfolio managers participate in the Los Angeles Capital's profit sharing plan. The aggregate amount of the contribution to Los Angeles Capital's profit sharing plan is based on overall firm profitability with amounts paid to individual employees based on their relative overall compensation. Each of the portfolio managers also is a shareholder of Los Angeles Capital and receives compensation based upon Los Angeles Capital's overall profits. Certain portfolio managers are also eligible to receive a discretionary bonus from Los Angeles Capital.

Ownership of Fund Shares. As of March 31, 2021, Los Angeles Capital's portfolio managers did not beneficially own any shares of the Small Cap and Mid-Cap Funds.

Other Accounts. As of March 31, 2021, in addition to the Small Cap and Mid-Cap Funds, Los Angeles Capital's 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)
Hal W. Reynolds, CFA	14	\$8,220	14	\$5,107	49	\$15,458
	1*	\$4,171	4*	\$1,171	7*	\$10,105
Daniel E. Allen, CFA	10	\$3,337	14	\$5,107	35	\$15,440
	0	\$ 0	4*	\$1,171	7*	\$10,105
Kristin Ceglar, CFA	1	\$4,171	4	\$ 709	17	\$11,354
	0	\$ 0	1*	\$ 154	4*	\$ 8,470

* These accounts, which are a subset of the accounts in the preceding row, are subject to a performance-based advisory fee.

Conflicts of Interest. Los Angeles Capital has adopted policies and procedures, including brokerage and trade allocation policies and procedures, which Los Angeles Capital believes are reasonably designed to monitor and prevent the firm from inappropriately favoring one account over another. Procedures adopted by Los Angeles Capital seek to treat all clients fairly and equally over time and to mitigate conflicts among accounts. Client accounts are managed independent of one another in

accordance with client specific mandates, restrictions, and instructions as outlined in the client's investment management agreement, and such restrictions and instructions are monitored for compliance with the client's investment guidelines.

Side-by-side management can result in investment positions or actions taken for one client account that differ from those taken in another client account. Accordingly, one client account can engage in short sales of or take a short position in an investment that at the same time is owned or being purchased long by another client account. These positions and actions can adversely affect or benefit different clients at different times.

Los Angeles Capital manages client accounts that have different investment strategies, objectives, restrictions, constraints, launch dates, and overlapping benchmark constituents. Given these customizations and differences, it is possible that Los Angeles Capital may be purchasing or holding a security for one account and simultaneously selling the same security for another account. However, simultaneously purchasing and selling the same security in the same account ("wash trades") is prohibited. Additionally, it is possible for Los Angeles Capital to purchase or sell the same security for different accounts during the same trading day but at differing execution prices.

The decision as to which accounts participate in an investment opportunity will take into account, among other things, the quantitative model's outlook on the account's strategy, the account's investment guidelines, and risk metrics. Furthermore, global accounts' orders are sent to the market simultaneously subject to prevailing market conditions, client flows, and liquidity. Emerging markets account orders are aggregated during account rebalances, but Los Angeles Capital is not required to do so.

Los Angeles Capital's proprietary optimization-based software for trading client portfolios complements the Los Angeles Capital's approach to stock selection and uses real-time market prices to parse the master ("parent") order lists into a sub-list or "child" order lists, for execution by agency broker. For accounts traded using the firm's trade optimization technology, real-time market prices are the primary creation determinant in each child order. Therefore, names traded for one account (or group of accounts) may result in different execution prices than a name traded for another account (or group of accounts). The firm's trade optimization technology is currently available in the Americas only.

While each client account is managed individually, with trade allocation determined prior to placing each trade with the broker, Los Angeles Capital may, at any given time, purchase or sell the same security in a block that is allocated among multiple accounts. Los Angeles Capital will generally execute transactions for clients on an aggregate basis when it believes that to do so would allow it to obtain best execution and remain consistent with the account's investment guidelines. As such, Los Angeles Capital, from time to time, evaluates account trade lists for sizeable or potentially illiquid transactions that may be aggregated among several concurrent account rebalances. There are a number of variables that can influence a decision to aggregate purchases or sales into a block, including but not limited to, order size, liquidity, client trading directives, regulatory limitations, round lot requirements, and cash flows. When there is decision making on whether to include or exclude certain accounts from a block transaction, there is always the potential for conflicts of interest. Furthermore, the effect of trade aggregation may work on some occasions to the account's disadvantage. Los Angeles Capital's policies and procedures in allocating trades are structured to treat all clients fairly.

Los Angeles Capital is not required to aggregate any particular trade. For example, an account with directed brokerage may not participate in certain block trades.

The firm's strategies predominantly invest in liquid common stocks. Based on a variety of factors including the strategy, guidelines, and turnover goals employed by each account, Los Angeles Capital determines the trading frequency of an account. Most accounts currently trade at least semi-monthly and others may trade more or less frequently depending on such things as turnover goals, market conditions and other factors unique to the strategy or markets in which they are invested. While the firm reserves the right to update its trading strategy, currently, in a typical week, Los Angeles Capital will begin by trading its U.S. strategy accounts followed by its non-U.S. strategy accounts. U.S. strategy account rebalances generally begin on the same day each week, while Non-U.S. strategy account rebalances may be regularly rotated over several days. Los Angeles Capital's proprietary accounts, which are primarily invested in liquid, benchmark securities, may be traded in rotation with client accounts or on a particular day of the week depending on liquidity, size, model constraints, and resource constraints. The order of account rebalances may work on some occasions to the account's advantage or disadvantage.

Los Angeles Capital's portfolio managers manage accounts that are charged a performance-based fee alongside accounts in the same strategy with standard asset-based fee schedules. While performance-based fee arrangements may be viewed as creating an incentive to favor certain accounts over others in the allocation of investment opportunities, Los Angeles Capital has designed and implemented procedures that seek to treat all clients fairly and equally, and to prevent conflicts from influencing the allocation of investment opportunities. Management and performance fees inure to the benefit of Los Angeles Capital as a whole and not to specific individuals or groups of individuals. Further, Los Angeles Capital employs a quantitative investment process which utilizes Los Angeles Capital's proprietary investment model technology to identify securities and construct portfolios.

Los Angeles Capital has adopted a Code of Ethics that includes procedures on ethical conduct and personal trading and requires pre-clearance authorization from both the Trading and Compliance and Regulatory Risk Departments for certain personal security transactions. Nonetheless, because the Code of Ethics in some circumstances would permit employees to invest in the same securities as clients, there is a possibility that employees might benefit from market activity by a client in a security held by

an employee. Employee trading is monitored under the Code of Ethics, and is designed to reasonably identify and prevent conflicts of interest between the firm and its clients. Investment personnel of Los Angeles Capital or its affiliate may be permitted to be commercially or professionally involved with an issuer of securities. There is a potential risk that Los Angeles Capital personnel may place their own interests (resulting from outside employment/directorships) ahead of the interests of Los Angeles Capital clients. Before engaging in any outside business activity, employees must obtain approval of the CCO as well as other personnel. Any potential conflicts of interest from such involvement are monitored for compliance with Los Angeles Capital's Code of Ethics. The Code of Ethics also governs employees giving or accepting gifts and entertainment.

There are no other changes to the SAI.

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SEI-F-1342 (07/21)

STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

SEI INSTITUTIONAL MANAGED TRUST

Large Cap Fund

Ticker Symbols: Class F—SLGAX,
Class I—Not Open, Class Y—SLYCX

Large Cap Value Fund

Ticker Symbols: Class F—TRMVX,
Class I—SEUIX, Class Y—SVAYX

Large Cap Growth Fund

Ticker Symbols: Class F—SELCX,
Class I—SPGIX, Class Y—SLRYX

Large Cap Index Fund

Ticker Symbol: Class F—SLGFX

Tax-Managed Large Cap Fund

Ticker Symbols: Class F—TMLCX,
Class Y—STLYX

S&P 500 Index Fund

Ticker Symbols: Class F—SSPIX,
Class I—SPIIX

Small Cap Fund

Ticker Symbols: Class F—SLLAX,
Class I—Not Open, Class Y—SMYFX

Small Cap Value Fund

Ticker Symbols: Class F—SESVX,
Class I—SMVIX, Class Y—SPVYX

Small Cap Growth Fund

Ticker Symbols: Class F—SSCGX,
Class I—SPWIX, Class Y—SMAYX

Tax-Managed Small/Mid Cap Fund

Ticker Symbols: Class F—STMSX,
Class Y—STMPX

Mid-Cap Fund

Ticker Symbols: Class F—SEMCX,
Class I—SIPIX, Class Y—SFDYX

U.S. Managed Volatility Fund

Ticker Symbols: Class F—SVOAX,
Class I—SEVIX, Class Y—SUSYX

Global Managed Volatility Fund

Ticker Symbols: Class F—SVTAX,
Class I—SGMIX, Class Y—SGLYX

Tax-Managed Managed Volatility Fund

Ticker Symbols: Class F—TMMAX,
Class Y—STVYX

Tax-Managed International Managed Volatility Fund

Ticker Symbol: Class F—SMINX;
Class Y—SIMYX

Real Estate Fund

Ticker Symbols: Class F—SETAX,
Class I—SEIRX, Class Y—SREYX

Core Fixed Income Fund

Ticker Symbols: Class F—TRLVX,
Class I—SCXIX, Class Y—SCFYX

High Yield Bond Fund

Ticker Symbols: Class F—SHYAX,
Class I—SEIYX, Class Y—SIYYX

Conservative Income Fund

Ticker Symbol: Class F—COIAX;
Class Y—COIYX

Tax-Free Conservative Income Fund

Ticker Symbol: Class F—TFCAX;
Class Y—TFCYX

Real Return Fund

Ticker Symbols: Class F—SRAAX,
Class I—SSRIX, Class Y—SRYRX

Dynamic Asset Allocation Fund

Ticker Symbols: Class F—SDYAX;
Class Y—SDYYX

Multi-Strategy Alternative Fund

Ticker Symbol: Class F—SMSAX,
Class Y—SMUYX

Administrator:

SEI Investments Global Funds Services

Distributor:

SEI Investments Distribution Co.

Adviser:

SEI Investments Management Corporation

Sub-Advisers:

Acadian Asset Management LLC	LMCG Investments, LLC
Ares Management LLC	Los Angeles Capital Management LLC
ArrowMark Partners	LSV Asset Management
Benefit Street Partners L.L.C.	Martingale Asset Management L.P.
BlackRock Advisors, LLC	Mar Vista Investment Partners, LLC
Brandywine Global Investment Management, LLC	McKinley Capital Management, LLC
Brigade Capital Management, LP	MetLife Investment Management, LLC
Cardinal Capital Management, L.L.C.	Metropolitan West Asset Management, LLC
CenterSquare Investment Management LLC	Mountaineer Partners Management, LLC
Ceredex Value Advisors LLC	Parametric Portfolio Associates LLC
Coho Partners, Ltd.	Putnam Investment Management, LLC
Copeland Capital Management, LLC	QMA LLC
EAM Investors, LLC	Ramius Advisors, LLC
Emso Asset Management Limited	Rice Hall James & Associates, LLC
Fiera Capital Inc.	Schafer Cullen Capital Management Inc
Fred Alger Management, LLC	Snow Capital Management L.P.
Global Credit Advisers, LLC	SSGA Funds Management, Inc.
Hillsdale Investment Management Inc.	T. Rowe Price Associates, Inc.
Jackson Creek Investment Advisors LLC	Wells Capital Management Incorporated
Jennison Associates LLC	Western Asset Management Company, LLC
J.P. Morgan Investment Management Inc.	Western Asset Management Company Limited
Kettle Hill Capital Management, LLC	

This **Statement of Additional Information** is not a prospectus. It is intended to provide additional information regarding the activities and operations of SEI Institutional Managed Trust (the “Trust”) and should be read in conjunction with the Trust’s Class F, Class I and Class Y Shares prospectuses (the “Prospectuses”), each dated January 31, 2021.

The Prospectuses 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 September 30, 2020, including notes thereto and the report of the Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm thereon, are incorporated herein by reference from the Trust’s 2020 Annual Report. Shareholder reports are available online or by calling 1-800-DIAL-SEI. Unless you have elected to receive paper copies of 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.

January 31, 2021

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January 31, 2021

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
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

<u>Term</u>	<u>Definition</u>
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 Institutional Managed Trust (the “Trust”) is an open-end management investment company that offers shares of diversified and non-diversified portfolios (only Real Estate Fund is non-diversified). The Trust was established as a Massachusetts business trust pursuant to an Agreement and Declaration of Trust dated October 17, 1986. The Agreement and Declaration of Trust permits the Trust to offer separate series (“portfolios”) of units of beneficial interest (“shares”) and separate classes of shares of such portfolios. Shareholders may purchase shares in certain portfolios through separate classes. Class F, Class I and Class Y Shares may be offered, which may provide for variations in transfer agent fees, shareholder servicing fees, administrative servicing fees, dividends and certain voting rights. Except for differences among the classes pertaining to shareholder servicing, administrative servicing, distribution, voting rights, dividends and transfer agent expenses, each share of each portfolio represents an equal proportionate interest in that portfolio with each other share of that portfolio.

This Statement of Additional Information (“SAI”) relates to the following portfolios: Large Cap, Large Cap Value, Large Cap Growth, Large Cap Index, Tax-Managed Large Cap, S&P 500 Index, Small Cap, Small Cap Value, Small Cap Growth, Tax-Managed Small/Mid Cap, Mid-Cap, U.S. Managed Volatility, Global Managed Volatility, Tax-Managed Managed Volatility, Tax-Managed International Managed Volatility, Real Estate, Core Fixed Income, High Yield Bond, Conservative Income, Tax-Free Conservative Income, Real Return, Dynamic Asset Allocation and Multi-Strategy Alternative Funds (each, a “Fund” and, together, the “Funds”), including all classes of the Funds.

The investment adviser, SEI Investments Management Corporation (“SIMC” or the “Adviser”) and investment sub-advisers (each, a “Sub-Adviser” and, together, the “Sub-Advisers”) to the Funds are referred to collectively as the “advisers.”

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

LARGE CAP FUND—The investment objective of the Large Cap Fund is long-term growth of capital and income. There can be no assurance that the Fund will achieve its investment objective.

Under normal circumstances, the Large Cap Fund will invest at least 80% of its net assets (plus the amount of any borrowings for investment purposes) in equity securities of large companies. For purposes of this Fund, a large company is a company with a market capitalization in the range of companies in the Russell 1000 Index (between \$634.8 million and \$2.3 trillion as of December 31, 2020) at the time of purchase. The market capitalization range and the composition of the Russell 1000 Index are subject to change. These securities may include common stocks, preferred stocks, warrants, ADRs, REITs and ETFs. The Fund may also, to a lesser extent, invest in common and preferred stocks of small capitalization companies. The Fund may invest up to 20% of its assets in foreign securities.

The Fund uses a multi-manager approach, relying primarily on a number of Sub-Advisers with differing investment philosophies and strategies to manage portions of the Fund’s portfolio under the general supervision of SIMC. Assets of the Fund not allocated to Sub-Advisers are managed directly by SIMC. In managing its portion of the Fund’s assets, SIMC or each Sub-Adviser may apply a variety of quantitative and/or fundamental investment styles. A quantitative investment style generally involves a systematic or rules-based approach to selecting investments based on specific measurable factors. A fundamental investment style generally involves selecting investments through research and analysis of financial statements, relevant industry and economic data, or other characteristics.

The Fund implements the investment recommendations of SIMC and its Sub-Advisers through the use of an overlay manager appointed by SIMC. Each Sub-Adviser and SIMC provides a model portfolio to the overlay manager on an ongoing basis that represents that Sub-Adviser’s or SIMC’s recommendation as to the securities to be purchased, sold or retained by the Fund. The overlay manager then constructs a portfolio for the Fund that represents the aggregation of the model portfolios of the Sub-Advisers and SIMC, with the weighting of each Sub-Adviser’s model in the total portfolio determined by SIMC.

Pursuant to direction from SIMC, the overlay manager has limited authority to vary from the models. For example, SIMC may direct the overlay manager to adjust the portfolio to implement SIMC's forward looking views regarding various portfolio characteristics or factors, or for risk management purposes. The overlay manager may also vary the portfolio implementation to seek trading cost efficiencies, loss harvesting, portfolio rebalancing or other portfolio construction objectives as directed by SIMC.

The Sub-Advisers may engage in short sales in an amount up to 20% of the Fund's value (measured at the time of investment) in an attempt to capitalize on equity securities that they believe will underperform the market or their peers. When the Sub-Advisers sell securities short, they may use the proceeds from the sales to purchase long positions in additional equity securities that they believe will outperform the market or their peers. This strategy may effectively result in the Fund having a leveraged investment portfolio, which results in greater potential for loss.

The Fund may purchase shares of ETFs to gain exposure to a particular portion of the market while awaiting an opportunity to purchase shares of securities or other instruments directly. Pursuant to orders issued by the SEC to certain ETF complexes and procedures approved by the Board, the Fund may invest in such ETFs in excess of the limitations otherwise imposed by the federal securities laws, provided that the Fund otherwise complies with the conditions of the applicable SEC orders, as they may be amended, and any other investment limitations applicable to the Fund.

The particular ETF complexes in which the Fund may invest and additional information about the limitations of such investments are further described under the heading "Exchange-Traded Funds" in the sub-section "Investment Companies" of the "Description of Permitted Investments and Risk Factors" section below.

LARGE CAP VALUE FUND—The investment objective of the Large Cap Value Fund is long-term growth of capital and income. There can be no assurance that the Fund will achieve its investment objective.

Under normal circumstances, the Large Cap Value Fund will invest at least 80% of its net assets (plus the amount of any borrowings for investment purposes) in equity securities of large companies. The Fund will primarily seek to purchase securities believed to be attractively valued in relation to various measures which may include earnings, capital structure or return on invested capital. For purposes of this Fund, a large company is a company with a market capitalization in the range of companies in the Russell 1000 Value Index (between \$634.8 million and \$1.2 trillion as of December 31, 2020) at the time of purchase. The market capitalization range and the composition of the Russell 1000 Value Index are subject to change. The Fund will invest primarily in common stocks, preferred stocks, warrants, ADRs, REITs and ETFs. The Fund may also, to a lesser extent, invest in common and preferred stocks of small capitalization companies. The Fund may invest up to 20% of its assets in foreign securities.

The Fund uses a multi-manager approach, relying primarily on a number of Sub-Advisers with differing investment philosophies and strategies to manage portions of the Fund's portfolio under the general supervision of SIMC. Assets of the Fund not allocated to Sub-Advisers are managed directly by SIMC. In managing its portion of the Fund's assets, SIMC or each Sub-Adviser may apply a variety of quantitative and/or fundamental investment styles. A quantitative investment style generally involves a systematic or rules-based approach to selecting investments based on specific measurable factors. A fundamental investment style generally involves selecting investments through research and analysis of financial statements, relevant industry and economic data, or other characteristics.

The Fund implements the investment recommendations of SIMC and its Sub-Advisers through the use of an overlay manager appointed by SIMC. Each Sub-Adviser and SIMC provides a model portfolio to the overlay manager on an ongoing basis that represents that Sub-Adviser's or SIMC's recommendation as to the securities to be purchased, sold or retained by the Fund. The overlay manager then constructs a portfolio for the Fund that represents the aggregation of the model portfolios of the Sub-Advisers and SIMC, with the weighting of each Sub-Adviser's model in the total portfolio determined by SIMC.

Pursuant to direction from SIMC, the overlay manager has limited authority to vary from the models. For example, SIMC may direct the overlay manager to adjust the portfolio to implement SIMC's forward looking views regarding various portfolio characteristics or factors, or for risk management purposes. The overlay manager may also vary the portfolio implementation to seek trading cost efficiencies, loss harvesting, portfolio rebalancing or other portfolio construction objectives as directed by SIMC.

The Fund may invest in securities of foreign issuers. The Fund may only invest in equity securities if they are listed on registered exchanges or actively traded in the over-the-counter market and in ADRs traded on registered exchanges or on the National Association of Securities Dealers Automated Quotations ("NASDAQ").

Any remaining assets may be invested in other equity securities and in investment grade fixed income securities. The Fund may also borrow money, invest in illiquid securities, when-issued and delayed delivery securities, receipts, shares of REITs and shares of other investment companies, and lend its securities to qualified borrowers.

The Fund may purchase shares of ETFs to gain exposure to a particular portion of the market while awaiting an opportunity to purchase shares of securities or other instruments directly. Pursuant to orders issued by the SEC to certain ETF complexes and procedures approved by the Board, the Fund may invest in such ETFs in excess of the limitations otherwise imposed by the federal securities laws, provided that the Fund otherwise complies with the conditions of the applicable SEC orders, as they may be amended, and any other investment limitations applicable to the Fund. The particular ETF complexes in which the Fund may invest and additional information about the limitations of such investments are further described under the heading "Exchange-Traded Funds" in the sub-section "Investment Companies" of the "Description of Permitted Investments and Risk Factors" section below.

LARGE CAP GROWTH FUND—The investment objective of the Large Cap Growth Fund is capital appreciation. There can be no assurance that the Fund will achieve its investment objective.

Under normal circumstances, the Large Cap Growth Fund will invest at least 80% of its net assets (plus the amount of any borrowings for investment purposes) in equity securities of large companies. The Fund will primarily seek to purchase securities believed to have attractive growth and appreciation potential. For purposes of this Fund, a large company is a company with a market capitalization in the range of companies in the Russell 1000 Growth Index (between \$1.8 billion and \$2.3 trillion as of December 31, 2020) at the time of purchase. The market capitalization range and the composition of the Russell 1000 Growth Index are subject to change. The Fund will invest primarily in common stocks, preferred stocks, warrants, ADRs, REITs and ETFs. The Fund may also, to a lesser extent, invest in common and preferred stocks of small capitalization companies. The Fund may invest up to 20% of its assets in foreign securities.

The Fund uses a multi-manager approach, relying primarily on a number of Sub-Advisers with differing investment philosophies and strategies to manage portions of the Fund's portfolio under the general supervision of SIMC. Assets of the Fund not allocated to Sub-Advisers are managed directly by SIMC. In managing its portion of the Fund's assets, SIMC or each Sub-Adviser may apply a variety of quantitative and/or fundamental investment styles. A quantitative investment style generally involves a systematic or rules-based approach to selecting investments based on specific measurable factors. A fundamental investment style generally involves selecting investments through research and analysis of financial statements, relevant industry and economic data, or other characteristics.

The Fund implements the investment recommendations of SIMC and its Sub-Advisers through the use of an overlay manager appointed by SIMC. Each Sub-Adviser and SIMC provides a model portfolio to the overlay manager on an ongoing basis that represents that Sub-Adviser's or SIMC's recommendation as to the securities to be purchased, sold or retained by the Fund. The overlay manager then constructs a portfolio for the Fund that represents the aggregation of the model portfolios of the Sub-Advisers and SIMC, with the weighting of each Sub-Adviser's model in the total portfolio determined by SIMC.

Pursuant to direction from SIMC, the overlay manager has limited authority to vary from the models. For example, SIMC may direct the overlay manager to adjust the portfolio to implement SIMC's forward looking views regarding various portfolio characteristics or factors, or for risk management purposes. The overlay manager may also vary the portfolio implementation to seek trading cost efficiencies, loss harvesting, portfolio rebalancing or other portfolio construction objectives as directed by SIMC.

The Fund may invest in securities of foreign issuers and in ADRs traded on registered exchanges or on NASDAQ, as well as ADRs not traded on an established exchange.

LARGE CAP INDEX FUND—The Fund seeks to track performance of a benchmark index that measures the investment return of large-capitalization stocks. The Fund is managed using a passive investment approach designed to track, before fees and expenses, the performance of the Russell 1000 Index. Under normal circumstances, the Fund will invest substantially all of its assets (at least 80% of its net assets, plus the amount of any borrowings for investment purposes) in securities (mostly common stocks) of companies that are included in the Russell 1000 Index. The Russell 1000 Index measures the performance of the large-cap segment of the U.S. equity universe and includes approximately 1000 of the largest securities based on their market capitalization. As of December 31, 2020, the market capitalization of the companies included in the Russell 1000 Index ranged from \$634.8 million to \$2.3 trillion. The market capitalization range and the composition of the Russell 1000 Index are subject to change.

The Fund's Sub-Adviser selects the Fund's securities under the general supervision of SIMC. The Sub-Adviser's passive investment strategy seeks to track, before fees and expenses, the return of the index, and therefore differs from an "active" investment strategy where an investment manager buys and sells securities based on its own economic, market or financial analyses. The Sub-Adviser generally will attempt to invest in securities composing the Russell 1000 Index in approximately the same proportions as they are represented in the Russell 1000 Index. In some cases, it may not be possible or practicable to purchase all of the securities composing the Russell 1000 Index or to hold them in the same weightings as they are represented in the Russell 1000 Index (*i.e.*, among other reasons, the Fund could experience high volumes of cash flows or a particular security could be difficult to obtain). In those circumstances, the Sub-Adviser may purchase a sampling of stocks in the Russell 1000 Index in proportions expected to replicate generally the performance of the Russell 1000 Index as a whole and may also use futures contracts to obtain exposure to the equity markets or to a particular security.

The Sub-Adviser may sell securities that are represented in the Russell 1000 Index or purchase securities that are not represented in the Russell 1000 Index, prior to or after their removal or addition to the Russell 1000 Index.

The Fund's investment performance will depend on the Fund's tracking of the Russell 1000 Index and the performance of the Russell 1000 Index. The Fund's ability to replicate the performance of the Russell 1000 Index will depend to some extent on the size and timing of cash flows into and out of the Fund, as well as on the level of the Fund's expenses. Due to these differences, the Fund's performance generally will not be identical to that of the Russell 1000 Index.

TAX-MANAGED LARGE CAP FUND—The investment objective of the Tax-Managed Large Cap Fund is to achieve high long-term after-tax returns for its shareholders. There can be no assurance that the Fund will achieve its investment objective.

Under normal circumstances, the Tax-Managed Large Cap Fund will invest at least 80% of its net assets (plus the amount of any borrowings for investment purposes) in equity securities of large companies. For purposes of this Fund, a large company is a company with a market capitalization in the range of companies in the Russell 1000 Index (between \$634.8 million and \$2.3 trillion as of December 31, 2020) at the time of purchase. The market capitalization range and the composition of the Russell 1000 Index are subject to change. The Fund will invest primarily in common stocks, preferred stocks, warrants, ADRs, REITs and ETFs. The Fund may also, to a lesser extent, invest in common and preferred stocks of small capitalization companies. The Fund may invest up to 20% of its assets in foreign securities.

The Fund uses a multi-manager approach, relying primarily on a number of Sub-Advisers with differing investment philosophies and strategies to manage portions of the Fund's portfolio under the general supervision of SIMC. Assets of the Fund not allocated to Sub-Advisers are managed directly by SIMC. In managing its portion of the Fund's assets, SIMC or each Sub-Adviser may apply a variety of quantitative and/or fundamental investment styles. A quantitative investment style generally involves a systematic or rules-based approach to selecting investments based on specific measurable factors. A fundamental investment style generally involves selecting investments through research and analysis of financial statements, relevant industry and economic data, or other characteristics.

The Fund is designed for long-term taxable investors, including high net worth individuals. The Fund seeks to manage the impact of taxes through the use of a Sub-Adviser that acts as an overlay manager implementing the portfolio recommendations of the Sub-Advisers. Each Sub-Adviser and SIMC provides a model portfolio to the overlay manager on an ongoing basis that represents that Sub-Adviser's or SIMC's recommendation as to the securities to be purchased, sold or retained by the Fund. The overlay manager constructs a portfolio for the Fund that represents the aggregation of the model portfolios of the other Sub-Advisers, with the weighting of each Sub-Adviser's model in the total portfolio determined by SIMC. The overlay manager implements the portfolio consistent with that represented by the aggregation of the model portfolios, with limited authority to vary from such aggregation, primarily for the purpose of seeking efficient tax management of the Fund's securities transactions. The overlay manager may also, to a lesser extent, deviate from such aggregation for the purposes of risk management and transaction cost management. The overlay manager seeks to manage the impact of taxes by, among other things, selling stocks with the highest tax cost first, opportunistically harvesting losses and deferring recognition of taxable gains, where possible. Although the Fund seeks to minimize tax consequences to investors by using a tax overlay model, it will likely earn taxable income and gains from time to time. SIMC may also direct the overlay manager to adjust the portfolio to implement SIMC's forward looking views regarding various portfolio characteristics or factors, or for risk management purposes. The overlay manager may also vary the portfolio implementation to seek trading cost efficiencies, portfolio rebalancing or other portfolio construction objectives as directed by SIMC.

The Fund's exposure to losses during stock market declines may be higher than that of other funds that do not follow a general policy of avoiding sales of highly-appreciated securities.

The Fund may purchase shares of ETFs to gain exposure to a particular portion of the market while awaiting an opportunity to purchase shares of securities or other instruments directly. Pursuant to orders issued by the SEC to certain ETF complexes and procedures approved by the Board, the Fund may invest in such ETFs in excess of the limitations otherwise imposed by the federal securities laws, provided that the Fund otherwise complies with the conditions of the applicable SEC orders, as they may be amended, and any other investment limitations applicable to the Fund. The particular ETF complexes in which the Fund may invest and additional information about the limitations of such investments are further described under the heading "Exchange-Traded Funds" in the sub-section "Investment Companies" of the "Description of Permitted Investments and Risk Factors" section below.

S&P 500 INDEX FUND—The S&P 500 Index Fund seeks to provide investment results that correspond to the aggregate price and dividend performance of the securities in the Standard & Poor's 500 Composite Stock Price Index ("S&P 500 Index"). There can be no assurance that the Fund will achieve its investment objective.

The Fund invests substantially all of its assets in index stocks and other securities listed in the S&P 500 Index, as well as securities that it expects to be added to the S&P 500 Index. The Fund's investment results are expected to correspond to the aggregate price and dividend performance of the S&P 500 Index before the fees and expenses of the Fund. The Fund's policy is to be fully invested in common stocks and other securities included in the S&P 500 Index, and it is expected that cash reserve items would normally be less than 10% of net assets. The equity securities in which the Fund invests are common stocks, preferred stocks, securities convertible into common stock, futures, ETFs, REITs and ADRs. The Fund may also: (i) engage in swap transactions; (ii) invest in U.S. dollar-denominated obligations or securities

of foreign issuers; (iii) purchase shares of REITs; (iv) invest a portion of its assets in securities of foreign companies located in developed foreign countries; (v) invest a portion of its assets in securities of small capitalization companies; and (vi) invest cash reserves in securities issued by the U.S. Government, its agencies or instrumentalities, bankers' acceptances, commercial paper rated at least A-1 by S&P and/or Prime-1 by Moody's, certificates of deposit and repurchase agreements involving such obligations although such investments will not be used for defensive purposes.

The Fund may enter into stock index futures contracts to maintain adequate liquidity to meet its redemption demands while maximizing the level of the Fund's assets that are tracking the performance of the S&P 500 Index, provided that the value of these contracts does not exceed 20% of the Fund's total assets. The Fund may only purchase those stock index futures contracts—such as futures contracts on the S&P 500 Index—that are likely to closely replicate the performance of the S&P 500 Index. The Fund also can sell such futures contracts in order to close out a previously established position. The Fund will not enter into any stock index futures contract for the purpose of speculation, and will only enter into contracts traded on national securities exchanges with standardized maturity dates. The Fund may use futures contracts to obtain exposure to the equity market during high volume periods of investment into the Fund.

The Fund may lend a portion of its assets to qualified institutions for the purpose of realizing additional income. The Fund may invest in illiquid securities; however, not more than 10% of its total assets will be invested in such instruments. The Fund may enter into forward commitments, or purchase securities on a when-issued or delayed delivery basis.

The Fund may purchase shares of ETFs to gain exposure to a particular portion of the market while awaiting an opportunity to purchase shares of securities or other instruments directly. Pursuant to orders issued by the SEC to certain ETF complexes and procedures approved by the Board, the Fund may invest in such ETFs in excess of the limitations otherwise imposed by the federal securities laws, provided that the Fund otherwise complies with the conditions of the applicable SEC orders, as they may be amended, and any other investment limitations applicable to the Fund. The particular ETF complexes in which the Fund may invest and additional information about the limitations of such investments are further described under the heading "Exchange-Traded Funds" in the sub-section "Investment Companies" of the "Description of Permitted Investments and Risk Factors" section below.

The Fund's ability to replicate the performance of the S&P 500 Index will depend to some extent on the size and timing of cash flows into and out of the Fund, as well as on the level of the Fund's expenses. Adjustments made to accommodate cash flows will track the S&P 500 Index to the maximum extent possible, and may result in brokerage expenses for the Fund. Over time, the correlation between the performance of the Fund and the S&P 500 Index is expected to be over 0.95. A correlation of 1.00 would indicate perfect correlation, which would be achieved when the net asset value of the Fund, including the value of its dividend and capital gains distributions, increased or decreased in exact proportion to changes in the S&P 500 Index.

An investment in shares of the Fund involves risks similar to those of investing in a portfolio consisting of the common stocks and other securities of some or all of the companies included in the S&P 500 Index.

The weightings of securities in the S&P 500 Index are based on each security's relative total market value, *i.e.*, market price per share times the number of shares outstanding. Because of this weighting, approximately 50% of the S&P 500 Index is currently composed of stocks of the 50 largest companies in the S&P 500 Index, and the S&P 500 Index currently represents over 60% of the market value of all U.S. common stocks listed on the New York Stock Exchange ("NYSE").

The Fund does not seek to "beat" the markets it tracks and does not seek temporary defensive positions when markets appear overvalued. SSGA Funds Management, Inc. ("SSGA FM"), the Fund's Sub-Adviser, makes no attempt to "manage" the Fund in the traditional sense (*i.e.*, by using economic, financial or market analyses). The adverse financial situation of a company usually will not result in the elimination of a security from the Fund. However, an investment may be removed from the Fund if, in the judgment of

SSGA FM, the merit of the investment has been substantially impaired by extraordinary events or adverse financial conditions. Furthermore, administrative adjustments may be made in the Fund from time to time because of mergers, changes in the composition of the S&P 500 Index and similar reasons. In certain circumstances, SSGA FM may exercise discretion in determining whether to exercise warrants or rights issued in respect to Fund securities or whether to tender Fund securities pursuant to a tender or exchange offer.

Use of S&P Trade Name. The S&P 500 Index Fund is not sponsored, endorsed, sold or promoted by S&P. S&P makes no representation or warranty, express or implied, to the purchasers of the Fund or any member of the public regarding the advisability of investing in index funds generally or the Fund specifically or the ability of the S&P 500 Index to track general stock market performance. S&P's only relationship to the Trust, as licensee, is the licensing of certain trademarks and trade names of S&P and of the S&P 500 Index, which is determined, composed and calculated by S&P without regard to the Trust or the Fund. S&P has no obligation to take the needs of the Trust or the shareholders of the Fund into consideration in determining, composing or calculating the S&P 500 Index. S&P is not responsible for and has not participated in the determination of, the timing of, prices at, or quantities of the Fund to be issued or in the determination or calculation of the equation by which the Fund is to be converted into cash. S&P has no obligation or liability in connection with the administration, marketing or trading of the Fund.

S&P DOES NOT GUARANTEE THE ACCURACY AND/OR THE COMPLETENESS OF THE S&P 500 INDEX OR ANY DATA INCLUDED THEREIN. S&P MAKES NO WARRANTY, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, AS TO RESULTS TO BE OBTAINED BY THE FUND, SHAREHOLDERS OF THE FUND, OR ANY OTHER PERSON OR ENTITY FROM THE USE OF THE S&P 500 INDEX OR ANY DATA INCLUDED THEREIN IN CONNECTION WITH THE RIGHTS LICENSED HEREUNDER OR FOR ANY OTHER USE. S&P MAKES NO EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, AND HEREBY DISCLAIMS ALL WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE OR USE WITH RESPECT TO THE S&P 500 INDEX OR ANY DATA INCLUDED THEREIN. WITHOUT LIMITING ANY OF THE FOREGOING, IN NO EVENT SHALL S&P HAVE ANY LIABILITY FOR ANY SPECIAL, PUNITIVE, INDIRECT, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING LOST PROFITS), EVEN IF NOTIFIED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGES.

SMALL CAP FUND—The investment objective of the Small Cap Fund is capital appreciation. There can be no assurance that the Fund will achieve its investment objective.

Under normal circumstances, the Small Cap Fund will invest at least 80% of its net assets (plus the amount of any borrowings for investment purposes) in equity securities (both common and preferred stocks) of small companies, including ETFs based on small capitalization indexes and securities of REITs. For purposes of this Fund, a small company is a company with a market capitalization in the range of companies in the Russell 2000 Index (between \$43 million and \$13.4 billion as of December 31, 2020), as determined at the time of purchase. The market capitalization range and the composition of the Russell 2000 Index are subject to change. The Fund may also invest in warrants and, to a lesser extent, in securities of large capitalization companies. Due to its investment strategy, the Fund may buy and sell securities and other instruments frequently.

The Fund uses a multi-manager approach, relying primarily upon a number of Sub-Advisers with differing investment philosophies to manage portions of the Fund's portfolio under the general supervision of SIMC. Assets of the Fund not allocated to Sub-Advisers are managed directly by SIMC. In managing its portion of the Fund's assets, SIMC or each Sub-Adviser may apply a variety of quantitative and/or fundamental investment styles. A quantitative investment style generally involves a systematic or rules-based approach to selecting investments based on specific measurable factors. A fundamental investment style generally involves selecting investments through research and analysis of financial statements, relevant industry and economic data, or other characteristics.

The Fund implements the investment recommendations of SIMC and certain of its Sub-Advisers through the use of an overlay manager appointed by SIMC. Each applicable Sub-Adviser and SIMC provide a model portfolio to the overlay manager on an ongoing basis that represents that Sub-Adviser's or SIMC's

recommendation as to the securities to be purchased, sold or retained by the Fund. The overlay manager then constructs a portfolio for its portion of the Fund that represents the aggregation of the model portfolios of the applicable Sub-Advisers and SIMC, with the weighting of each Sub-Adviser's model in the total portfolio determined by SIMC.

Pursuant to direction from SIMC, the overlay manager has limited authority to vary from the models. For example, SIMC may direct the overlay manager to adjust the portfolio to implement SIMC's forward looking views regarding various portfolio characteristics or factors, or for risk management purposes. The overlay manager may also vary the portfolio implementation to seek trading cost efficiencies, loss harvesting, portfolio rebalancing or other portfolio construction objectives as directed by SIMC.

The Fund may invest a portion of its assets in U.S. Treasury securities, equity securities of small capitalization companies located in either developed or emerging foreign countries, warrants, ADRs, certificates of deposit and time deposits, convertible securities, PIPES and securities sold in the over-the-counter market.

The Fund may purchase shares of ETFs to gain exposure to a particular portion of the market while awaiting an opportunity to purchase shares of securities or other instruments directly. Pursuant to orders issued by the SEC to certain ETF complexes and procedures approved by the Board, the Fund may invest in such ETFs in excess of the limitations otherwise imposed by the federal securities laws, provided that the Fund otherwise complies with the conditions of the applicable SEC orders, as they may be amended, and any other investment limitations applicable to the Fund. The particular ETF complexes in which the Fund may invest and additional information about the limitations of such investments are further described under the heading "Exchange-Traded Funds" in the sub-section "Investment Companies" of the "Description of Permitted Investments and Risk Factors" section below.

SMALL CAP VALUE FUND—The investment objective of the Small Cap Value Fund is capital appreciation. There can be no assurance that the Fund will achieve its investment objective.

Under normal circumstances, the Small Cap Value Fund will invest at least 80% of its net assets (plus the amount of any borrowings for investment purposes) in equity securities of small companies. The Fund will primarily seek to purchase securities believed to be attractively valued in relation to various measures, which may include earnings, capital structure or return on invested capital. For purposes of this Fund, a small company is a company with a market capitalization in the range of companies in the Russell 2000 Index (between \$43 million and \$13.4 billion as of December 31, 2020), as determined at the time of purchase. The market capitalization range and the composition of the Russell 2000 Index are subject to change. The Fund's investments in equity securities may include common and preferred stocks, warrants, and, to a lesser extent, REITs, ETFs and securities of large capitalization companies. Due to its investment strategy, the Fund may buy and sell securities and other instruments frequently.

The Fund uses a multi-manager approach, relying primarily upon a number of Sub-Advisers to manage portions of the Fund's portfolio under the general supervision of SIMC. Assets of the Fund not allocated to Sub-Advisers are managed directly by SIMC. In managing its portion of the Fund's assets, SIMC or each Sub-Adviser may apply a variety of quantitative and/or fundamental investment styles. A quantitative investment style generally involves a systematic or rules-based approach to selecting investments based on specific measurable factors. A fundamental investment style generally involves selecting investments through research and analysis of financial statements, relevant industry and economic data, or other characteristics.

The Fund implements the investment recommendations of SIMC and its Sub-Advisers through the use of an overlay manager appointed by SIMC. Each Sub-Adviser and SIMC provides a model portfolio to the overlay manager on an ongoing basis that represents that Sub-Adviser's or SIMC's recommendation as to the securities to be purchased, sold or retained by the Fund. The overlay manager then constructs a portfolio for the Fund that represents the aggregation of the model portfolios of the Sub-Advisers and SIMC, with the weighting of each Sub-Adviser's model in the total portfolio determined by SIMC.

Pursuant to direction from SIMC, the overlay manager has limited authority to vary from the models. For example, SIMC may direct the overlay manager to adjust the portfolio to implement SIMC's forward looking views regarding various portfolio characteristics or factors, or for risk management purposes. The overlay manager may also vary the portfolio implementation to seek trading cost efficiencies, loss harvesting, portfolio rebalancing or other portfolio construction objectives as directed by SIMC.

The Fund may invest a portion of its assets in U.S. Treasury securities, equity securities of small capitalization companies located in either developed or emerging foreign countries, warrants, ADRs, certificates of deposit and time deposits, convertible securities, PIPES and securities sold in the over-the-counter market.

The Fund may invest in securities of foreign issuers and in ADRs traded on registered exchanges or on NASDAQ. Any remaining assets may be invested in investment grade fixed income securities or equity securities of larger, more established companies that the Fund's Sub-Advisers believe are appropriate in light of the Fund's objective. The Fund may also borrow money, invest in illiquid securities, when-issued and delayed-delivery securities, shares of REITs and shares of other investment companies, and lend its securities to qualified borrowers.

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

The Fund may purchase shares of ETFs to gain exposure to a particular portion of the market while awaiting an opportunity to purchase shares of securities or other instruments directly. Pursuant to orders issued by the SEC to certain ETF complexes and procedures approved by the Board, the Fund may invest in such ETFs in excess of the limitations otherwise imposed by the federal securities laws, provided that the Fund otherwise complies with the conditions of the applicable SEC orders, as they may be amended, and any other investment limitations applicable to the Fund. The particular ETF complexes in which the Fund may invest and additional information about the limitations of such investments are further described under the heading "Exchange-Traded Funds" in the sub-section "Investment Companies" of the "Description of Permitted Investments and Risk Factors" section below.

SMALL CAP GROWTH FUND—The investment objective of the Small Cap Growth Fund is long-term capital appreciation. There can be no assurance that the Fund will achieve its investment objective.

Under normal circumstances, the Small Cap Growth Fund will invest at least 80% of its net assets (plus the amount of any borrowings for investment purposes) in equity securities of small companies. The Fund will primarily seek to purchase securities believed to have attractive growth and appreciation potential. For purposes of this Fund, a small company is a company with a market capitalization in the range of companies in the Russell 2000 Index (between \$43 million and \$13.4 billion as of December 31, 2020), as determined at the time of purchase. The market capitalization range and the composition of the Russell 2000 Index are subject to change. The Fund's investments in equity securities may include common and preferred stocks, warrants and, to a lesser extent, REITs, ETFs and securities of large capitalization companies. Due to its investment strategy, the Fund may buy and sell securities and other instruments frequently. To a limited extent, the Fund may loan its portfolio securities through a securities lending agent.

The Fund uses a multi-manager approach, relying primarily upon a number of Sub-Advisers to manage portions of the Fund's portfolio under the general supervision of SIMC. Assets of the Fund not allocated to as Sub-Adviser are managed directly by SIMC. In managing its portion of the Fund's assets, SIMC or each Sub-Adviser may apply a variety of quantitative and/or fundamental investment styles. A quantitative investment style generally involves a systematic or rules-based approach to selecting investments based on specific measurable factors. A fundamental investment style generally involves selecting investments through research and analysis of financial statements, relevant industry and economic data, or other characteristics.

The Fund implements the investment recommendations of SIMC and its Sub-Advisers through the use of an overlay manager appointed by SIMC. Each Sub-Adviser and SIMC provides a model portfolio to

the overlay manager on an ongoing basis that represents that Sub-Adviser's or SIMC's recommendation as to the securities to be purchased, sold or retained by the Fund. The overlay manager then constructs a portfolio for the Fund that represents the aggregation of the model portfolios of the Sub-Advisers and SIMC, with the weighting of each Sub-Adviser's model in the total portfolio determined by SIMC.

Pursuant to direction from SIMC, the overlay manager has limited authority to vary from the models. For example, SIMC may direct the overlay manager to adjust the portfolio to implement SIMC's forward looking views regarding various portfolio characteristics or factors, or for risk management purposes. The overlay manager may also vary the portfolio implementation to seek trading cost efficiencies, loss harvesting, portfolio rebalancing or other portfolio construction objectives as directed by SIMC.

The Fund may invest a portion of its assets in U.S. Treasury securities, equity securities of small capitalization companies located in either developed or emerging foreign countries, warrants, ADRs, certificates of deposits and time deposits, convertible securities, private investment in PIPES and securities sold in the over-the-counter market.

The Fund may also invest in securities of foreign issuers. The Fund may only invest in equity securities if they are listed on registered exchanges or actively traded in the over-the-counter market and in ADRs traded on registered exchanges or on NASDAQ.

Any remaining assets may be invested in equity securities of more established companies that the Sub-Advisers believe may offer strong capital appreciation potential due to their relative market position, anticipated earnings growth, changes in management or other similar opportunities. The Fund may also borrow money, invest in illiquid securities, when-issued and delayed-delivery securities, shares of REITs and shares of other investment companies, and lend its securities to qualified borrowers.

For temporary defensive purposes, the Fund may invest all or a portion of its assets in common stocks of larger, more established companies and in investment grade fixed income securities.

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

The Fund may purchase shares of ETFs to gain exposure to a particular portion of the market while awaiting an opportunity to purchase shares of securities or other instruments directly. Pursuant to orders issued by the SEC to certain ETF complexes and procedures approved by the Board, the Fund may invest in such ETFs in excess of the limitations otherwise imposed by the federal securities laws, provided that the Fund otherwise complies with the conditions of the applicable SEC orders, as they may be amended, and any other investment limitations applicable to the Fund. The particular ETF complexes in which the Fund may invest and additional information about the limitations of such investments are further described under the heading "Exchange-Traded Funds" in the sub-section "Investment Companies" of the "Description of Permitted Investments and Risk Factors" section below.

TAX-MANAGED SMALL/MID CAP FUND—The investment objective of the Tax-Managed Small/Mid Cap Fund is to achieve high long-term after-tax returns for its shareholders. There can be no assurance that the Fund will achieve its investment objective.

Under normal circumstances, the Fund will invest at least 80% of its net assets (plus the amount of any borrowings for investment purposes) in equity securities of small and medium capitalization companies, including ETFs. For purposes of this Fund, a small or medium capitalization company is a company with a market capitalization in the range of companies in the Russell 2500 Index (between approximately \$43 million and \$31.6 billion as of December 31, 2020) at the time of purchase. The market capitalization range and the composition of the Russell 2500 Index are subject to change. The Fund's investments in equity securities may include common and preferred stocks, warrants and, to a lesser extent, REITs, ETFs and securities of large capitalization companies. To a limited extent, the Fund may loan its portfolio securities through a securities lending agent.

The Fund uses a multi-manager approach, relying primarily on a number of Sub-Advisers with differing investment philosophies and strategies to manage portions of the Fund's portfolio under the general

supervision of SIMC. Assets of the Fund not allocated to Sub-Advisers are managed directly by SIMC. In managing its portion of the Fund's assets, SIMC or each Sub-Adviser may apply a variety of quantitative and/or fundamental investment styles. A quantitative investment style generally involves a systematic or rules-based approach to selecting investments based on specific measurable factors. A fundamental investment style generally involves selecting investments through research and analysis of financial statements, relevant industry and economic data, or other characteristics. Due to its investment strategy, the Fund may buy and sell securities and other instruments frequently.

The Fund implements the investment recommendations of SIMC and its Sub-Advisers through the use of an overlay manager appointed by SIMC. Each Sub-Adviser and SIMC provides a model portfolio to the overlay manager on an ongoing basis that represents that Sub-Adviser's or SIMC's recommendation as to the securities to be purchased, sold or retained by the Fund. The overlay manager then constructs a portfolio for the Fund that represents the aggregation of the model portfolios of the Sub-Advisers and SIMC, with the weighting of each Sub-Adviser's model in the total portfolio determined by SIMC.

Pursuant to direction from SIMC, the overlay manager has limited authority to vary from the models. For example, SIMC may also direct the overlay manager to adjust the portfolio to implement SIMC's forward looking views regarding various portfolio characteristics or factors, or for risk management purposes. The overlay manager may also vary the portfolio implementation to seek trading cost efficiencies, loss harvesting, portfolio rebalancing or other portfolio construction objectives as directed by SIMC.

The Fund is designed for long-term taxable investors, including high net worth individuals. The Fund is managed to minimize tax consequences to investors, but will likely earn taxable income and gains from time to time. In addition to the use of the overlay manager described above, the Fund seeks to achieve favorable after-tax returns for its shareholders in part by minimizing the taxes they incur in connection with the Fund's realization of investment income and capital gains. If this strategy is carried out, the Fund can be expected to distribute relatively low levels of taxable investment income.

The Fund's exposure to losses during stock market declines may be higher than that of other funds that do not follow a general policy of avoiding sales of highly-appreciated securities.

The Fund may purchase shares of ETFs to gain exposure to a particular portion of the market while awaiting an opportunity to purchase shares of securities or other instruments directly. Pursuant to orders issued by the SEC to certain ETF complexes and procedures approved by the Board, the Fund may invest in such ETFs in excess of the limitations otherwise imposed by the federal securities laws, provided that the Fund otherwise complies with the conditions of the applicable SEC orders, as they may be amended, and any other investment limitations applicable to the Fund. The particular ETF complexes in which the Fund may invest and additional information about the limitations of such investments are further described under the heading "Exchange-Traded Funds" in the sub-section "Investment Companies" of the "Description of Permitted Investments and Risk Factors" section below.

MID-CAP FUND—The investment objective of the Mid-Cap Fund is long-term capital appreciation. There can be no assurance that the Fund will achieve its investment objective.

Under normal circumstances, the Fund will invest at least 80% of its net assets (plus the amount of any borrowings for investment purposes) in equity securities of medium-sized companies, including ETFs. For purposes of this Fund, a medium-sized company is a company with a market capitalization in the range of companies in the Russell Midcap Index (between approximately \$635.8 million and \$59.7 billion as of December 31, 2020) at the time of purchase. The market capitalization range and the composition of the Russell Mid-Cap Index are subject to change.

The Fund currently uses a Sub-Adviser, and may use multiple Sub-Advisers to manage the Fund's portfolio under the general supervision of SIMC. In managing the Fund's assets, the Sub-Advisers select stocks of companies that have low price-earnings and price-book ratios, but that also have high sustainable growth levels and the probability of high positive earning revisions. In addition to common stocks, the Fund's investments in equity securities include preferred stocks, securities of small capitalization companies

and, to a lesser extent, REITs and securities of large capitalization companies. Any remaining assets may be invested in equity securities of larger, more established companies, investment grade fixed income securities or money market securities. The Fund may also borrow money, invest in illiquid securities, when-issued and delayed-delivery securities and shares of other investment companies, and lend its securities to qualified borrowers.

For temporary defensive purposes, when SIMC or the Sub-Advisers determine that market conditions warrant, the Fund may invest all or a portion of its assets in equity securities of larger companies.

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

The Fund may purchase shares of ETFs to gain exposure to a particular portion of the market while awaiting an opportunity to purchase shares of securities or other instruments directly. Pursuant to orders issued by the SEC to certain ETF complexes and procedures approved by the Board, the Fund may invest in such ETFs in excess of the limitations otherwise imposed by the federal securities laws, provided that the Fund otherwise complies with the conditions of the applicable SEC orders, as they may be amended, and any other investment limitations applicable to the Fund. The particular ETF complexes in which the Fund may invest and additional information about the limitations of such investments are further described under the heading "Exchange-Traded Funds" in the sub-section "Investment Companies" of the "Description of Permitted Investments and Risk Factors" section below.

U.S. MANAGED VOLATILITY FUND—The investment objective of the U.S. Managed Volatility Fund is capital appreciation with less volatility than the broad U.S. equity markets. There can be no assurance that the Fund will achieve its investment objective.

Under normal circumstances, the U.S. Managed Volatility Fund will invest at least 80% of its net assets (plus the amount of any borrowings for investment purposes) in securities of U.S. companies of all capitalization ranges.

These securities may include common stocks, preferred stocks, ETFs and warrants. The Fund may also, to a lesser extent, invest in ADRs, REITs and securities of non-U.S. companies.

The Fund uses a multi-manager approach, relying on a number of Sub-Advisers with differing investment philosophies to manage portions of the Fund's portfolio under the general supervision of SIMC. The Fund seeks to achieve an absolute return of the broad U.S. equity markets, but with a lower absolute volatility. Over the long term, the Fund seeks to achieve a return similar to that of the Russell 3000 Index, but with a lower level of volatility. However, given that the Fund's investment strategy focuses on absolute return and risk, the Fund's sector and market capitalization exposures will typically vary from the index and may cause significant performance deviations relative to the index over shorter-term periods.

The Fund seeks to achieve lower volatility by constructing a portfolio of securities that effectively weighs securities based on their total expected risk and return without regard to market capitalization and industry. The Sub-Advisers may use derivative instruments or other techniques or instruments (e.g., simultaneously taking long and short positions on similar stock securities, long-only or short-only positions) to hedge the Fund against various risks and other factors that affect the portfolio's volatility. The Sub-Advisers may also use these instruments and techniques for non-hedging purposes. The Sub-Advisers may engage in short sales in an amount up to 30% of the Fund's value (measured at the time of investment) in an attempt to capitalize on equity securities that they believe will underperform the market or their peers. When the Sub-Advisers sell securities short, they may use the proceeds from the sales to purchase long positions in additional equity securities that they believe will outperform the market or their peers. This strategy may effectively result in the Fund having a leveraged investment portfolio, which results in greater potential for loss.

The Fund may purchase shares of ETFs to gain exposure to a particular portion of the market while awaiting an opportunity to purchase shares of securities or other instruments directly. Pursuant to orders issued by the SEC to certain ETF complexes and procedures approved by the Board, the Fund may invest

in such ETFs in excess of the limitations otherwise imposed by the federal securities laws, provided that the Fund otherwise complies with the conditions of the applicable SEC orders, as they may be amended, and any other investment limitations applicable to the Fund. The particular ETF complexes in which the Fund may invest and additional information about the limitations of such investments are further described under the heading “Exchange-Traded Funds” in the sub-section “Investment Companies” of the “Description of Permitted Investments and Risk Factors” section below.

GLOBAL MANAGED VOLATILITY FUND—The Global Managed Volatility Fund seeks to provide capital appreciation with less volatility than the broad global equity markets. There can be no assurance that the Fund will achieve its investment objective.

The Global Managed Volatility Fund will typically invest in securities of U.S. and foreign companies of all capitalization ranges. These securities may include common stocks, preferred stocks, warrants, depositary receipts, ETFs and REITs. The Fund also may use futures contracts and forward contracts.

Under normal circumstances, the Fund will invest in at least three countries outside of the U.S., but will typically invest much more broadly. It is expected that at least 40% of the Fund’s assets will be invested in non-U.S. securities. The Fund will invest primarily in companies located in developed countries, but may also invest in companies located in emerging markets.

The Fund uses a multi-manager approach, relying on a number of Sub-Advisers with differing investment philosophies to manage portions of the Fund’s portfolio under the general supervision of SIMC. This approach is intended to manage the risk characteristics of the Fund. The Fund is expected to achieve an absolute return of the broad global equity markets, but with a lower absolute volatility. Over the long term, the Fund seeks to achieve a return similar to that of the MSCI World Index, but with a lower level of volatility. However, given that the Fund’s investment strategy focuses on absolute return and risk, the Fund’s country, sector and market capitalization exposures will typically vary from the index and may cause significant performance deviations relative to the index over shorter-term periods.

The Fund seeks to achieve lower volatility by constructing a portfolio of securities that the Sub-Advisers believe will produce a less volatile return stream to the market. Each Sub-Adviser effectively weighs securities based on their total expected risk and return without regard to market capitalization and industry. The Sub-Advisers may engage in short sales in an amount up to 30% of the Fund’s value (measured at the time of investment) in an attempt to capitalize on equity securities that they believe will underperform the market or their peers. When the Sub-Advisers sell securities short they may use the proceeds from the sales to purchase long positions in additional equity securities that they believe will outperform the market or their peers. This strategy may effectively result in the Fund having a leveraged investment portfolio, which results in greater potential for loss.

In managing the Fund’s currency exposure from foreign securities, the Fund may buy and sell futures or forward contracts on currencies for hedging purposes.

The Fund may purchase shares of ETFs to gain exposure to a particular portion of the market while awaiting an opportunity to purchase shares of securities or other instruments directly. Pursuant to orders issued by the SEC to certain ETF complexes and procedures approved by the Board, the Fund may invest in such ETFs in excess of the limitations otherwise imposed by the federal securities laws, provided that the Fund otherwise complies with the conditions of the applicable SEC orders, as they may be amended, and any other investment limitations applicable to the Fund. The particular ETF complexes in which the Fund may invest and additional information about the limitations of such investments are further described under the heading “Exchange-Traded Funds” in the sub-section “Investment Companies” of the “Description of Permitted Investments and Risk Factors” section below.

TAX-MANAGED MANAGED VOLATILITY FUND—The investment objective of the Tax-Managed Managed Volatility Fund is to maximize after-tax returns, but with a lower level of volatility than the broad U.S. equity markets. There can be no assurance that the Fund will achieve its investment objective.

The Tax-Managed Managed Volatility Fund will typically invest in securities of U.S. companies of all capitalization ranges. These securities may include common stocks, preferred stocks, warrants and ETFs. The Fund may also, to a lesser extent, invest in ADRs, REITs and securities of non-U.S. companies. Although the Fund will be measured against the Russell 3000 Index, the Fund is expected to have significant sector and market capitalization deviations from the index given its focus on absolute risk as opposed to index relative risk. This could lead to significant performance deviations relative to the index over shorter-term periods.

The Fund uses a multi-manager approach, relying on a number of Sub-Advisers with differing investment approaches to manage portions of the Fund's portfolio under the general supervision of SIMC. In managing its portion of the Fund's assets, each Sub-Adviser intends to achieve returns similar to those of the broad U.S. equity markets in a tax-efficient fashion but with a lower level of volatility. The Fund seeks to achieve lower volatility by constructing a portfolio of securities that effectively weighs securities based on their total expected risk and return without regard to market capitalization and industry. This will tend to lead the Fund's Sub-Advisers to construct portfolios with a low beta relative to the overall U.S. equity market. In addition, the Sub-Advisers will look to manage the impact of taxes by controlling portfolio turnover levels, selling stocks with the highest tax cost first and opportunistically harvesting losses to offset gains where possible. The Sub-Advisers may use derivative instruments or other techniques or instruments (e.g., simultaneously taking long and short positions on similar stock securities, long-only or short-only positions) to hedge the Fund against various risks and other factors that affect the portfolio's volatility. The Sub-Advisers may also use these instruments and techniques for non-hedging purposes. The Sub-Advisers may engage in short sales in an amount up to 30% of the Fund's value (measured at the time of investment) in an attempt to capitalize on equity securities that they believe will underperform the market or their peers. When the Sub-Advisers sell securities short they may use the proceeds from the sales to purchase long positions in additional equity securities that they believe will outperform the market or their peers. This strategy may effectively result in the Fund having a leveraged investment portfolio, which results in greater potential for loss.

The Fund may purchase shares of ETFs to gain exposure to a particular portion of the market while awaiting an opportunity to purchase shares of securities or other instruments directly. Pursuant to orders issued by the SEC to certain ETF complexes and procedures approved by the Board, the Fund may invest in such ETFs in excess of the limitations otherwise imposed by the federal securities laws, provided that the Fund otherwise complies with the conditions of the applicable SEC orders, as they may be amended, and any other investment limitations applicable to the Fund. The particular ETF complexes in which the Fund may invest and additional information about the limitations of such investments are further described under the heading "Exchange-Traded Funds" in the sub-section "Investment Companies" of the "Description of Permitted Investments and Risk Factors" section below.

TAX-MANAGED INTERNATIONAL MANAGED VOLATILITY FUND—The investment objective of the Tax-Managed International Managed Volatility Fund is tax-sensitive long-term capital appreciation with less volatility than the broad international equity markets.

Under normal circumstances, the Fund will invest at least 80% of its net assets in non-U.S. equity securities. These securities may include common stocks and REITs of all capitalization ranges. Under normal circumstances, the Fund will invest in securities of issuers that are located in at least three countries outside of the U.S., but will typically invest much more broadly. The Fund will invest primarily in companies located in developed countries.

The Fund seeks to construct, in a tax-sensitive manner, a portfolio of equity securities with lower volatility than the broad international developed equity markets (International Market). Each Sub-Adviser and SIMC, seeks to achieve lower volatility by constructing a portfolio of securities that primarily exhibit a more stable historical or predicted price and earnings behavior (*i.e.* absolute risk), but also take into consideration low correlation attributes and expected returns. Generally, the Fund is likely to underperform in a steeply rising International Market, but seeks to mitigate losses in a falling International Market.

The Fund expects that over the long-term, a lower volatility portfolio will provide returns similar to those of the International Market. Over shorter periods of time, however, due to its focus on absolute risk, the portfolio's country, sector and market capitalization exposures will typically vary from the International Market and it may experience significant performance deviations from the International Market.

The Fund uses a "multi-manager" approach to investing. This means that SIMC selects and oversees a number of Sub-Advisers to manage portions of the Fund's portfolio. Sub-Advisers typically have differing investment philosophies and strategies that they use in managing the portion of the Fund's assets allocated to them by SIMC. Assets of the Fund not allocated to Sub-Advisers are managed directly by SIMC.

The Fund implements the investment recommendations of the Sub-Advisers through the use of an overlay manager appointed by SIMC. Each Sub-Adviser and SIMC provides a model portfolio to the overlay manager on an ongoing basis that represents that Sub-Adviser's or SIMC's recommendation as to the securities to be purchased, sold or retained by the Fund. The overlay manager then constructs a portfolio for the Fund that represents the aggregation of the model portfolios of the Sub-Advisers, with the weighting of each Sub-Adviser's model in the total portfolio determined by SIMC. Pursuant to direction from SIMC, the overlay manager has limited authority to vary from the models, primarily for the purpose of tax management of the Fund's securities transactions. The overlay manager seeks to manage the impact of taxes by, among other things, selling stocks with the highest tax cost first, opportunistically harvesting losses and deferring recognition of taxable gains, where possible.

The Fund considers the security of an issuer to be "non-U.S." if the issuer is domiciled, incorporated, located and/or principally traded in a country other than the U.S. Developed market countries are those countries that are included in a developed markets index by a recognized index provider, or have similar developed characteristics, in each case determined at the time of purchase.

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

REAL ESTATE FUND—The investment objective of the Real Estate Fund is total return, including current income and capital appreciation. There can be no assurance that the Fund will achieve its investment objective.

Under normal circumstances, the Fund will invest at least 80% of its net assets (plus the amount of any borrowings for investment purposes) in equity securities of real estate companies (e.g., common stocks, rights, warrants, ETFs, convertible securities and preferred stocks of REITs and REOCs). Generally, the Fund will invest in real estate companies operating in the United States. The Fund uses a multi-manager approach, relying upon a number of Sub-Advisers to manage portions of the Fund's portfolio under the general supervision of SIMC. Due to its investment strategy, the Fund may buy and sell securities and other instruments frequently.

The Fund may purchase shares of ETFs to gain exposure to a particular portion of the market while awaiting an opportunity to purchase shares of securities or other instruments directly. Pursuant to orders issued by the SEC to certain ETF complexes and procedures approved by the Board, the Fund may invest in such ETFs in excess of the limitations otherwise imposed by the federal securities laws, provided that the Fund otherwise complies with the conditions of the applicable SEC orders, as they may be amended, and any other investment limitations applicable to the Fund. The particular ETF complexes in which the Fund may invest and additional information about the limitations of such investments are further described under the heading "Exchange-Traded Funds" in the sub-section "Investment Companies" of the "Description of Permitted Investments and Risk Factors" section below.

CORE FIXED INCOME FUND—The investment objective of the Core Fixed Income Fund is current income consistent with the preservation of capital. There can be no assurance that the Fund will achieve its investment objective.

Under normal circumstances, the Fund will invest at least 80% of its net assets (plus the amount of any borrowings for investment purposes) in fixed income securities. The Fund will invest primarily in

investment and non-investment grade (junk bond) U.S. corporate and government fixed income securities, including asset-backed securities, mortgage dollar rolls, mortgage-backed securities and securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government and its agencies or instrumentalities. The Fund may invest in securities denominated in either U.S. dollars or foreign currency. Due to its investment strategy, the Fund may buy and sell securities and other instruments frequently. This may result in higher transaction costs and additional capital gains tax liabilities, which may affect the Fund's performance.

The Fund uses a multi-manager approach, relying upon a number of Sub-Advisers with differing investment philosophies to manage portions of the Fund's portfolio under the general supervision of SIMC. Sub-Advisers are selected for their expertise in managing various kinds of fixed income securities, and each Sub-Adviser makes investment decisions based on an analysis of yield trends, credit ratings and other factors in accordance with its particular discipline.

U.S. and foreign fixed income securities, including emerging market, corporate and government fixed income securities, in which the Fund may invest consist of: (i) corporate bonds and debentures, (ii) obligations issued by the U.S. Government, its agencies and instrumentalities, or a foreign government, (iii) municipal securities of issuers located in any of the fifty states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico and other U.S. territories and possessions, consisting of municipal bonds, municipal notes, tax-exempt commercial paper and municipal lease obligations, (iv) receipts involving U.S. Treasury obligations, (v) mortgage-backed securities, (vi) asset-backed securities, (vii) zero coupon, pay-in-kind or deferred payment securities and (viii) securities issued on a when-issued and a delayed-delivery basis, including TBA mortgage-backed securities. Such securities may be denominated in either U.S. dollars or foreign currency.

Any remaining assets may be invested in: (i) interest-only and principal-only components of mortgage-backed securities, (ii) mortgage dollar rolls, (iii) warrants, (iv) money market securities, (v) construction loans, (vi) Yankee obligations and (vii) reverse repurchase agreements and sale buybacks. In addition, the Fund may purchase or write options, futures (including futures on U.S. Treasury obligations and Eurodollar instruments) and options on futures, foreign currency contracts and enter into swap transactions, including caps, collars, floors and swaptions. The Sub-Advisers may engage in currency transactions using futures contracts, foreign currency forward contracts and other derivatives either to seek to hedge the Fund's currency exposure or to enhance the Fund's returns. The Fund may take long and short positions in foreign currencies in excess of the value of the Fund's assets denominated in a particular currency or when the Fund does not own assets denominated in that currency. The Fund will invest primarily in investment grade securities (those rated AAA, AA, A and BBB-). However, the Fund may also invest in non-rated securities or securities rated below investment grade (BB+, B and CCC). The Fund may also borrow money, invest in illiquid securities and shares of other investment companies and lend its securities to qualified borrowers.

The Fund may also invest in futures contracts, forward contracts, options and swaps for speculative or hedging purposes. Futures contracts, forward contracts, options and swaps may be used to synthetically obtain exposure to securities or baskets of securities and to manage the Fund's interest rate duration and yield curve exposure. These derivatives may also be used to mitigate the Fund's overall level of risk and/or the Fund's risk to particular types of securities, currencies or market segments. Interest rate swaps may further be used to manage the Fund's yield spread sensitivity. When the Fund seeks to take an active long or short position with respect to the likelihood of an event of default of a security or basket of securities, the Fund may use credit default swaps. The Fund may buy credit default swaps in an attempt to manage credit risk where the Fund has credit exposure to an issuer, and the Fund may sell credit default swaps to more efficiently gain credit exposure to a security or basket of securities.

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

While each Sub-Adviser chooses securities of different types and maturities, the Fund in the aggregate generally will have a dollar-weighted average duration that is consistent with that of the broad U.S. fixed income market as represented by the Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Aggregate Bond Index. 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. The dollar-weighted average duration of the Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Aggregate Bond Index varies significantly over time, but as of December 31, 2020 it was 6.22 years.

The Fund may purchase shares of ETFs to gain exposure to a particular portion of the market while awaiting an opportunity to purchase shares of securities or other instruments directly. Pursuant to orders issued by the SEC to certain ETF complexes and procedures approved by the Board, the Fund may invest in such ETFs in excess of the limitations otherwise imposed by the federal securities laws, provided that the Fund otherwise complies with the conditions of the applicable SEC orders, as they may be amended, and any other investment limitations applicable to the Fund. The particular ETF complexes in which the Fund may invest and additional information about the limitations of such investments are further described under the heading "Exchange-Traded Funds" in the sub-section "Investment Companies" of the "Description of Permitted Investments and Risk Factors" section below.

HIGH YIELD BOND FUND—The investment objective of the High Yield Bond Fund is to maximize total return. There can be no assurance that the Fund will achieve its investment objective.

Under normal circumstances, the Fund will invest at least 80% of its net assets (plus the amount of any borrowings for investment purposes) in high yield fixed income securities. The Fund will invest primarily in fixed income securities rated below investment grade (junk bonds), including corporate bonds and debentures, convertible and preferred securities, zero coupon obligations and tranches of CDOs and CLOs.

The Fund uses a multi-manager approach, relying on a number of Sub-Advisers with differing investment philosophies to manage portions of the Fund's portfolio under the general supervision of SIMC. Assets of the Fund not allocated to Sub-Advisers are managed directly by SIMC. In managing the Fund's assets, the Sub-Advisers and, to the extent applicable, SIMC, seek to select securities that offer a high current yield as well as total return potential. The Fund seeks to have a portfolio of securities that is diversified as to issuers and industries. The Fund's average weighted maturity may vary but will generally not exceed ten years. There is no limit on the maturity or credit quality of any security in which the Fund may invest. In addition, the Fund may invest in unrated securities.

The Fund may invest in all types of fixed income securities issued by domestic and foreign issuers, including: (i) mortgage-backed securities; (ii) asset-backed securities; (iii) zero coupon, pay-in-kind or deferred payment securities; (iv) variable and floating rate instruments; and (v) Yankee obligations.

Any assets of the Fund not invested in the fixed income securities described above may be invested in: (i) convertible securities; (ii) preferred stocks; (iii) equity securities; (iv) investment grade fixed income securities; (v) money market securities; (vi) securities issued on a when-issued and delayed-delivery basis, including TBA mortgage-backed securities; and (vii) forward foreign currency contracts. The Fund may invest in U.S. dollar-denominated obligations and securities of foreign issuers. In addition, the Fund may purchase or write options, futures and options on futures and enter into swap transactions, including caps, collars, floors, credit default swaps and swaptions. The Fund may invest in ADRs traded on registered exchanges or on NASDAQ. The Fund may also borrow money, invest in illiquid securities and shares of other investment companies, and lend its securities to qualified borrowers.

The advisers may vary the average maturity of the securities in the Fund without limit, and there is no restriction on the maturity of any individual security.

The Fund will invest primarily in securities rated BB, B, CCC, CC, C and D. However, it may also invest in non-rated securities or securities rated investment grade (AAA, AA, A and BBB). The Fund may also invest a portion of its assets in bank loans, which are, generally, non-investment grade (junk bond) floating rate instruments. The Fund may invest in bank loans in the form of participations in the loans or assignments of all or a portion of the loans from third parties.

The Fund may also invest in futures contracts, options and swaps for speculative or hedging purposes. Futures, options and swaps are used to synthetically obtain exposure to securities or baskets of securities and to manage the Fund's interest rate duration and yield curve exposure. These derivatives are also used to mitigate the Fund's overall level of risk and/or the Fund's risk to particular types of securities, currencies or market segments. Interest rate swaps are further used to manage the Fund's yield spread sensitivity. When the Fund seeks to take an active long or short position with respect to the likelihood of an event of default of a security or basket of securities, the Fund may use credit default swaps. The Fund may buy credit default swaps in an attempt to manage credit risk where the Fund has credit exposure to an issuer and the Fund may sell credit default swaps to more efficiently gain credit exposure to such security or basket of securities.

The "Appendix" to this SAI sets forth a description of the bond rating categories of several NRSROs. The ratings established by each NRSRO represent its opinion of the safety of principal and interest payments (and 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. Accordingly, although the Sub-Advisers will consider ratings, they will perform their own analyses and will not rely principally on ratings. The Sub-Advisers will consider, among other things, the price of the security and the financial history and condition, the prospects and the management of an issuer in selecting securities for the Fund.

The achievement of the Fund's investment objective may be more dependent on a Sub-Adviser's own credit analysis than would be the case if the Fund invested in higher rated securities. There is no bottom limit on the ratings of high yield securities that may be purchased or held by the Fund.

The Fund may purchase shares of ETFs to gain exposure to a particular portion of the market while awaiting an opportunity to purchase shares of securities or other instruments directly. Pursuant to orders issued by the SEC to certain ETF complexes and procedures approved by the Board, the Fund may invest in such ETFs in excess of the limitations otherwise imposed by the federal securities laws, provided that the Fund otherwise complies with the conditions of the applicable SEC orders, as they may be amended, and any other investment limitations applicable to the Fund. The particular ETF complexes in which the Fund may invest and additional information about the limitations of such investments are further described under the heading "Exchange-Traded Funds" in the sub-section "Investment Companies" of the "Description of Permitted Investments and Risk Factors" section below.

CONSERVATIVE INCOME FUND—The investment objective of the Conservative Income Fund is principal preservation and a high degree of liquidity while providing current income. There can be no assurance that the Fund will achieve its investment objective.

Under normal circumstances, the Fund will invest at least 80% of its net assets (plus the amount of any borrowings for investment purposes) in U.S. dollar-denominated debt securities that the Fund's Sub-Adviser believes present minimal credit risks to the Fund.

Under normal market conditions, the Fund will primarily invest in short-term US dollar denominated debt securities, including: (i) commercial paper, corporate bonds and asset-based securities of U.S. and foreign issuers; (ii) certificates of deposit, time deposits, bankers' acceptances, bank notes, and other obligations of U.S. savings and loan and thrift institutions, US banks or US branches or non-US branches of foreign banks; (iii) short-term obligations issued by state and local governments; (iv) U.S. Treasury obligations and obligations issued or guaranteed as to principal and interest by agencies or instrumentalities of the U.S. Government; and (v) obligations of foreign governments (including Canadian and Provincial Government and Crown Agency obligations). The Fund may also enter into fully-collateralized repurchase

agreements. Although the Fund may invest in securities with any maturity or duration, the Fund generally seeks to maintain a weighted average maturity of 90 days or less.

Under normal circumstances, the Fund will invest at least 25% of its assets in securities issued by companies in the financial services industry, but may invest less than 25% of its assets in this industry as a temporary defensive measure.

The Fund uses a Sub-Adviser to manage the Fund's portfolio under the general supervision of SIMC. Through analysis of both macroeconomic factors and individual company attributes, the Sub-Adviser seeks to invest in securities that are marketable and liquid, offer competitive yields, and are of issuers that represent low credit risk. In selecting securities, the Sub-Adviser also considers factors such as the anticipated level of interest rates and the maturity of individual securities relative to the maturity of the Fund as a whole.

The Fund is not a money market fund and does not seek to maintain a stable net asset value.

TAX-FREE CONSERVATIVE INCOME FUND—The investment objective of the Tax-Free Conservative Income Fund is preserving principal value and maintaining a high degree of liquidity while providing current income exempt from federal income taxes. There can be no assurance that the Fund will achieve its investment objective.

Under normal circumstances, the Fund will invest at least 80% of its net assets (plus the amount of any borrowings for investment purposes) in US dollar-denominated municipal securities that the Fund's Sub-Adviser believes present minimal credit risks to the Fund and that pay interest that (i) is exempt from federal income taxes and (ii) is not taxable under the federal alternative minimum tax applicable to individuals. The principal issuers of these securities are state and local governments and their agencies located in any of the fifty states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico and other U.S. territories and possessions.

Under normal market conditions, the Fund will primarily invest in short-term US dollar-denominated debt securities including: US municipal bonds, notes, variable rate demand notes, tender option bonds, floating rate notes, industrial development bonds, pre-refunded bonds and commercial paper. The Fund may also, to a limited extent, invest in repurchase agreements and securities subject to the alternative minimum tax or in debt securities subject to federal income tax. Although the Fund may invest in securities with any maturity or duration, the Fund generally seeks to maintain a weighted average maturity of 90 days or less.

The Fund uses a Sub-Adviser to manage the Fund's portfolio under the general supervision of SIMC. Through analysis of both macroeconomic factors and individual company attributes, the Sub-Adviser seeks to invest in securities that are marketable and liquid, offer competitive yields, and are of issuers that represent low credit risk. In selecting securities, the Sub-Adviser considers factors such as the anticipated level of interest rates and the maturity of individual securities relative to the maturity of the Fund as a whole.

The Fund is not a money market fund and does not seek to maintain a stable net asset value.

REAL RETURN FUND—The investment objective of the Real Return Fund is to produce total return exceeding the rate of inflation. There can be no assurance that the Fund will achieve its investment objective.

The Fund seeks to produce a return similar to that of the Barclays 1-5 Year U.S. Treasury Inflation-Protected Securities ("TIPS") Index, which is the Fund's benchmark index.

Under normal circumstances, the Fund will invest a significant portion of its assets in investment grade fixed income securities, including inflation-indexed bonds of varying maturities issued by the U.S. Treasury, other U.S. Government agencies and instrumentalities. An inflation-indexed bond is a bond that is structured so that its principal value will change with inflation. TIPS are a type of inflation-indexed bond

in which the Fund may invest. The Fund's exposure to fixed income securities is not restricted by maturity requirements.

The Fund may also invest in securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government and its agencies and instrumentalities and obligations of U.S. and foreign commercial banks, such as time deposits, U.S. and foreign corporate debt, including commercial paper; and securitized issues, such as mortgage-backed securities issued by U.S. Government agencies. Although the Fund is able to use a multi-manager approach under the general supervision of SIMC, whereby Fund assets would be allocated among multiple sub-advisers, the Real Return Fund's assets currently are managed directly by SIMC.

DYNAMIC ASSET ALLOCATION FUND—The investment objective of the Dynamic Asset Allocation Fund is long-term total return. There can be no assurance that the Fund will achieve its investment objective.

The Fund employs a dynamic investment strategy seeking to achieve, over time, a total return in excess of the broad U.S. equity market by selecting investments from among a broad range of asset classes or market exposures based upon SIMC's expectations of risk and return. Asset classes or market exposures in which the Fund may invest include U.S. and foreign equities and bonds, currencies, and investment exposures to various market characteristics such as interest rates or volatility. The Fund's Sub-Adviser selects the Fund's securities under the general supervision of SIMC. Assets of the Fund not allocated to the Sub-Adviser are managed directly by SIMC.

The asset classes and market exposures used, and the Fund's allocations among them, are determined based on SIMC's views of fundamental, technical or valuation measures and may be dynamically adjusted (*i.e.* actively adjusted over long or short periods of time). The Fund may at any particular point in time be diversified across many exposures or concentrated in a limited number of exposures, including, possibly, a single asset class or market exposure.

Although the Fund will seek to achieve excess total return through its dynamic investment selection, it will also normally maintain, as a primary component of its strategy, passive exposure to the large capitalization U.S. equity market. To the extent that the Fund is not dynamically invested in other asset classes or market exposures, the Fund's assets will generally be passively invested in a portfolio of securities designed to track, before fees and expenses, the performance of the large capitalization U.S. equity market.

The Fund may obtain asset class or market exposures by investing directly (*e.g.*, in equity and fixed income securities and other instruments) or indirectly (*e.g.*, through the use of other pooled investment vehicles, a wholly-owned subsidiary or derivative instruments, principally futures contracts, forward contracts, options and swaps). The particular types of securities and other instruments in which the Fund may invest are further described below.

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

Fixed Income Securities. The Fund may invest in fixed income securities that are investment or non-investment grade (also known as "junk bonds"), U.S.- or foreign-issued (including emerging markets), and corporate- or government-issued. The Fund's fixed income investments may include corporate bonds and debentures, commercial paper, ETNs, money market instruments, repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements, zero coupon bonds, structured notes, obligations of foreign governments, and obligations of either supranational entities issued or guaranteed by certain banks and entities organized to restructure the outstanding debt of such issuers.

The Fund's fixed income investments may also include U.S. Treasury obligations, obligations issued by agencies or instrumentalities of the U.S. Government and TIPS and other inflation-linked debt securities of both U.S. and non-U.S. governments and corporations and obligations of U.S. and foreign commercial banks, such as certificates of deposit and time deposits.

The Fund may invest in fixed, variable and floating rate fixed income instruments. The Fund's portfolio and the Fund's investments in particular fixed income securities are not subject to any maturity or duration restrictions.

Other Instruments. The Fund may also invest in REITs and securities issued by U.S. and non-U.S. real estate companies.

Pooled Investment Vehicles. In addition to direct investment in securities and other instruments, the Fund may invest in affiliated and unaffiliated funds, including open-end funds, money market funds, closed-end funds and ETFs, to obtain the Fund's desired exposure to a particular asset class.

Derivative and Commodity Instruments. The Fund may also purchase or sell futures contracts, forward contracts, options and swaps (including swaptions, caps, floors or collars) for return enhancement or hedging purposes or to obtain the Fund's desired exposure to a particular asset class or market exposure. Futures contracts, forward contracts and swaps may be used to synthetically obtain exposure to securities or baskets of securities and to manage the Fund's interest rate duration and yield curve exposure. These derivatives may also be used to mitigate the Fund's overall level of risk and/or the Fund's exposure to the risk of particular types of securities or market segments. The Fund may purchase or sell futures contracts (and options on futures contracts) on U.S. Government securities for return enhancement and hedging purposes. The Fund may purchase and sell forward contracts on currencies or securities for return enhancement and hedging purposes. Interest rate swaps are further used to manage the Fund's yield spread sensitivity.

Swaps may be used for return enhancement or hedging purposes. Securities index and single security swaps may be used to manage the inflation-adjusted return of the Fund or to more efficiently gain exposure to a particular security or basket of securities. The Fund may buy credit default swaps in an attempt to manage credit risk where the Fund has credit exposure to an issuer, and the Fund may sell credit default swaps to more efficiently gain credit exposure to a security or basket of securities. The Fund may also, to a lesser extent, purchase or sell put or call options on securities, indexes or currencies for return enhancement or hedging purposes or to obtain the Fund's desired exposure to a particular asset class or market exposure.

The Fund may seek to gain exposure to the commodity markets, in whole or in part, through investments in the Subsidiary. The Subsidiary, unlike the Fund, may invest to a significant extent in commodities, commodity contracts, commodity investments and commodity-linked derivative instruments. The Subsidiary may also invest in other instruments in which the Fund is permitted to invest, either as investments or to serve as margin or collateral for its derivative positions. The Fund may invest up to 25% of its total assets in the Subsidiary. The Subsidiary is advised by SIMC.

Currency Exposure. The Fund may invest in U.S. dollar and non-U.S. dollar denominated securities. SIMC or the Sub-Adviser may also seek to enhance the Fund's return by actively managing the Fund's foreign currency exposure. In managing the Fund's currency exposure, SIMC or the Sub-Adviser may buy and sell currencies (*i.e.*, take long or short positions) using futures, options and foreign currency forward contracts. The Fund may take long and short positions in foreign currencies in excess of the value of the Fund's assets denominated in a particular currency or when the Fund does not own assets denominated in that currency. The Fund may also engage in currency transactions in an attempt to take advantage of certain inefficiencies in the currency exchange market, to increase its exposure to a foreign currency or to shift exposure to foreign currency fluctuations from one currency to another. In managing the Fund's currency exposure from foreign securities, SIMC or the Sub-Adviser may buy and sell currencies for hedging or for speculative purposes.

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

MULTI-STRATEGY ALTERNATIVE FUND—The investment objective of the Multi-Strategy Alternative Fund is to allocate its assets among a variety of investment strategies to seek to generate an absolute return with reduced correlation to the stock and bond markets. There can be no assurance that the Fund will achieve its investment objective.

The Fund employs a strategy intended to generate an absolute (*i.e.*, positive) return in various market cycles with reduced correlation to the stock and bond markets. The Fund allocates its assets among a variety of investment strategies through the use of: (i) affiliated and unaffiliated funds, including open-end funds, closed-end funds and ETFs (“underlying funds”); and/or (ii) one or more investment Sub-Advisers. In addition, SIMC may directly manage a portion of the Fund’s portfolio. The underlying funds or Sub-Advisers that are employed may apply any of a variety of investment strategies, which may include: (i) directional or tactical strategies, such as long/short equity, long/short credit and global tactical asset allocation; (ii) event driven strategies, such as distressed securities, special situations and merger arbitrage; and (iii) arbitrage strategies, such as fixed income or interest rate arbitrage, convertible arbitrage, pairs trading and equity market neutral. Due to its investment strategy, the Fund may buy and sell securities and other instruments frequently.

The Fund will allocate its assets among underlying funds and/or Sub-Advisers based on SIMC’s analysis of the investment strategy, historical performance and the potential for each strategy to perform independently of each other. By allocating its assets in this manner, the Fund will seek to reduce risk, lower volatility and achieve positive returns in various market cycles. Allocation of assets to any one underlying fund, Sub-Adviser or strategy will vary based on market conditions. By investing in an underlying fund, the Fund becomes a shareholder of that underlying fund.

Underlying funds and Sub-Advisers may invest in a broad range of asset classes, securities and other investments to achieve their designated investment strategies, which may include U.S., foreign and emerging markets securities, equity securities of all types and capitalization ranges, investment and non-investment grade fixed income securities (junk bonds) of any duration or maturity issued by corporations or governments, commodities, currencies, warrants, depositary receipts, ETNs and derivative instruments, principally equity options, futures contracts, options on futures contracts and swap agreements. In addition, the Fund may invest in cash, money market instruments and other short-term obligations to achieve its investment goal.

Although the Fund’s performance is benchmarked against the return of the ICE BofA 3-Month U.S. Treasury Bill Index, an investment in the Fund is substantially different from an investment in U.S. Treasury bills. Among other things, Treasury bills are backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Government and have a fixed rate of return. Investors in Treasury bills do not risk losing their investment, whereas loss of money is a risk of investing in the Fund. Further, an investment in the Fund is expected to be substantially more volatile than an investment in Treasury bills because of the breadth and types of securities and other instruments in which the Fund may invest.

The Fund currently allocates assets to one Sub-Adviser pursuant to SIMC’s “manager of managers” model, and the Sub-Adviser manages a portion of the Fund’s portfolio under the general supervision of SIMC. In addition, SIMC may directly manage a portion of the Fund’s assets, which may include allocating assets to investments in underlying funds selected by SIMC.

The Fund is intended to be only one component of an investor’s broader investment program and is not designed to be a complete investment program. Investors who seek to add an alternative component to their overall investment program may wish to allocate a portion of their investment to the Fund.

The Fund is operated as a “fund-of-funds” and as such, invests in the underlying funds. The Fund relies on Section 12(d)(1)(F) of the 1940 Act in purchasing shares of underlying funds that are not affiliated with the Fund or Trust. Under Section 12(d)(1)(F), the Fund and all of its affiliated persons may purchase up to 3% of an unaffiliated underlying fund’s total outstanding stock. In addition to this 3% purchase limitation, the Fund must vote shares of an unaffiliated underlying fund in the same proportion as the vote of all other holders of such securities. If one or more underlying funds (that is not taxed as a RIC) generates

more non-qualifying income for purposes of the “Qualifying Income Test” (as defined in the “Taxes” section of this SAI) than the Fund’s portfolio management expects, then it could cause the Fund to inadvertently fail the Qualifying Income Test, thereby causing the Fund to inadvertently fail to qualify as a RIC under the Code.

DESCRIPTION OF PERMITTED INVESTMENTS AND RISK FACTORS

The following are descriptions of the permitted investments and investment practices of the Funds, including those discussed in the applicable Prospectus and the Funds’ “Investment Objectives and Policies” section of this SAI and the associated risk factors. A Fund may purchase any of these instruments and/or engage in any of these investment practices if, in the opinion of the advisers, such investments or investment practices will be advantageous to the Fund. A Fund is free to reduce or eliminate its activity in any of these areas. An adviser 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 a Fund’s stated investment policies, including those stated below. There is no assurance that any of these strategies or any other strategies and methods of investment available to a Fund will result in the achievement of the Fund’s investment objective.

With respect to the Multi-Strategy Alternative Fund, references to “Fund,” where applicable, also refer to the underlying funds in which the Multi-Strategy Alternative Fund may invest.

ALTERNATIVE STRATEGIES—The Multi-Strategy Alternative Fund employs a diversified investment approach using various strategies simultaneously to realize short- and long-term gains. Such strategies are primarily designed to reduce fluctuations in the value of traditional assets and are distinguishable from traditional strategies (*i.e.*, strategies generally investing in long only equity, fixed income securities or money market instruments) employed by mutual funds. The following alternative strategies can be implemented by the Fund.

Directional (Tactical) Strategies. Directional trading strategies are based upon speculating on the direction of market prices of currencies, commodities, equities and bonds in the futures and cash markets. A Sub-Adviser may rely on model-based systems to generate buy and sell signals. Others use a more subjective approach, ultimately using their own discretionary judgment in implementing trades. Strategies include long/short equity, long/short credit and global tactical asset allocation.

Long/Short Equity Strategy invests in securities believed to be undervalued or offer high growth opportunities while also attempting to take advantage of an anticipated decline in the price of an overvalued company or index by using short sales or options on common stocks or indexes. A Sub-Adviser may also use leverage and derivatives, including options, financial futures and options on futures contracts. The Sub-Adviser seeks returns from strong security selection on both the long and short sides. These long and short positions may be completely unrelated. The primary risk in this strategy is that the Sub-Adviser may exhibit poor security selection, losing money on both the long and short sides.

Long/Short Credit Strategy focuses on short positions by utilizing credit default swaps to anticipate the decline in the price of an overvalued security or by utilizing treasury futures to hedge interest rate risk. Strategies may also involve leverage and hedging through the use of ETFs or various derivatives, such as futures contracts, credit default swaps or total return swaps or committed term reverse repurchase facilities or other financings in order to enhance total return. The Fund may use certain derivatives to obtain greater leverage than would otherwise be achievable.

Global Tactical Asset Allocation is an investment strategy that attempts to exploit short-term market inefficiencies by taking positions in various markets with a view to profit from relative movements across those markets. The strategy focuses on general movements in the markets rather than on performance of individual securities. Generally, the strategy implements long and short positions in highly liquid futures and forward contracts across an investment universe of equity indexes, fixed income and currencies.

Event-Driven Strategies seek to exploit pricing inefficiencies that may occur before or after a corporate event, such as a bankruptcy, merger, acquisition or spinoff. A Sub-Adviser will analyze the potential event and determine the likelihood of the event actually occurring and purchase the stock of the target company with a view of selling it after its price has risen in connection with that event. Many corporate events, however, do not occur as planned. If a Sub-Adviser fails to accurately assess whether a corporate event will actually occur, it can ultimately reduce the price of a company's stock and cause the Fund to lose its investment.

Arbitrage Strategies focus on relative pricing discrepancies between instruments including equities, debt, futures contracts and options. A Sub-Adviser may employ mathematical, technical or fundamental analysis to determine incorrectly valued investments. Investments may be mispriced relative to an underlying security, related securities, groups of securities or the overall market. Positions are frequently hedged to isolate the discrepancy and to minimize market risk. Investments may represent either short-term trading opportunities or longer-term fundamental judgment on the relative performance of a security.

Fixed income or interest rate arbitrage aims to profit from price anomalies between related interest rate securities. This strategy includes interest rate swap arbitrage, U.S. and non-U.S. government bond arbitrage, forward yield curve arbitrage and mortgage-backed securities arbitrage, offsetting long and short positions in financial instruments likely to be affected by changes in interest rates.

Convertible arbitrage involves buying convertible bonds (bonds that are convertible into common stock) or shares of convertible preferred stock (stock that is convertible into common stock) that are believed to be undervalued. In addition to taking "long" positions (*i.e.*, owning the security) in convertible bonds or convertible preferred stock, a Sub-Adviser may take "short" positions (*i.e.*, borrowing and later selling the security) in the underlying common stock into which the convertible securities are exchangeable in order to hedge against market risk. The strategy is intended to capitalize on relative pricing inefficiencies between the related securities. This strategy may be employed with a directional bias (the Sub-Adviser anticipates the direction of the market) or on a market neutral basis (the direction of the market does not have a significant impact on returns). The source of return from this strategy arises from the fact that convertible bonds may be undervalued relative to other securities due to the complexity of investing in these securities. The primary risk associated with this strategy is that, in the event of an issuer bankruptcy, the short position may not fully cover the loss on the convertible security. Convertible bond hedging strategies may also be adversely affected by changes in the level of interest rates, downgrades in credit ratings, credit spread fluctuations, defaults and lack of liquidity.

Pairs trading combines a long position in a particular security with a short position in a similar security in the same or related industry or sector. A Sub-Adviser identifies a pair of securities that are correlated (*i.e.*, the price of one security moves in the same direction of the price of the other security) and looks for divergence of correlation between shares of a pair. When a divergence is noticed, the Sub-Adviser takes the opposite position for securities in a pair. For stocks, currencies and futures, the Sub-Adviser would take a long position for the underperforming security and a short position for the over-performing security. For options, the Sub-Adviser would write a put option for underperforming stock and a call option for outperforming stock. A profit can be realized when the divergence is corrected and the securities are brought to original correlation by market forces. Although the strategy does not have much downside risk, there is a scarcity of opportunities.

Equity value neutral seeks to buy an undervalued stock and, essentially simultaneously, short a similar overvalued stock against it, thereby taking advantage of pricing differences between the related equity securities. The strategy is designed to neutralize sector risks and will generally seek to have low correlation to major market indexes. The strategy is based on the relative difference between such companies, not whether the companies are overvalued or undervalued in absolute terms. The primary risk inherent in the strategy is that weaker companies may gain value or stronger companies may lose value relative to their peers and it is possible to lose money on both the long position and the short position.

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 a 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 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 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 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 Funds to sell their securities and might adversely affect the management flexibility of the 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 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 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 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 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 Funds) of those types of securities.

COLLATERALIZED DEBT OBLIGATIONS—CDOs are securitized interests in pools of non-mortgage assets. Such assets usually comprise loans or debt instruments. A CDO may be called a CLO if it holds only loans. Multiple levels of securities are issued by the CDO, offering various maturity and credit risk characteristics that are characterized according to their degree of credit risk. Purchasers in CDOs are credited with their portion of the scheduled payments of interest and principal on the underlying assets plus all unscheduled prepayments of principal based on a predetermined priority schedule. Accordingly, the CDOs in the longer maturity series are less likely than other asset pass-throughs to be prepaid prior to their stated maturity. The Funds may also invest in interests in warehousing facilities. Prior to the closing of a CDO, an investment bank or other entity that is financing the CDO's structuring may provide a warehousing facility to finance the acquisition of a portfolio of initial assets. Capital raised during the closing of the CDO is then used to purchase the portfolio of initial assets from the warehousing facility. A warehousing facility may have several classes of loans with differing seniority levels with a subordinated or "equity" class typically purchased by the manager of the CDO or other investors. One of the most significant risks to the holder of the subordinated class of a warehouse facility is the market value fluctuation of the loans acquired. Subordinated equity holders generally acquire the first loss positions which bear the impact of market losses before more senior positions upon settling the warehouse facility. Further, warehouse facility transactions often include event of default provisions and other collateral threshold requirements that grant senior holders or the administrator certain rights (including the right to liquidate warehouse positions) upon the occurrence of various triggering events including a decrease in the value of warehouse collateral. In addition, a subordinate noteholder may be asked to maintain a certain level of loan-to-value ratio to mitigate this market value risk. As a result, if the market value of collateral loans decreases, the subordinated noteholder may need to provide additional funding to maintain the warehouse lender's loan-to-value ratio.

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 Funds may seek to provide exposure to the investment returns of real assets that trade in the commodity markets through investments in commodity-linked 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 a Fund, SIMC, seek to provide exposure to various commodities and commodity sectors. The value of commodity-linked 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 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.

Commodity-linked instruments in which a 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 a Fund to maintain its status as a RIC under the Code. To the extent a Fund invests in commodity-linked instruments directly, such Fund will seek to restrict the resulting income from such instruments so that, when combined with its other non-qualifying income, such Fund’s non-qualifying income is less than 10% of its gross income. However, a Fund may generate more non-qualifying income than anticipated, may not be able to generate qualifying income in a particular taxable year at levels sufficient to meet the Qualifying Income Test, or may not be able to accurately predict the non-qualifying income from these investments. Accordingly, the extent to which a Fund invests in commodities or commodity-linked instruments directly may be limited by the Qualifying Income Test, which a 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 a Fund may be able to cure a failure to meet the Qualifying Income Test, but in order to do so the Fund may incur significant Fund-level taxes, which would effectively reduce (and could eliminate) the Fund’s returns.

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.

DERIVATIVES—In an attempt to reduce systemic and counterparty risks associated with OTC derivatives transactions, the Dodd-Frank Act requires that a substantial portion of OTC derivatives be executed in regulated markets and submitted for clearing to regulated clearinghouses. The CFTC also requires a substantial portion of derivative transactions that have historically been executed on a bilateral basis in the OTC markets to be executed through a regulated swap execution facility or designated contract market. The SEC is expected to impose a similar requirement with respect to security-based swaps. Such requirements could limit the ability of the Funds to invest or remain invested in derivatives and may make it more difficult and costly for investment funds, including the Funds, to enter into highly tailored or customized transactions. They may also render certain strategies in which a Fund might otherwise engage impossible or so costly that they will no longer be economical to implement.

OTC trades submitted for clearing will be subject to minimum initial and variation margin requirements set by the relevant clearinghouse, as well as possible SEC- or CFTC-mandated margin requirements. The regulators also have broad discretion to impose margin requirements on non-cleared OTC derivatives. Under regulations adopted by the CFTC and federal banking regulators, a Fund is required to post collateral (known as variation margin) to cover the mark-to-market exposure in respect of its uncleared swaps. These rules also mandate that collateral in the form of initial margin be posted to cover potential future exposure attributable to uncleared swap transactions for certain entities, which may include the Funds. In the event a Fund is required to post collateral in the form of initial margin in respect of its uncleared swap transactions, all such collateral will be posted with a third party custodian pursuant to a triparty custody agreement between the Fund, its dealer counterparty and an unaffiliated custodian.

Although the Dodd-Frank Act requires many OTC derivative transactions previously entered into on a principal-to-principal basis to be submitted for clearing by a regulated clearinghouse, certain of the derivatives that may be traded by a Fund may remain principal-to-principal or OTC contracts between the Fund and third parties. The risk of counterparty non-performance can be significant in the case of these

OTC instruments, and “bid-ask” spreads may be unusually wide in these markets. To the extent not mitigated by implementation of the Dodd-Frank Act, if at all, the risks posed by such instruments and techniques, which can be complex, may include: (1) credit risks (the exposure to the possibility of loss resulting from a counterparty’s failure to meet its financial obligations), as further discussed below; (2) market risk (adverse movements in the price of a financial asset or commodity); (3) legal risks (the characterization of a transaction or a party’s legal capacity to enter into it could render the transaction unenforceable, and the insolvency or bankruptcy of a counterparty could pre-empt otherwise enforceable contract rights); (4) operational risk (inadequate controls, deficient procedures, human error, system failure or fraud); (5) documentation risk (exposure to losses resulting from inadequate documentation); (6) liquidity risk (exposure to losses created by inability to prematurely terminate derivative transactions); (7) systemic risk (the risk that financial difficulties in one institution or a major market disruption will cause uncontrollable financial harm to the financial system); (8) concentration risk (exposure to losses from the concentration of closely related risks such as exposure to a particular industry or exposure linked to a particular entity); and (9) settlement risk (the risk faced when one party to a transaction has performed its obligations under a contract but has not yet received value from its counterparty).

Dealers and major swap participants with whom a Fund may trade will be subject to minimum capital and margin requirements. These requirements may apply irrespective of whether the OTC derivatives in question are traded bilaterally or cleared. OTC derivatives dealers are subject to business conduct standards, disclosure requirements, reporting and recordkeeping requirements, transparency requirements, position limits, limitations on conflicts of interest, and other regulatory burdens. These requirements may increase the overall costs for OTC derivative dealers, which are likely to be passed along, at least partially, to market participants in the form of higher fees or less advantageous dealer marks. The full impact of the Dodd-Frank Act on the Funds remains uncertain, and it is unclear how the OTC derivatives markets will ultimately adapt to this new regulatory regime.

More information about particular types of derivatives instruments is included below in the sections titled “Forward Foreign Currency Contracts,” “Futures Contracts and Options on Futures Contracts,” “Options” and “Swaps, Caps, Floors, Collars and Swaptions.”

DISTRESSED SECURITIES—Distressed securities are securities of issuers that are in transition, out of favor, financially leveraged or troubled or potentially troubled, and may be, or have recently been, involved in major strategic actions, restructurings, bankruptcy, reorganization or liquidation. Distressed securities are considered risky investments, although they may also offer the potential for correspondingly high returns.

Such issuers’ securities may be considered speculative, and the ability of such issuers to pay their debts on schedule could be affected by adverse interest rate movements, changes in the general economic climate, economic factors affecting a particular industry or specific developments within such issuers.

DOLLAR ROLLS—Dollar rolls are transactions in which securities (usually mortgage-backed securities) are sold for delivery in the current month and the seller simultaneously contracts to repurchase substantially similar securities on a specified future date. The difference between the sale price and the purchase price (plus any interest earned on the cash proceeds of the sale) is netted against the interest income foregone on the securities sold to arrive at an implied borrowing rate. Alternatively, the sale and purchase transactions can be executed at the same price, with a Fund being paid a fee as consideration for entering into the commitment to purchase. Dollar rolls may be renewed prior to cash settlement and may initially involve only a firm commitment agreement by a Fund to buy a security. If the broker-dealer to whom a Fund sells the security becomes insolvent, the Fund’s right to repurchase the security may be restricted. Other risks involved in entering into dollar rolls include the risk that the value of the security may change adversely over the term of the dollar roll and that the security a Fund is required to repurchase may be worth less than the security that the Fund originally held. To avoid senior security concerns, a Fund will “cover” any dollar roll as required by the 1940 Act.

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 impact of this COVID-19 pandemic may be short term or may last for an extended period of time, and in either case could result in a substantial economic downturn or recession.

The United States has responded to the COVID-19 pandemic and resulting economic distress with fiscal and monetary stimulus packages. In late March 2020, Congress passed, and President Trump signed, the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (the “CARES Act”), a stimulus package 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. In addition, in mid-March 2020 the Federal Reserve cut interest rates, taking the federal funds rate to a range of 0-0.25%, and has promised unlimited and open-ended quantitative easing, including purchases of corporate and municipal government bonds. The Federal Reserve also enacted various programs 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. The Federal Reserve also plans to extend credit to small- and medium-sized businesses. In December 2020, a second stimulus package was signed to provide \$900 billion in resources to small businesses and individuals that have been adversely impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic. The effectiveness of the current legislative responses, and whether additional stimulus packages will be enacted in response to the continuing adverse economic effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, are uncertain.

The current market conditions, as well as various 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. The prolonged continuation or further deterioration of the current U.S. and global economic downturn could adversely impact the Funds. 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. 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. Federal Reserve policy in response to market conditions, including with respect to certain interest rates, may adversely affect the value, volatility and liquidity of dividend and interest paying securities. Market volatility, dramatic changes to interest rates and/or a return to unfavorable economic conditions may lower the Fund’s performance or impair the Funds’ ability to achieve its investment objective.

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, a 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 a Fund invests will cause the NAV of the Fund to fluctuate. The Funds purchase and sell equity securities in various ways, including through recognized foreign exchanges, registered exchanges in the United States or 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. A 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 a Fund is called for redemption or conversion, the 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 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 (“IPOs”). Certain 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. The Funds’ investment in IPO securities may have a significant positive or negative impact on the 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 may directly purchase shares of or interests in ETPs (including ETFs, ETNs and exchange-traded commodity pools). A 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 indirectly bears the proportionate share of any fees and expenses of the ETP in addition to the fees and expenses that the Fund and its shareholders directly bear in connection with the Fund’s operations. Because certain ETPs may have a significant portion of their assets exposed directly or indirectly to commodities or commodity-linked

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 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).

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 a 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 a Fund’s NAV.

Securities held by a 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 the 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 longer duration typically have higher risk and higher volatility. Longer-term fixed income securities in which a portfolio may invest are more volatile than shorter-term fixed income securities. A portfolio with a longer average portfolio duration is typically more sensitive to changes in interest rates than a portfolio with a shorter average portfolio duration.

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 a NRSRO, or, if not rated, are determined to be of comparable quality by a Fund’s 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 a Fund is downgraded below investment grade, an adviser, as applicable, will review the situation and take appropriate action with regard to the security.

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 to sell these securities, or a Fund may only be able to sell the securities at prices lower than if such securities were highly liquid. Furthermore, a 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 the 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, a Fund may have to replace the security with a lower-yielding security, resulting in a decreased return for investors. If a 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 Fund's investment portfolio and increasing the Fund's exposure to the risks of high yield securities.

A 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, a 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 a 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, a 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 a Fund's assets. If a 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 Fund's rate of return.

Liquidity and Valuation. There may be little trading in the secondary market for particular bonds, which may adversely affect a 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. A 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 a 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 a Fund in a taxable year may not be represented by cash income, the 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 a 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 a Fund's investments denominated in foreign currencies will depend on the relative strengths of those currencies and the U.S. dollar, and a 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 a Fund. Such investments may also entail higher custodial fees and sales commissions than domestic investments.

A Fund's investments 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, a Fund's investment 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. A 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 Funds are established in the United States, the withdrawal of the UK from the EU, or "Brexit," may cause the 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 has 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 a 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 Funds invest, all of which could impact the performance of the 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 a 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 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, on November 12, 2020, the President of the United States of America signed an Executive Order prohibiting U.S. persons from purchasing or investing in publicly-traded securities of companies identified by the U.S. Government as “Communist Chinese military companies” or in instruments that are derivative of, or are designed to provide investment exposure to, those companies. The universe of affected securities can change from time to time. As a result of an increase in the number of investors looking to sell such securities, or because of an inability to participate in an investment that the Adviser or a Sub-Adviser otherwise believes is attractive, a Fund may incur losses. Certain securities that are or become designated as prohibited securities may have less liquidity as a result of such designation and the market price of such prohibited securities may decline, potentially causing losses to a Fund. In addition, the market for securities of other Chinese-based issuers may also be negatively impacted, resulting in reduced liquidity and price declines.

Investments in the China A-Shares. A Fund may invest in People’s Republic of China (“PRC”) A-Shares through the Shanghai-Hong Kong Stock Connect program or Shenzhen-Hong Kong Stock Connect program (collectively, the “Stock Connect”) subject to any applicable laws, rules and regulations. The Stock Connect is a securities trading and clearing linked program developed by Hong Kong Exchanges and Clearing Limited (“HKEx”), the Hong Kong Securities Clearing Company Limited (“HKSCC”), Shanghai Stock Exchange (“SSE”), Shenzhen Stock Exchange (“SZSE”) and China Securities Depository and Clearing Corporation Limited (“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 offshore Renminbi (“CNH”) only. A 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 a Fund is subject to the following additional risks:

General Risks. The relevant regulations are relatively untested and subject to change which may have potential retrospective effect. There is no certainty as to how they will be applied, which could adversely affect a 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, a Fund may be subject to the risk of price fluctuations in PRC A-Shares when the Fund cannot carry out any PRC A-Shares trading.

Each of the Hong Kong Stock Exchange (“SEHK”), SSE and SZSE reserves the right to suspend trading if necessary for ensuring an orderly and fair market and that risks are managed prudently. In case of a suspension, the Fund’s ability to access the PRC market will be adversely affected.

PRC regulations impose restrictions on selling and buying certain Stock Connect securities from time to time. In the event that a Stock Connect security is recalled from the scope of eligible securities for trading via Stock Connect, the ability of the Fund to invest in Stock Connect securities will be adversely affected.

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.

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. As ChinaClear does not contribute to the HKSCC guarantee fund, HKSCC will not use the HKSCC guarantee fund to cover any residual loss as a result of closing out any of ChinaClear's positions. HKSCC will in turn distribute the Stock Connect Securities and/or monies recovered to clearing participants on a pro-rata basis. The relevant broker through whom a Fund trades shall in turn distribute Stock Connect securities and/or monies to the extent recovered directly or indirectly from HKSCC. As such, a Fund may not fully recover their losses or their Stock Connect Securities and/or the process of recovery could be delayed.

Legal/Beneficial Ownership. The Stock Connect securities purchased by a Fund will be held by the relevant sub-custodian in accounts in the Hong Kong Central Clearing and Settlement System ("CCASS") maintained by the HKSCC, as central securities depository in Hong Kong. The HKSCC will be the "nominee holder" of the Funds' Stock Connect Securities traded through Stock Connect. The Stock Connect regulations as promulgated by the China Securities Regulatory Commission ("CSRC") expressly provide that HKSCC acts as nominee holder and that the Hong Kong and overseas investors (such as the Funds) enjoy the rights and interests with respect to the Stock Connect Securities acquired through Stock Connect in accordance with applicable laws. While the distinct concepts of nominee holder and beneficial owner are referred to under such regulations, as well as other laws and regulations in PRC, the application of such rules is untested, and there is no assurance that PRC courts will recognise such concepts, for instance in the liquidation proceedings of PRC companies. Therefore, although the Funds' ownership may be ultimately recognised, it may suffer difficulties or delays in enforcing its rights over its Stock Connect securities.

To the extent that HKSCC is deemed to be performing safekeeping functions with respect to assets held through it, it should be noted that a Fund and its custodian will have no legal relationship with HKSCC and no direct legal recourse against HKSCC in the event that the Fund suffers losses resulting from the performance or insolvency of HKSCC. In the event that the Fund suffers losses due to the negligence, or willful default, or insolvency of HKSCC, the 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, the 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 the Fund may have in respect of them. Consequently, the value of the Fund's investment in PRC A-Shares and the amount of its income and gains could be adversely affected.

Participation in corporate actions and shareholder meetings. Hong Kong and overseas investors (including the Fund) are holding Stock Connect securities traded via the Stock Connect through their brokers or custodians, and they need to comply with the arrangement and deadline specified by their respective brokers or custodians (i.e. CCASS participants). The time for them to take actions for some types of corporate actions of Stock Connect Securities may be as short as one business day only. Therefore, the Fund may not be able to participate in some corporate actions in a timely manner. According to existing mainland practice, multiple proxies are not available. Therefore, the Fund may not be able to appoint proxies to attend or participate in shareholders' meetings in respect of the 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, a 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 a Fund's ability to invest in PRC A-Shares through the program on a timely basis.

Investor Compensation. A 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). Since the Fund is carrying out trading of PRC A-Shares through securities brokers in Hong Kong, but not mainland China brokers, therefore, it is not protected by the China Securities Investor Protection Fund.

That said, if the 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.

Investments in the China Interbank Bond Market—A Fund may invest in the China Interbank Bond Market (the "CIBM") through the Bond Connect program (the "Bond Connect") subject to any applicable regulatory limits. Bond Connect is a bond trading and settlement linked program developed by the People's Bank of China ("PBOC"), the Hong Kong Monetary Authority ("HKMA"), China Foreign Exchange Trade System & National Interbank Funding Centre ("CFETS"), China Central Depository & Clearing Co., Ltd. ("CCDC"), Shanghai Clearing House ("SHCH"), HKEx and Central Moneymarkets Unit ("CMU"), with the aim of achieving mutual bond market access between the PRC and Hong Kong. For the time being, this program allows eligible Hong Kong and overseas investors to invest in the bonds traded in the CIBM through the northbound trading of Bond Connect (the "Northbound Trade Link") only.

Starting July 3, 2017, eligible Hong Kong and overseas investors may use their own sources of Renminbi in the PRC offshore market CNH or convert foreign currencies into the Renminbi to invest in CIBM bonds under Bond Connect. A Fund will be exposed to any fluctuation in the exchange rate between the U.S. Dollar and Renminbi in respect of such investments. Currently, there is no investment quota for the Northbound Trade Link.

By seeking to invest in the CIBM via Bond Connect, a Fund is subject to the following additional risks:

General Risk. Although there is no quota limitation regarding investment via the Bond Connect, a Fund is required to make further filings with the PBOC if it wishes to increase its anticipated investment size or if there is any material change to the filed information. There is no guarantee the PBOC will accept such further filings. In the event any further filings for an increase in the anticipated investment size are not accepted by the PBOC, a Fund's ability to invest in the CIBM will be limited and the performance of the Fund may be unfavourably affected as a result. The PBOC will exercise on-going supervision of the onshore settlement agent and the Fund's trading under the CIBM rules. The PBOC may take relevant administrative actions such as suspension of trading and mandatory exit against the Fund in the event of non-compliance with the CIBM Rules.

Market Risk. A Fund investing in the CIBM is subject to liquidity and volatility risks. Market volatility and potential lack of liquidity due to possible low trading volume of certain bonds in the CIBM may result in prices of certain bonds traded in the CIBM fluctuating significantly. The bid and offer spreads of the prices of such bonds may be large, and the Fund may therefore incur significant trading and realization costs and may even suffer losses when selling such investments.

To the extent that a Fund transacts in the CIBM, the Fund may also be exposed to risks associated with settlement procedures and default of counterparties. The counterparty which has entered into a transaction with the Fund may default in its obligation to settle the transaction by failing to deliver relevant securities or to make payment.

Third Party Agent Risk. Under the Northbound Trading Link, CFETS or other institutions recognized by PBOC (as the registration agents) shall apply for registration with PBOC for the eligible Hong Kong and overseas investors. In addition, CMU (as the offshore custody agent recognized by the HKMA) shall open a nominee account with CCDC/SHCH (as the onshore custody agent) as nominee holder of the CIBM bonds purchased by Hong Kong and overseas investors through Bond Connect.

As the relevant filings, registration with PBOC, and account opening have to be carried out by an onshore settlement agent, offshore custody agent, registration agent or other third parties (as the case may be), a Fund is subject to the risks of default or errors on the part of such third parties.

Operational Risk. Bond Connect provides a relatively new channel for investors from Hong Kong and overseas to access the CIBM directly. It is premised on the functioning of the operational systems of the relevant market participants. Market participants are able to participate in this program subject to meeting certain information technology capability, risk management and other requirements as may be specified by the relevant authorities.

The “connectivity” in Bond Connect requires routing of orders across the border. This requires the development of new information technology systems. There is no assurance that the systems of market participants will function properly or will continue to be adapted to changes and developments in both markets. In the event that the relevant systems fail to function properly, trading in the CIBM through Bond Connect could be disrupted. A Fund’s ability to access the CIBM (and hence to pursue its investment strategy) will be adversely affected.

Regulatory Risk. The PBOC Bond Connect rules are departmental regulations having legal effect in the PRC. However, the application of such rules is untested, and there is no assurance that PRC courts will recognize such rules.

Bond Connect is novel in nature and is subject to regulations promulgated by regulatory authorities and implementation rules made by the relevant authorities in the PRC and Hong Kong. Further, new regulations may be promulgated from time to time by the regulators in connection with operations and cross-border legal enforcement in connection with cross-border trades under Bond Connect.

The regulations are untested so far and there is no certainty as to how they will be applied. Moreover, the current regulations are subject to change which may have potential retrospective effect. In the event that the relevant PRC authorities suspend account opening or trading under the Bond Connect, the ability of the Fund to invest in the CIBM and the ability of the Fund to achieve its investment objective will be adversely affected. In addition, there can be no assurance that Bond Connect will not be abolished. A Fund which may invest in the CIBM through Bond Connect may be adversely affected as a result of such changes.

Legal/Beneficial Ownership Risk. CIBM bonds will be held by CMU as a nominee holder of the bonds purchased by foreign investors through Bond Connect. The PBOC has made it clear that the ultimate investors are the beneficial owners of the relevant bonds and shall exercise their rights against the bond issuer through CMU as the nominee holder. The PBOC also made various references to Stock Connect and indicated the position is essentially the same. Please refer to the *Investments in the China A-Shares* section for more information. While the distinct concepts of nominee holder and beneficial owner are referred to under PBOC rules or regulations, as well as other laws and regulations in the PRC, the application of such rules is untested, and there is no assurance that PRC courts will recognize such concepts. Therefore, although the Funds’ ownership may be ultimately recognized, it may suffer difficulties or delays in enforcing its rights over CIBM bonds.

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 a Fund. A Fund’s investments in securities, including A-Shares and CIBM bonds, issued by PRC companies may cause the Fund to become subject to withholding and other taxes imposed by the PRC.

If a 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 a 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. The advisers intend to operate the 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 a 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 advisers or a 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, CIBM bonds and interest income (if any). Existing guidance provides a temporary value added tax exemption for Hong Kong and overseas investors in respect of their gains derived from the trading of Chinese securities through Stock Connect and Bond Connect. Because there is no indication how long the temporary exemption will remain in effect, the 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 the advisers or a Fund were liable for value added tax it would also be required to pay the applicable surtaxes.

Taxation of A-Shares. The Ministry of Finance of the PRC, the State Administration of Taxation of the PRC and the CSRC (collectively, the “PRC Tax Authorities”) issued the “Notice on the Pilot Program of Shanghai-Hong Kong Stock Connect” Caishui [2014] No.81 (“Notice 81”), on October 31, 2014, which states that the capital gain from disposal of A-Shares by foreign investors enterprises via the Shanghai-Hong Kong Stock Connect program will be temporarily exempt from withholding income tax. Notice 81 also states that the dividends derived from A-Shares by foreign investors enterprises are subject to 10% withholding income tax.

The PRC Tax Authorities issued the “Notice on the Pilot Program of Shenzhen-Hong Kong Stock Connect” Caishui [2016] No.127 (“Notice 127”) on November 5, 2016, which states that the capital gain from disposal of A-Shares by foreign investors enterprises via the Shenzhen-Hong Kong Stock Connect program will be temporarily exempt from withholding income tax. Notice 127 also states that the dividends derived from A-Shares by foreign investors enterprises are subject to 10% withholding income tax.

Because there is no indication how long the temporary exemption will remain in effect, the 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 through the Stock Connect, and/or begins collecting capital gains taxes on such investments, a Fund could be subject to withholding tax liability if the Fund determines that such liability cannot be reduced or eliminated by applicable tax treaties. The negative impact of any such tax liability on a Fund’s return could be substantial.

The PRC rules for taxation of Stock Connect 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 a Fund and its shareholders.

Taxation of CIBM Bonds. The Ministry of Finance of the PRC and the State Administration of Taxation of the PRC issued Caishui No. 108 on November 7, 2018 (“Notice 108”), which states that foreign investors will be temporarily exempt from the withholding income tax on their gains derived from CIBM bond interest.

The temporary exemption of withholding tax and value added tax will remain in effect until November 6, 2021. If, in the future, China begins to apply tax rules regarding the taxation of bond interest income derived by foreign investment in CIBM, and/or begins to collect withholding tax and other taxes on such investment, the advisers or a Fund could be subject to such withholding tax and value added tax.

The above information is only a general summary of the potential Chinese tax consequences that may be imposed on the Funds and their shareholders either directly or indirectly and should not be taken as a definitive, authoritative or comprehensive statement of the relevant matter. Shareholders should seek their own tax advice on their tax position with regard to their investment in the Funds.

The Chinese government has implemented a number of tax reform policies in recent years. The current tax laws and regulations may be revised or amended in the future. Any revision or amendment in

tax laws and regulations may affect the after-taxation profit of Chinese companies and foreign investors in such companies, such as the Funds.

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 a Fund to invest consistent with its investment strategy while managing daily cash flows, including significant client inflows and outflows.

The Funds may use currency instruments as part of a hedging strategy, as described below.

Transaction Hedging. Transaction hedging is entering into a currency transaction with respect to specific assets or liabilities of a Fund, which will generally arise in connection with the purchase or sale of its portfolio securities or the receipt of income therefrom. A 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 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 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 may use position hedging when an adviser reasonably believes that the currency of a particular foreign country may suffer a substantial decline against the U.S. dollar. A 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 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 has, or in which the Fund expects to have, portfolio exposure.

Proxy Hedges. Proxy hedging is often used when the currency to which a 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 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 securities denominated in linked currencies.

In addition to the hedging transactions described above, the 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 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, described above. If consistent with and permitted by its stated investment policies, a 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 Funds may engage in currency transactions for hedging purposes as well as to enhance the Fund's returns.

A non-deliverable forward transaction is a transaction that represents an agreement between a 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 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 is a holder of options 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 to additional risk.

Risks. Currency transactions are subject to risks that are different from those of other portfolio transactions. 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 may limit any potential gain which

might result should the value of such currency increase. 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 if it is unable to deliver or receive currency or funds in the 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.

The Funds may take active positions in currencies, which involve different techniques and risk analyses than the Funds' purchase of securities. Active investment in currencies may subject the Funds to additional risks, and the value of the Funds' investments may fluctuate in response to broader macroeconomic risks than if the Funds invested only in fixed income securities. The Funds may take long and short positions in foreign currencies in excess of the value of the Funds' assets denominated in a particular currency or when the Funds do not own assets denominated in that currency. If a Fund enters into currency transactions when it does not own assets denominated in that currency, the Fund's volatility may increase and losses on such transactions will not be offset by increases in the value of the Fund's assets.

With the exception of the Core Fixed Income and Multi-Strategy Alternative Funds, a 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.

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 if the currency being hedged fluctuates in value to a degree in a direction that is not anticipated. Furthermore, there is a risk that the perceived linkage between various currencies may not be present or may not be present during the particular time that a 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 to benefit from favorable fluctuations in relevant foreign currencies. If a Fund enters into a currency transaction, the Fund will "cover" its position as required by the 1940 Act.

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 a 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 ability to hedge against the risk of devaluation of currencies in which the 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, the 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, the 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.

A Fund 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 the 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 the 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 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 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 Fund’s returns. Instances in which a 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 may use futures contracts for cash equitization purposes, which allows a Fund to invest consistent with its investment strategy while managing daily cash flows, including significant client inflows and outflows.

When a Fund purchases or sells a futures contract, or sells an option thereon, the Fund is required to “cover” its position as required by the 1940 Act. A 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 will earmark on the books of the 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 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 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 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 would treat the futures contract as being cash-settled for purposes of determining the Fund's coverage requirements.

A 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 will earmark on the books of the 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 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 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 will earmark on the books of the 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 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 use of futures contracts and options on futures contracts, including: (i) the success of a hedging strategy may depend on an adviser's 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 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 exposure to price fluctuations, while others tend to increase its market exposure.

GOVERNMENT NATIONAL MORTGAGE ASSOCIATION SECURITIES—Certain 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, a Fund will receive monthly scheduled payments of principal and interest. In addition, a 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 a 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 a 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 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 a Fund becomes illiquid, the 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 Board. Despite such good faith efforts to determine fair value prices, a Fund’s illiquid securities are subject to the risk that the security’s fair value price may differ from the actual price that the Fund may ultimately realize upon its sale or disposition. Difficulty in selling illiquid securities may result in a loss or may be costly to a Fund. Under the supervision of the Board, SIMC or the Sub-Adviser, as applicable, determines the liquidity of a Fund’s investments. In determining the liquidity of a Fund’s investments, SIMC or the 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 Fund’s limitation on investment in illiquid securities when the 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 to participate in the Program with the SEI Funds. 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 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. When a Fund invests in an affiliated or unaffiliated investment company, it will bear a pro rata portion of the investment company's expenses in addition to directly bearing the expenses associated with its own operations. 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. Others are continuously offered at NAV, but may also be traded in the secondary market at a premium or discount to their NAV.

Because of restrictions on direct investment by U.S. entities in certain countries, investment in other investment companies may be the most practical or only manner in which an international and global fund can invest in the securities markets of those countries.

Generally, the federal securities laws limit the extent to which investment companies can invest in securities of other investment companies. Subject to certain statutory, regulatory and other exceptions, a Fund is generally prohibited under Section 12(d)(1)(A) of the 1940 Act from acquiring the securities of another investment company if, as a result of such acquisition: (i) the 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 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 Fund.

A Fund may invest in other investment companies, including those managed by an adviser, to the extent permitted by any rule or regulation of the SEC or any order or interpretation thereunder. Pursuant to Rule 12d1-1 under the 1940 Act, the Funds may invest in one or more affiliated or unaffiliated investment companies that comply with Rule 2a-7 under the 1940 Act (to the extent required by Rule 12d1-1 under the 1940 Act) in excess of the limits of Section 12(d)(1)(A) of the 1940 Act.

A Fund may invest in Rule 2a-7 compliant investment companies for cash management purposes and to serve as collateral for derivatives positions.

Certain Funds may invest in unaffiliated underlying funds in reliance on Section 12(d)(1)(G) and Rule 12d1-2 thereunder and Section 12(d)(1)(F) of the 1940 Act. Rule 12d1-2 permits an affiliated fund of funds to invest in securities of other investment companies so long as such investment is in reliance on Sections 12(d)(1)(A) or 12(d)(1)(F) of the 1940 Act. Section 12(d)(1)(F) provides in pertinent part that issuers of any security purchased by a Fund are not obligated to redeem such security in an amount exceeding 1% of such issuer's total outstanding securities during any period of less than thirty days. As a result, shares of an unaffiliated underlying fund held by a Fund in excess of 1% of the unaffiliated underlying fund's outstanding shares could in certain circumstances be considered illiquid if it is determined that the shares may not be sold in the ordinary course of business within seven days. The liquidity of such excess shares

will be considered on a case-by-case basis by SIMC based on the following factors: (i) the Adviser's knowledge of an unaffiliated underlying fund's section 12(d)(1)(F) redemption practice upon discussion with the unaffiliated underlying fund's investment adviser; (ii) the Fund's past specific redemption experiences with the unaffiliated underlying fund; (iii) the Adviser's evaluation of general market conditions that may affect securities held by the unaffiliated underlying fund; (iv) the Fund's ability to accept a redemption in-kind of portfolio securities from the unaffiliated underlying fund; (v) significant developments involving the unaffiliated underlying fund; and (vi) any other information the Adviser deems relevant.

Recently adopted Rule 12d1-4 under the 1940 Act will permit a 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 through exemptive orders. In connection with its adoption of Rule 12d1-4, the SEC announced it will rescind Rule 12d1-2, certain other rules and exemptive orders on January 19, 2022, which currently permit the 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.

Exchange-Traded Funds. 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.

Leveraged ETFs contain all of the risks that non-leveraged ETFs present. Additionally, to the extent a Fund invests in ETFs that achieve leveraged exposure to their underlying indexes through the use of derivative instruments, the Fund will indirectly be subject to leverage risk and other risks associated with derivatives. The more these ETFs invest in derivative instruments that give rise to leverage, the more this leverage will magnify any losses on those investments. Because leverage tends to exaggerate the effect of any increase or decrease in the value of an ETF's portfolio securities or other investments, leverage will cause the value of an ETF's shares to be more volatile than if the ETF did not use leverage. A leveraged ETF will engage in transactions and purchase instruments that give rise to forms of leverage, including, among others, the use of reverse repurchase agreements and other borrowings, the investment of collateral from loans of portfolio securities, the use of when issued, delayed-delivery or forward commitment transactions or short sales. The use of leverage may also cause a leveraged ETF to liquidate portfolio positions when it would not be advantageous to do so in order to satisfy its obligations or to meet segregation requirements. Certain types of leveraging transactions, such as short sales that are not "against the box," could theoretically be subject to unlimited losses in cases where a leveraged ETF, for any reason, is unable to close out the transaction. In addition, to the extent a leveraged ETF borrows money, interest costs on such borrowed money may not be recovered by any appreciation of the securities purchased with the borrowed funds and could exceed the ETF's investment income, resulting in greater losses. Such ETFs often "reset" daily, meaning that they are designed to achieve their stated objectives on a daily basis. Due to the effect of compounding, their performance over longer periods of time can differ significantly from the performance (or inverse of the performance) of their underlying index or benchmark during the same period of time, which may be enhanced during the periods of increased market volatility. Consequently, leveraged ETFs may not be suitable as long-term investments.

Leveraged inverse ETFs contain all of the risks that regular ETFs present. Additionally, to the extent a Fund invests in ETFs that seek to provide investment results that match a negative multiple of the performance of an underlying index, the Fund will indirectly be subject to the risk that the performance of such ETF will fall as the performance of that ETF's benchmark rises—a result that is the opposite from traditional mutual funds. Leveraged inverse ETFs contain all of the risks that regular ETFs present, but also pose all of the risks associated with other leveraged ETFs as well as other inverse ETFs. These investment vehicles may be extremely volatile and can expose an investing Fund to losses.

Currently, pursuant to orders issued by the SEC to certain ETFs and procedures approved by the Board, a Fund may invest in such ETFs in excess of the 3% limitation prescribed by Section 12(d)(1)(A) described above, provided that the Fund otherwise complies with the conditions of the applicable SEC order, as it may be amended, and any other applicable investment limitations. On January 19, 2022, in connection with the adoption of Rule 12d1-4, the SEC will rescind the exemptive orders issued to the Exemption ETFs and the Funds will then need to rely on Rule 12d1-4 for investments in these ETFs. This may require the Funds and the Exemption ETFs to enter into new investment agreements and make certain adjustments to their compliance policies and procedures, but is not expected to materially affect the Funds' ability to invest in the Exemption ETFs. Neither such ETFs nor their investment advisers make any representations regarding the advisability of investing in the ETFs.

Certain ETFs that in general do not register as investment companies under the 1940 Act may not produce qualifying income for purposes of the "Qualifying Income Test" or the shares of such ETFs may not be considered "securities" for purposes of the "Asset Test" (as defined below under the heading "Taxes"), which must be met in order for a Fund to maintain its status as a RIC under the Code. If one or more ETFs generate more non-qualifying income for purposes of the Qualifying Income Test or if a Fund is not considered to be holding sufficient amounts of "securities" than the advisers expect, it could cause a Fund to inadvertently fail the Qualifying Income Test or Asset Test, thereby causing the Fund to inadvertently fail to qualify as a RIC under the Code, unless certain relief provisions (described in more detail under the heading "Taxes") are available to the Fund.

INVESTMENT IN A SUBSIDIARY—The Dynamic Asset Allocation Fund may seek to gain exposure to the commodity markets, in whole or in part, through investments in a Subsidiary. A Subsidiary, unlike the Fund, may invest to a significant extent in commodity-linked securities and derivative instruments. The Fund may invest up to 25% of its total assets in a Subsidiary. The derivative instruments in which a Subsidiary primarily intends to invest are instruments linked to certain commodity indices 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 Fund; however, a Subsidiary (unlike the Fund) may invest in commodity-linked swap agreements and other commodity-linked derivative instruments. 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 Fund.

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

In order for the Dynamic Asset Allocation Fund to qualify as a RIC under the Code, the Fund must, amongst other requirements, derive at least 90% of its gross income for each taxable year from sources generating "qualifying income" for purposes of the Qualifying Income Test (as defined in the section titled "Taxes"). The Dynamic Asset Allocation Fund's investment in its Subsidiary is expected to provide the Fund with exposure to the commodities markets within the limitations of the federal tax requirements of Subchapter M of the Code for qualification as a RIC. The "Subpart F" income (defined in Section 951 of the Code to include passive income, including from commodity-linked derivatives) of the Dynamic Asset Allocation Fund attributable to its investment in a Subsidiary is "qualifying income" to the Fund to the extent that such income is derived with respect to the Fund's business of investing in stock, securities or currencies. The Dynamic Asset Allocation Fund expects its "Subpart F" income attributable to its investment in its Subsidiary to be derived with respect to the Fund's business of investing in stock, securities or currencies and to be treated as "qualifying income." The Adviser will carefully monitor the Dynamic Asset

Allocation Fund's investments in its Subsidiary to ensure that no more than 25% of the 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. However, there has been recent discussion that the most commonly used LIBOR rates may continue to be calculated beyond the initial 2021 termination date. At some point in the near future, LIBOR may no longer be available or no longer deemed an appropriate reference rate upon which to determine the interest rate on or impacting certain loans, notes, and other instruments or investments comprising some or all of the Funds' investments. In light of this eventuality, public and private sector industry initiatives are currently underway to identify new or alternative reference rates to be used in place of LIBOR. 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 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 indices, 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 Funds. The effect of any changes to, or discontinuation of, LIBOR on the 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 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 a 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, a Fund may be subject to delays, expenses and risks that are greater than those that would have been involved if the Fund had purchased a direct obligation of such borrower. Under the terms of a loan participation, a Fund may be regarded as a creditor of the intermediary bank (rather than of the underlying borrower), so that the 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 a 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 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 the advisers based on criteria approved by the Board.

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 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 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 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.

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 a Fund derives from investment in MLP units is largely dependent on the MLPs being treated as partnerships and not as corporations for federal income tax purposes. If an MLP were classified as a corporation for federal income tax purposes, there would be reduction in the after-tax return to a Fund of distributions from the MLP, likely causing a reduction in the value of the Fund's shares. MLP entities are typically focused in the energy, natural resources and real estate sectors of the economy. A downturn in the energy, natural resources or real estate sectors of the economy could have an adverse impact on a Fund. At times, the performance of securities of companies in the energy, natural resources and real estate sectors of the economy may lag the performance of other sectors or the broader market as a whole. The Code provides that a Fund is permitted to invest up to 25% of its assets in one or more QPTPs, which 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.

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

A 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 a 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 a 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 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 will allow mortgage payments to be suspended for up to 12 months (without incurring late fees) 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 Funds cannot

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

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 a Fund, to adapt to the issuance of UMBS. The 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. 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 a 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, a Fund forgoes principal and interest paid on such securities. A 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, a 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 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 a Fund sells the security becomes insolvent, the Fund's right to repurchase the security may be restricted. Other risks involved in entering into mortgage dollar rolls include the risk that the value of the security may change adversely over the term of the mortgage dollar roll and that the security a Fund is required to repurchase may be worth less than the security that the Fund originally held. To avoid senior security concerns, a 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. A 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 Board, 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.

SIMC and/or the Sub-Adviser, as applicable, may rely on the opinion of the issuer's counsel, which is rendered at the time the security is issued, to determine whether the security is fit, with respect to its validity and tax status, to be purchased by a Fund. SIMC, the Sub-Advisers and the Funds do not guarantee this opinion is correct, and there is no assurance that the IRS will agree with such counsel's opinion.

OBLIGATIONS OF DOMESTIC BANKS, FOREIGN BANKS AND FOREIGN BRANCHES OF U.S. BANKS—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 a 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 a Fund may lose money on such investments.

OPTIONS—A 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 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 a 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 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.

Each Fund may trade put and call options on securities, securities indexes and currencies, as an adviser determines is appropriate in seeking to achieve the Fund’s investment objective, unless otherwise restricted by the 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 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 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 delivers the security upon exercise.

A 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 may seek to purchase in the future. A 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, loss of the premium paid may be offset by an increase in the value of the Fund’s securities or by a decrease in the cost of the acquisition of securities by the Fund.

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

When a 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 will realize as profit the premium received for such option. When a call option of which a Fund is the writer is exercised, the 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 is the writer is exercised, the Fund will be required to purchase the underlying securities at a price in excess of the market value of such securities.

A 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 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 a 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.

PUERTO RICO INVESTMENT—To the extent a Fund invests in Puerto Rico municipal securities, the Fund's performance will be affected by the fiscal and economic health of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, its political subdivisions, municipalities, agencies and authorities and political and regulatory developments affecting Puerto Rico municipal issuers. Developments in Puerto Rico may adversely affect the securities held by the Funds. Unfavorable developments in any economic sector may have far-reaching ramifications on the overall Puerto Rico municipal market. A number of events, including economic and political policy changes, tax base erosion, territory constitutional limits on tax increases, budget deficits, high rates of unemployment, Puerto Rico constitutional amendments, legislative measures, voter initiatives and other changes in the law, and other financial difficulties and changes in the credit ratings assigned to Puerto Rico's municipal issuers, are likely to affect each Fund's performance. The economy of Puerto Rico is closely linked to the mainland U.S. economy, as many of the external factors that affect the local economy are determined by the policies and performance of the mainland U.S. economy. Tourism makes a significant contribution to Puerto Rico's economic activity so a decline in tourism, a change in tourism trends or an

economic recession that reduces worldwide disposable income could disproportionately affect Puerto Rico's economy relative to other economies that depend less on tourism.

PUT TRANSACTIONS—A Fund 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 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 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 would limit its put transactions to institutions that an adviser believes present minimum credit risks, and an 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 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 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 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. 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 could seek to negotiate terms for the extension of such an option. If such a renewal cannot be negotiated on terms satisfactory to the Fund, the Fund 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 including such securities, the 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 a Fund, shareholders will bear not only the proportionate share of the expenses of the Fund, but also, indirectly, similar expenses of underlying REITs.

A 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 a 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 may enter into repurchase agreements with financial institutions. The Funds follow 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 an adviser. The repurchase agreements entered into by a 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 and the applicable Sub-Advisers monitor 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, the 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 will seek to liquidate such collateral. However, the exercising of a 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 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 in repurchase agreements may be substantial when, in the view of SIMC or the Sub-Adviser(s), 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 a Fund’s limitation on investing in illiquid securities. The determination of whether a restricted security is illiquid is to be made by an adviser pursuant to guidelines adopted by the Board. 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, each adviser intends 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—A 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 a 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 a Fund. At the time a Fund enters into a reverse repurchase agreement, it will earmark on the books of the 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 a Fund may increase the 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 a Fund. Reverse repurchase agreements also involve the risk that the market value of the securities sold by a Fund may decline below the price at which it is obligated to repurchase the securities. In addition, when a 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 Fund could be required to sell other investments in order to meet its obligations to repurchase the securities.

In a sale-buyback transaction, a 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 Fund’s repurchase of the underlying security. A Fund’s obligations under a sale-buyback would typically be offset by earmarking on the books of the Fund or placing in a segregated account cash or liquid securities having a value equal to the amount of the 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 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 their service providers use to service the Funds' operations, ransomware, operational disruption or failures in the physical infrastructure or operating systems that support the Funds and their service providers, or various other forms of cyber security breaches. Cyber-attacks affecting a Fund, SIMC or any of the Sub-Advisers, a Fund's distributor, custodian, transfer agent, or any other of a Fund's intermediaries or service providers may adversely impact the Fund and its shareholders, potentially resulting in, among other things, financial losses or the inability of Fund shareholders to transact business. For instance, cyber-attacks may interfere with the processing of shareholder transactions, impact the Fund's ability to calculate its NAV, cause the release of private shareholder information or confidential business information, impede trading, subject the Fund to regulatory fines or financial losses and/or cause reputational damage. The 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 may invest, which could result in material adverse consequences for such issuers and may cause the Fund's investment in such companies to lose value. There can be no assurance that the Funds, the Funds' service providers, or the issuers of the securities in which the Funds invest will not suffer losses relating to cyber-attacks or other information security breaches in the future. A Fund may also experience losses due to systems failures or inadequate system back-up or procedures at the brokerage firm(s) carrying the Fund's positions.

SECURITIES LENDING—Each Fund may lend portfolio securities to brokers, dealers and other financial organizations that meet capital and other credit requirements or other criteria established by the Board. These loans, if and when made, may not exceed 33% of the total asset value of the Fund (including the loan collateral). No Fund will lend portfolio securities to its 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.

A 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 securities lending agent.

By lending its securities, a 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 will adhere to the following conditions whenever its portfolio securities are loaned: (i) the 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 must be able to terminate the loan on demand; (iv) the 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 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 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 the 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 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 the Fund to market risk. A 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, and the 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 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.

SENIOR LOANS AND BANK LOANS—Senior loans and bank loans typically are arranged through private negotiations between a borrower and several financial institutions or a group of lenders which are represented by one or more lenders acting as agent. The agent is often a commercial bank that originates the loan and invites other parties to join the lending syndicate. The agent will be primarily responsible for negotiating the loan agreement and will have responsibility for the documentation and ongoing administration of the loan on behalf of the lenders after completion of the loan transaction. The Funds can invest in a senior loan or bank loan either as a direct lender or through an assignment or participation.

When a Fund acts as a direct lender, it will have a direct contractual relationship with the borrower and may participate in structuring the loan, may enforce compliance by the borrower with the terms of the loan agreement and may have voting, consent and set-off rights under the loan agreement.

Loan assignments are investments in all or a portion of certain senior loans or bank loans purchased from the lenders or from other third parties. The purchaser of an assignment typically will acquire direct rights against the borrower under the loan. Although the purchaser of an assignment typically succeeds to all the rights and obligations of the assigning lender under the loan agreement, because assignments are arranged through private negotiations between potential assignees and assignors, or other third parties whose interests are being assigned, the rights and obligations acquired by a Fund may differ from and be more limited than those held by the assigning lender.

A holder of a loan participation typically has only a contractual right with the seller of the participation and not with the borrower or any other entities interpositioned between the seller of the participation and the borrower. As such, the purchaser of a loan participation assumes the credit risk of the seller of the participation, and any intermediary entities between the seller and the borrower, in addition to the credit risk of the borrower. When a Fund holds a loan participation, it will have the right to receive payments of principal, interest and fees to which it may be entitled only from the seller of the participation and only upon receipt of the seller of such payments from the borrower or from any intermediary parties between the seller and the borrower. Additionally, a Fund generally will have no right to enforce compliance by the borrower with the terms of the loan agreement, will have no voting, consent or set-off rights under the loan agreement and may not directly benefit from the collateral supporting the loan although lenders that sell participations generally are required to distribute liquidation proceeds received by them pro rata among the holders of such participations. 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 the borrower as a result of improper conduct by the seller or intermediary. If the borrower fails to pay principal and interest when due, a Fund may be subject to greater delays, expenses and risks than those that would have been involved if a Fund had purchased a direct obligation of such borrower.

Direct loans, assignments and loan participations may be considered liquid, as determined by the Adviser based on criteria approved by the Board.

SIMC or a Sub-Adviser may from time to time have the opportunity to receive Confidential Information about the borrower, including financial information and related documentation regarding the borrower that is not publicly available. Pursuant to applicable policies and procedures, SIMC or a Sub-Adviser may (but is not required to) seek to avoid receipt of Confidential Information from the borrower so as to avoid possible restrictions on its ability to purchase and sell investments on behalf of a Fund and other clients to which such Confidential Information relates (e.g., publicly traded securities issued by the borrower). In such circumstances, a Fund (and other clients of SIMC or a Sub-Adviser) may be disadvantaged in comparison to other investors, including with respect to the price the Fund pays or receives when it buys or sells a bank loan. Further, the SIMC or a Sub-Adviser's abilities to assess the desirability of proposed consents, waivers or amendments with respect to certain bank loans may be compromised if it is not privy to available Confidential Information. SIMC or a Sub-Adviser may also determine to receive such Confidential Information in certain circumstances under its applicable policies and procedures. If SIMC or a Sub-Adviser intentionally or unintentionally comes into possession of Confidential Information, it may be unable, potentially for a substantial period of time, to purchase or sell publicly traded securities to which such Confidential Information relates.

SHORT SALES—Short sales may be used by a Fund as part of its overall portfolio management strategies or to offset (hedge) a potential decline in the value of a security. A 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 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 a Fund with respect to the securities that are sold short. Uncovered short sales are transactions under which a Fund sells a security it does not own. To complete such a transaction, the Fund must borrow the security to make delivery to the buyer. The 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 Fund. Until the security is replaced, the 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 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, a Sub-Adviser may have a net short exposure in the portfolio of assets allocated to the Sub-Adviser.

Until a Fund closes its short position or replaces the borrowed security, the Fund will: (i) earmark on the books of the Fund or place in a segregated account 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 Fund's short position as required by the 1940 Act.

When a 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 Fund having a leveraged investment portfolio, which results in greater potential for loss. Leverage can amplify the effects of market volatility on a Fund's share price and make a Fund's returns more volatile. This is because leverage tends to exaggerate the effect of any increase or decrease in the value of a Fund's portfolio securities. The use of leverage may also cause a Fund to liquidate portfolio positions when it would not be advantageous to do so in order to satisfy its obligations.

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, a 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 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 the Funds anticipate they will invest typically involve no credit enhancement, their credit risk will generally be equivalent to that of the underlying instruments. A Fund is 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, a Fund’s investment 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 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 may engage in simple or more complex swap transactions involving a wide variety of underlyings for various reasons. For example, a 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 than if it had invested directly in an instrument that yielded the desired return; or (v) for various other reasons.

Certain 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 is a buyer and no event of default occurs, the 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, 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 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 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, 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. Credit default swaps involve different risks than if a 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 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 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 portfolio because, in addition to its total net assets, a 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 thereunder. Swap agreements also entail the risk that a Fund will not be able to meet its obligation to the counterparty. Generally, a Fund will enter into total return swaps on a net basis (*i.e.*, the two payment streams are netted out with the 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 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 would calculate the obligations of the swap agreements’ counterparties on a “net basis.” Consequently, a 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’s current obligation under a swap agreement will be accrued daily (offset against any amounts owed to the 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. This is true whether these derivative products are used to create additional risk exposure for a Fund or to hedge, or manage, existing risk exposure. If under a swap, cap, floor, collar or swaption agreement a Fund is obligated to make a payment to the counterparty, the Fund must be prepared to make the payment when due. A Fund could suffer losses with respect to such an agreement if the 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, 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’s risk of loss will consist of any payments that the 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 may have contractual remedies under the swap agreement.

A Fund will enter into swaps only with counterparties that an adviser believes to be creditworthy. In addition, a Fund will earmark on the books of the 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 the 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 remains uncertain, however, due to the compliance timeline within the SEC Derivatives Rule, it is unlikely that the 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, 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 ability to terminate existing swap agreements or to realize amounts to be received under such agreements.

TRACKING ERROR—The following factors may affect the ability of a Fund that tracks the performance of a benchmark to achieve correlation with the performance of its benchmark: (i) Fund expenses, including brokerage fees (which may be increased by high portfolio turnover); (ii) the Fund holding less than all of the securities in the benchmark and/or securities not included in the benchmark; (iii) an imperfect correlation between the performance of instruments held by the Fund, such as futures contracts and options, and the performance of the underlying securities in the market; (iv) bid-ask spreads (the effect of which may be increased by portfolio turnover); (v) the Fund holding instruments traded in a market that has become illiquid or disrupted; (vi) Fund share prices being rounded to the nearest cent; (vii) changes to the index tracked that are not disseminated in advance; (viii) the need to conform the Fund’s portfolio holdings to comply with investment restrictions or policies or regulatory or tax law requirements. In addition, an adviser’s use of hedging techniques will generally cause a Fund’s performance to diverge from that of its respective index at times when hedges are employed.

U.S. GOVERNMENT SECURITIES—Examples of types of U.S. Government obligations in which a 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, the 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 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 a 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 a Fund will generally purchase securities on a when-issued or forward

commitment basis with the intention of actually acquiring securities for its portfolio, the Fund may dispose of a when-issued security or forward commitment prior to settlement if an adviser deems it appropriate. When a 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 a 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 a 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, a 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. A 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 a Fund and therefore is subject to the distribution requirements applicable to the RICs under Subchapter M of the Code. A 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. A Fund accrues income with respect to the securities prior to the receipt of cash payments.

INVESTMENT LIMITATIONS

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 of each Fund, with the exception of the Dynamic Asset Allocation Fund, which 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 the 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 the Fund's outstanding shares, whichever is less.

A Fund may not:

1. Purchase securities of an issuer if it would cause the Fund to fail to satisfy the diversification requirement for a diversified management company 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. This investment limitation does not apply to the Real Estate Fund.
- 2(a). Concentrate investments in a particular industry or group of industries, as concentration is defined 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. This investment limitation does not apply to the Real Estate Fund, which as a matter of fundamental policy, concentrates its investments in securities issued by companies primarily engaged in the real estate industry. This investment limitation does not apply to the Conservative Income, Tax-Free Conservative Income, Tax-Managed International Managed Volatility or Large Cap Index Fund.
- 2(b). Each of the Tax-Free Conservative Income Fund or the Tax-Managed International Managed Volatility Fund will not concentrate its investments in a particular industry or group of industries, as concentration is defined under the 1940 Act, the rules or regulations thereunder or any exemption therefrom, as such statute, rules or regulations may be amended or interpreted from time to time, except that the Fund may invest without limitation in: (i) securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government, its agencies or instrumentalities; and (ii) tax-exempt obligations of state or municipal governments and their political subdivisions.
- 2(c). The Large Cap Index Fund will not concentrate investments in a particular industry or group of industries, as concentration is defined 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, except: (i) as may be necessary to approximate the composition of its target index; and (ii) that the Fund may invest without limitation in securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government, its agencies or instrumentalities and tax-exempt obligations of state or municipal governments and their political subdivisions.
3. 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.

4. 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.
5. 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.
6. 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.
7. The Conservative Income Fund, under normal circumstances, may invest at least 25% of its assets in securities issued by companies in the financial services industry, but may invest less than 25% of its assets in this industry as a temporary defensive measure. For purposes of this policy, companies in the financial services industry include companies involved in activities such as banking, mortgage, consumer or specialized finance, investment banking, securities brokerage, asset management and custody, insurance, financial investment, real estate and mortgage finance and financial conglomerates.
8. The Tax-Free Conservative Income Fund, under normal circumstances, will invest at least 80% of the value of its net assets (plus the amount of any borrowings for investment purposes) in investments the income from which is exempt from federal income taxes.

Fundamental Policies of the Dynamic Asset Allocation Fund

The following investment limitations are fundamental policies of the Dynamic Asset Allocation Fund, which cannot be changed with respect to the Dynamic Asset Allocation Fund without the consent of the holders of a majority of the Dynamic Asset Allocation Fund's outstanding shares. The term "majority of outstanding shares" means the vote of: (i) 67% or more of the 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 the Fund's outstanding shares, whichever is less.

The Dynamic Asset Allocation Fund may:

1. Borrow money, except as prohibited 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.
2. Make loans, except as prohibited 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. Purchase or sell commodities, commodities contracts and real estate, except as prohibited 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. Underwrite securities issued by other persons, except as prohibited 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. Purchase securities of an issuer, except if it would cause the Fund to fail to satisfy the diversification requirement for a diversified management company 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.

The Dynamic Asset Allocation Fund may not:

1. Concentrate its investments in a particular industry or group of industries, as concentration is defined under the 1940 Act, the rules or regulations thereunder or any exemption therefrom, as such statute, rules or regulations may be amended or interpreted from time to time, except that the Fund may

invest without limitation in: (i) securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government, its agencies or instrumentalities; and (ii) tax-exempt obligations of state or municipal governments and their political subdivisions.

2. Issue senior securities, as such term is defined under the 1940 Act, the rules or regulations thereunder or any exemption therefrom as amended or interpreted from time to time, except as 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 limitations are non-fundamental policies of each Fund, with the exception of the Dynamic Asset Allocation Fund, and may be changed by the Board without a vote of shareholders.

No Fund may:

1. 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. With respect to the S&P 500 Index Fund, the Fund may not pledge, mortgage or hypothecate assets except to secure temporary borrowings as described in this SAI in aggregate amounts not to exceed 10% of the net assets of the Fund taken at current value at the time of the incurrence of such loan and in connection with stock index futures trading as provided in this SAI.
2. 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. This investment limitation does not apply to the Large Cap, Large Cap Growth, Large Cap Index, S&P 500 Index, U.S. Managed Volatility, Tax-Managed Managed Volatility, Conservative Income, Tax-Free Conservative Income, Multi-Strategy Alternative or Tax-Managed International Managed Volatility Funds.
3. Purchase illiquid securities, *i.e.*, any investment that the fund reasonably expects cannot be sold in current market conditions in seven calendar days 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. This investment limitation does not apply to the Real Return Fund.
4. With respect to 75% of its assets: (i) purchase the securities of any issuer (except securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government, its agencies 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 (ii) acquire more than 10% of the outstanding voting securities of any one issuer. This investment limitation does not apply to the Real Estate or S&P 500 Index Funds.
5. Purchase any securities that would cause 25% or more of the total assets of the Fund to be invested in the securities of one or more issuers conducting their principal business activities in the same industry, provided that this limitation does not apply to investments in obligations issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government, its agencies or instrumentalities or, with respect to the Tax-Free Conservative Income and Tax-Managed International Managed Volatility Funds, tax-exempt obligations of state or municipal governments or their political subdivisions. This investment limitation does not apply to the Conservative Income, Real Estate and Large Cap Index Fund.
- 6(a). Borrow money in an amount exceeding 33% of the value of its total assets, provided that, for purposes of this limitation, investment strategies which either obligate a Fund to purchase securities or require a Fund to segregate assets are not considered to be borrowings. To the extent that its borrowings exceed 5% of its assets: (i) all borrowings will be repaid before a Fund makes additional investments

and any interest paid on such borrowings will reduce income; and (ii) asset coverage of at least 300% is required in accordance with applicable SEC or SEC staff positions. With respect to the S&P 500 Index Fund, the Fund may not borrow money except for temporary or emergency purposes and then only in an amount not exceeding 10% of the value of the total assets of the Fund. This borrowing provision is included solely to facilitate the orderly sale of portfolio securities to accommodate substantial redemption requests if they should occur, and is not for investment purposes. All borrowings will be repaid before the Fund makes additional investments and any interest paid on such borrowings will reduce the income of the Fund. This investment limitation does not apply to the Large Cap, Large Cap Index, Small Cap, Tax-Managed International Managed Volatility, Conservative Income or Tax-Free Conservative Income Funds.

- 6(b). With respect to the Large Cap Index, Tax-Managed International Managed Volatility, Conservative Income and Tax-Free Conservative Income Funds, borrow money in an amount exceeding 33% of the value of its total assets, including the amount borrowed (not including temporary borrowings not in excess of 5% of its total assets), provided that, for purposes of this limitation, investment strategies which either obligate the Fund to purchase securities or require the Fund to segregate assets are not considered to be borrowings.
7. Issue senior securities (as defined in the 1940 Act) except as permitted by rule, regulation or order of the SEC or with respect to the S&P 500 Index Fund, the Fund may not issue senior securities except in connection with permitted borrowings as described in this SAI or as permitted by rule, regulation or order of the SEC. This investment limitation does not apply to the Global Managed Volatility, Tax-Managed International Managed Volatility, Conservative Income, Tax-Free Conservative Income, Real Return or Multi-Strategy Alternative Funds.
8. Make loans if, as a result, more than 33% of its total assets would be lent 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 inter-fund lending program. With respect to the S&P 500 Index Fund, the Fund may not make loans, except that the Fund: (i) may enter into repurchase agreements, provided that repurchase agreements and time deposits maturing in more than seven days, and other illiquid securities, including securities which are not readily marketable or are restricted, are not to exceed, in the aggregate, 15% of the Fund's total assets; (ii) may engage in securities lending as described in this SAI; (iii) may purchase or hold debt instruments with its investment objectives and policies; and (iv) participate in the SEI Funds inter-fund lending program.
- 9(a). Purchase or sell real estate, physical commodities, or commodities contracts, except that each Fund may purchase: (i) marketable securities issued by companies which own or invest in real estate (including REITs), commodities, or commodities contracts; and (ii) commodities contracts relating to financial instruments, such as financial futures contracts and options on such contracts. This investment limitation does not apply to the Tax-Managed International Managed Volatility, Conservative Income or Tax-Free Conservative Income Fund.
- 9(b). With respect to each of the Tax-Managed International Managed Volatility, Conservative Income and Tax-Free Conservative Income Funds, invest in unmarketable interests in real estate limited partnership or invest directly in real estate, except as permitted by the 1940 Act. For the avoidance of doubt, the foregoing policy does not prevent any Fund from, among other things, purchasing marketable securities of companies that deal in real estate or interests therein (including REITs). Each of the Conservative Income and Tax-Free Conservative Income Funds 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 of financial commodities.
10. With respect to the Large Cap Fund, under normal circumstances, invest less than 80% of its net assets in equity securities of large companies. The Fund will notify its shareholders at least 60 days prior to any change to this policy.

11. With respect to the Large Cap Value Fund, under normal circumstances, invest less than 80% of its net assets in equity securities of large companies. The Fund will notify its shareholders at least 60 days prior to any change to this policy.
12. With respect to the Large Cap Growth Fund, under normal circumstances, invest less than 80% of its net assets in equity securities of large companies. The Fund will notify its shareholders at least 60 days prior to any change to this policy.
13. With respect to the Large Cap Index Fund, under normal circumstances, invest less than 80% of its net assets (plus the amount of any borrowings for investment purposes) in securities of the index that the Fund is currently designed to track or in depositary receipts representing securities in such index. The Fund will notify its shareholders at least 60 days prior to any change to this policy. If, subsequent to an investment, the 80% requirement is no longer met, the Fund's future investments will be made in a manner that will bring the Fund into compliance with this policy.
14. With respect to the Tax-Managed Large Cap Fund, under normal circumstances, invest less than 80% of its net assets in equity securities of large companies. The Fund will notify its shareholders at least 60 days prior to any change to this policy.
15. With respect to the S&P 500 Index Fund, with respect to 75% of its assets, (i) purchase securities of any issuer (except securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government, its agencies or instrumentalities or securities of other investment companies) if, as a result, more than 5% of the Fund's total assets would be invested in the securities of such issuer; (ii) acquire more than 10% of the outstanding voting securities of any one issuer.
16. With respect to the S&P 500 Index Fund, make short sales of securities, maintain a short position or purchase securities on margin, except that the Fund may obtain short-term credits as necessary for the clearance of security transactions.
17. With respect to the Small Cap Fund, under normal circumstances, invest less than 80% of its net assets in equity securities of small companies. The Fund will notify its shareholders at least 60 days prior to any change to this policy.
18. With respect to the Small Cap Value Fund, under normal circumstances, invest less than 80% of its net assets in equity securities of small companies. The Fund will notify its shareholders at least 60 days prior to any change to this policy.
19. With respect to the Small Cap Growth Fund, under normal circumstances, invest less than 80% of its net assets in equity securities of small companies. The Fund will notify its shareholders at least 60 days prior to any change to this policy.
20. With respect to the Tax-Managed Small/Mid Cap Fund, under normal circumstances, the Fund will invest less than 80% of its net assets in equity securities of small and mid-capitalization companies, including ETFs. The Fund will notify its shareholders at least 60 days prior to any change to this policy.
21. With respect to the Mid-Cap Fund, under normal circumstances, invest less than 80% of its net assets in equity securities of medium-sized companies. The Fund will notify its shareholders at least 60 days prior to any change to this policy.
22. With respect to the Real Estate Fund, under normal circumstances, invest less than 80% of its net assets in equity securities of real estate companies (e.g., common stocks, rights, warrants, convertible securities and preferred stocks of REITs and REOCs). The Fund will notify its shareholders at least 60 days prior to any change to this policy.
23. With respect to the Core Fixed Income Fund, under normal circumstances, invest less than 80% of its net assets in fixed income securities. The Fund will notify its shareholders at least 60 days prior to any change to this policy.

24. With respect to the High Yield Bond Fund, under normal circumstances, invest less than 80% of its net assets in fixed income securities that are rated below investment grade. The Fund will notify its shareholders at least 60 days prior to any change to this policy.

Non-Fundamental Policies of the Dynamic Asset Allocation Fund

The following limitations are non-fundamental policies of the Dynamic Asset Allocation Fund and may be changed by the Board without a vote of shareholders.

The Dynamic Asset Allocation Fund may not:

1. 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. Purchase illiquid securities, *i.e.*, any investment that the fund reasonably expects cannot be sold in current market conditions in seven calendar days 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.
3. Purchase any securities that would cause 25% or more of the total assets of the Fund to be invested in the securities of one or more issuers conducting their principal business activities in the same industry, except that the Fund may invest without limitation in: (i) securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government, its agencies or instrumentalities; and (ii) tax-exempt obligations of state or municipal governments and their political subdivisions.
4. Borrow money in an amount exceeding 33% of the value of its total assets, including the amount borrowed (not including temporary borrowings not in excess of 5% of its total assets), provided that, for purposes of this limitation, investment strategies which either obligate the Fund to purchase securities or require the Fund to segregate assets are not considered to be borrowings.
5. Make loans if, as a result, more than 33% of its total assets would be lent to other parties, except that the 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 inter-fund lending program.
6. Invest in unmarketable interests in real estate limited partnerships or invest directly in real estate except as permitted by the 1940 Act. For the avoidance of doubt, the foregoing policy does not prevent the Fund from, among other things; purchasing marketable securities of companies that deal in real estate or interests therein (including REITs).
7. With respect to 75% of its assets: (i) purchase the securities of any issuer (except securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government, its agencies 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 (ii) acquire more than 10% of the outstanding voting securities of any one issuer.

The Dynamic Asset Allocation Fund may:

1. Purchase or sell financial and physical commodities, commodity contracts based on (or relating 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.

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

With respect to the Global Managed Volatility, Tax-Managed Managed Volatility and U.S. Managed Volatility Funds, for purposes of the industry concentration limitation specified in the SAI: (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 activities in that 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 (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 has adopted a fundamental policy that would permit direct investment in real estate. However, each 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's Board.

THE ADMINISTRATOR AND TRANSFER AGENT

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 transfer agent. SEI and its subsidiaries and affiliates, including the Administrator and Transfer Agent, 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. Such services generally include, but are not limited to:

- maintaining books and records related to a Fund’s cash and position reconciliations, and portfolio transactions;
- preparation of financial statements and other reports for the Funds;
- calculating the NAV of the Funds in accordance with the Funds’ valuation policies and procedures;
- tracking income and expense accruals and processing disbursements to vendors and service providers;
- providing performance, financial and expense information for registration statements and board materials;
- providing certain tax monitoring and reporting;
- providing space, equipment, personnel and facilities;
- maintaining share transfer records;
- reviewing account opening documents and subscription and redemption requests;
- calculating and distributing required ordinary income and capital gains distributions; and
- providing anti-money laundering program services.

The Administration Agreement provides that the Administrator shall not be liable for any error of judgment or mistake of law or for any loss suffered by the Trust in connection with the matters to which the Administration Agreement relates, except a loss resulting from willful misfeasance, bad faith or negligence on the part of the Administrator in the performance of its duties or from reckless disregard of its duties and obligations thereunder.

The Administration Agreement shall remain effective for the initial term of the Agreement and each renewal term thereof unless earlier terminated: (a) by a vote of a majority of the Trustees of the Trust on not less than 60 days’ written notice to the Administrator; or (b) 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 are as set forth in the charts below.

For the Large Cap, Large Cap Value, Large Cap Growth, Large Cap Index, Tax-Managed Large Cap, Small Cap, Small Cap Value, Small Cap Growth, Tax-Managed Small/Mid Cap, Mid-Cap, Real Estate, U.S. Managed Volatility, Global Managed Volatility, Tax-Managed Managed Volatility, Multi-Strategy Alternative and Dynamic Asset Allocation Funds:

Administration Fee	
On the first \$1.5 billion of Assets;	0.300%
on the next \$500 million of Assets;	0.2550%
on the next \$500 million of Assets;	0.210%
on the next \$500 million of Assets;	0.1650%
on Assets over \$3 billion.	0.120%

For the S&P 500 Index Fund:

Administration Fee	
On the first \$2 billion of Assets;	0.220%
on the next \$500 million of Assets;	0.210%
on the next \$500 million of Assets;	0.1650%
on Assets over \$3 billion.	0.120%

For the Tax-Managed International Managed Volatility Fund:

Administration Fee	
On the first \$1.5 billion of Assets;	0.450%
on the next \$500 million of Assets;	0.370%
on the next \$500 million of Assets;	0.290%
on the next \$500 million of Assets;	0.210%
on Assets over \$3 billion.	0.130%

For the Core Fixed Income, High Yield Bond, Real Return, Conservative Income and Tax-Free Conservative Income Funds:

Administration Fee	
On the first \$1.5 billion of Assets;	0.200%
on the next \$500 million of Assets;	0.1775%
on the next \$500 million of Assets;	0.1550%
on the next \$500 million of Assets;	0.1325%
on Assets over \$3 billion.	0.110%

For each Fund, the following table shows: (i) the dollar amount of fees paid to the Administrator by the Fund; and (ii) the dollar amount of the Administrator's voluntary fee waivers and or/reimbursements for the fiscal years ended September 30, 2018, 2019 and 2020:

	Administration Fees Paid			Administration Fees Waived		
	2018	2019	2020	2018	2019	2020
Large Cap Fund	\$7,036	\$6,479	\$6,073	\$210	\$704	\$ 730
Large Cap Value Fund	\$4,239	\$4,003	\$3,778	\$ 75	\$219	\$ 195
Large Cap Growth Fund	\$4,602	\$4,381	\$4,511	\$ 69	\$238	\$ 205
Large Cap Index Fund	\$ 322 [†]	\$ 948	\$1,751	\$229 [†]	\$683	\$1,217
Tax-Managed Large Cap Fund	\$8,837	\$8,710	\$8,657	\$302	\$580	\$ 559
S&P 500 Index Fund	\$1,866	\$1,817	\$1,832	\$535	\$686	\$ 650
Small Cap Fund	\$2,036	\$1,857	\$1,647	\$ 29	\$ 97	\$ 79
Small Cap Value Fund	\$1,168	\$ 968	\$ 883	\$ 13	\$ 43	\$ 36
Small Cap Growth Fund	\$1,107	\$1,017	\$ 944	\$ 11	\$ 44	\$ 36
Tax-Managed Small/ Mid Cap Fund	\$2,814	\$2,612	\$2,382	\$ 31	\$132	\$ 134
Mid-Cap Fund	\$ 377	\$ 332	\$ 262	\$ 4	\$ 3	\$ 2
U.S. Managed Volatility Fund	\$4,906	\$5,003	\$5,065	\$107	\$697	\$1,083
Global Managed Volatility Fund	\$4,363	\$3,885	\$3,491	\$119	\$222	\$ 261
Tax-Managed Managed Volatility Fund	\$3,272	\$3,170	\$3,013	\$ 57	\$173	\$ 148
Tax-Managed International Managed Volatility Fund	\$1,692	\$1,629	\$1,668	\$ 19	\$ 49	\$ 76
Real Estate Fund	\$ 419	\$ 397	\$ 335	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
Core Fixed Income Fund	\$4,368	\$6,444	\$6,706	\$ 45	\$ 0	\$ 0
High Yield Bond Fund	\$3,242	\$3,162	\$3,043	\$ 21	\$142	\$ 180
Conservative Income Fund	\$ 451	\$ 523	\$ 583	\$225	\$247	\$ 275
Tax-Free Conservative Income Fund	\$ 336	\$ 357	\$ 378	\$174	\$174	\$ 193
Real Return Fund	\$ 529	\$ 498	\$ 514	\$ 7	\$ 30	\$ 27
Dynamic Asset Allocation Fund	\$2,513	\$2,389	\$2,302	\$ 69	\$127	\$ 136
Multi-Strategy Alternative Fund	\$1,553	\$1,452	\$1,413	\$951	\$711	\$ 476

* Not in operation during such period.

[†] Commenced operations on January 31, 2018.

THE ADVISER AND SUB-ADVISERS

General. 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. SIMC had approximately \$191.59 billion in assets as of September 30, 2020.

Manager of Managers Structure. SIMC is the investment adviser to each of the Funds and operates as a “manager of managers.” SIMC and the Trust have obtained an exemptive order from the SEC that permits SIMC, with the approval of the Trust’s Board, to hire, retain or terminate sub-advisers unaffiliated with SIMC for the Funds without submitting the sub-advisory agreements to a vote of the Funds’ shareholders. Among other things, the exemptive relief permits the disclosure of only the aggregate amount payable by SIMC under all such sub-advisory agreements. The Funds will notify shareholders in the event of any addition or change in the identity of their Sub-Advisers.

SIMC oversees the investment advisory services provided to the Funds and may manage the cash portion of the Funds’ assets. Pursuant to separate sub-advisory agreements with SIMC, and under the supervision of SIMC and the Board, the sub-advisers to the Funds are generally responsible for the day-to-day investment management of all or a discrete portion of the assets of the Funds. Sub-advisers also are responsible for managing their employees who provide services to the Funds.

Subject to Board review, SIMC allocates and, when appropriate, reallocates the Funds’ assets to the Sub-Advisers, monitors and evaluates the Sub-Advisers’ performance and oversees Sub-Adviser compliance with the Funds’ investment objectives, policies and restrictions. **SIMC has the ultimate responsibility for the investment performance of the Funds due to its responsibility to oversee Sub-Advisers and recommend their hiring, termination and replacement.**

Advisory and Sub-Advisory Agreements. The Trust and SIMC have entered into an investment advisory agreement (the “Advisory Agreement”). Pursuant to the Advisory Agreement, SIMC oversees the investment advisory services provided to the Funds and may manage the cash portion of the Funds’ assets. Pursuant to separate sub-advisory agreements (the “Sub-Advisory Agreements” and, together with the Advisory Agreement, the “Investment Advisory Agreements”) with SIMC, and under the supervision of SIMC and the Board, one or more Sub-Advisers are responsible for the day-to-day investment management of all or a discrete portion of the assets of the Funds except for the Real Return Fund. The Sub-Advisers are also responsible for managing their employees who provide services to the Funds.

Each Investment 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 continuance of each Investment Advisory Agreement after the first two (2) years must be specifically approved at least annually: (i) by the vote of a majority of the outstanding shares of that Fund or by the Trustees; and (ii) by the vote of a majority of the Trustees who are not parties to such Investment Advisory Agreement or “interested persons” of any party thereto, cast in person at a meeting called for the purpose of voting on such approval. Each Investment 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 the Fund’s Sub-Adviser, as applicable, or by SIMC or the Fund’s Sub-Adviser, as applicable, on 90 days’ written notice to the Trust.

Advisory and Sub-Advisory Fees. For these advisory services, SIMC receives a fee, which is calculated daily and paid monthly, at the annual rates set forth in the table below (shown as a percentage of the average daily net assets of each Fund). SIMC then pays the Sub-Advisers out of its contractual advisory fee for sub-advisory services provided to the Funds. The rates paid to each Sub-Adviser vary.

The aggregate sub-advisory fees paid by SIMC for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2020 are set forth below as a percentage of the average daily net assets of each Fund.

Fund Name	Contractual Advisory Fee	Aggregate Sub-Advisory Fees Paid
Large Cap Fund	0.39%	0.19%
Large Cap Value Fund	0.35%	0.17%
Large Cap Growth Fund	0.40%	0.22%
Large Cap Index Fund [†]	0.05%	0.01%
Tax-Managed Large Cap Fund	0.40%	0.19%
S&P 500 Index Fund	0.03%	0.01%
Small Cap Fund	0.65%	0.47%
Small Cap Value Fund	0.65%	0.50%
Small Cap Growth Fund	0.65%	0.48%
Tax-Managed Small/Mid Cap Fund	0.65%	0.47%
Mid-Cap Fund	0.40%	0.29%
U.S. Managed Volatility Fund	0.65%	0.17%
Global Managed Volatility Fund	0.65%	0.19%
Tax-Managed Managed Volatility Fund	0.65%	0.22%
Tax-Managed International Managed Volatility Fund	0.65%	0.29%
Real Estate Fund	0.65%	0.43%
Core Fixed Income Fund	0.275%	0.11%
High Yield Bond Fund	0.4875%	0.27%
Conservative Income Fund	0.10%	0.03%
Tax-Free Conservative Income Fund	0.10%	0.03%
Real Return Fund	0.22%	0.00%
Dynamic Asset Allocation Fund	0.60%	0.06%
Multi-Strategy Alternative Fund	1.50%	0.78%

[†] Commenced operations on January 31, 2018.

SIMC pays each Sub-Adviser a fee out of its advisory fee. Sub-Advisory fees are based on a percentage of the average daily net assets managed by the applicable Sub-Adviser.

For the fiscal years ended September 30, 2018, 2019 and 2020, the following tables show: (i) the contractual advisory fees that SIMC is entitled to receive from each Fund; (ii) the dollar amount of SIMC's contractual and voluntary fee waivers; (iii) the dollar amount of fees paid to the Sub-Advisers by SIMC; and (iv) the dollar amount of the fees retained by SIMC.

For the fiscal year ended September 30, 2020:

Fund Name	Contractual Advisory Fees (000)	Advisory Fees Waived (000)	Sub-Advisory Fees Paid (000)	Advisory Fees Retained by SIMC (000)
Large Cap Fund	\$ 8,380	\$ 591	\$4,091	\$3,698
Large Cap Value Fund	\$ 4,407	\$ 301	\$2,184	\$1,922
Large Cap Growth Fund	\$ 6,042	\$1,110	\$3,262	\$1,670
Large Cap Index Fund	\$ 292	\$ 175	\$ 58	\$ 59
Tax-Managed Large Cap Fund	\$15,351	\$ 0	\$7,228	\$8,123
S&P 500 Index Fund	\$ 250	\$ 83	\$ 82	\$ 85
Small Cap Fund	\$ 3,569	\$ 413	\$2,602	\$ 554
Small Cap Value Fund	\$ 1,914	\$ 230	\$1,473	\$ 211
Small Cap Growth Fund	\$ 2,046	\$ 342	\$1,495	\$ 209
Tax-Managed Small/ Mid Cap Fund	\$ 5,161	\$ 610	\$3,695	\$ 856
Mid-Cap Fund	\$ 349	\$ 0	\$ 256	\$ 93

Fund Name	Contractual Advisory Fees (000)	Advisory Fees Waived (000)	Sub-Advisory Fees Paid (000)	Advisory Fees Retained by SIMC (000)
U.S. Managed Volatility Fund	\$ 11,196	\$4,489	\$3,010	\$3,697
Global Managed Volatility Fund	\$ 7,563	\$1,257	\$2,212	\$4,094
Tax-Managed Managed Volatility Fund	\$ 6,528	\$2,147	\$2,224	\$2,157
Tax-Managed International Managed Volatility Fund	\$ 2,409	\$1,020	\$1,060	\$ 329
Real Estate Fund	\$ 726	\$ 84	\$ 478	\$ 164
Core Fixed Income Fund	\$11,699	\$2,676	\$4,487	\$4,536
High Yield Bond Fund	\$ 7,454	\$1,167	\$4,125	\$2,162
Conservative Income Fund	\$ 292	\$ 117	\$ 88	\$ 87
Tax-Free Conservative Income Fund	\$ 189	\$ 76	\$ 57	\$ 56
Real Return Fund	\$ 566	\$ 231	\$ 0	\$ 335
Dynamic Asset Allocation Fund	\$ 4,605	\$3,175	\$ 457	\$ 973
Multi-Strategy Alternative Fund	\$ 7,067	\$3,389	\$3,678	\$ —

For the fiscal year ended September 30, 2019:

Fund Name	Contractual Advisory Fees (000)	Advisory Fees Waived (000)	Sub-Advisory Fees Paid (000)	Advisory Fees Retained by SIMC (000)
Large Cap Fund	\$ 9,109	\$ 663	\$3,975	\$4,471
Large Cap Value Fund	\$ 4,670	\$ 331	\$2,129	\$2,210
Large Cap Growth Fund	\$ 5,846	\$1,087	\$2,942	\$1,817
Large Cap Index Fund [†]	\$ 158	\$ 95	\$ 32	\$ 31
Tax-Managed Large Cap Fund	\$15,533	\$ —	\$6,573	\$8,960
S&P 500 Index Fund	\$ 248	\$ 83	\$ 81	\$ 84
Small Cap Fund	\$ 4,022	\$ 472	\$2,585	\$ 965
Small Cap Value Fund	\$ 2,097	\$ 255	\$1,460	\$ 382
Small Cap Growth Fund	\$ 2,204	\$ 372	\$1,449	\$ 383
Tax-Managed Small/ Mid Cap Fund	\$ 5,658	\$ 676	\$3,680	\$1,302
Mid-Cap Fund	\$ 442	\$ —	\$ 320	\$ 122
U.S. Managed Volatility Fund	\$11,041	\$4,440	\$2,926	\$3,675
Global Managed Volatility Fund	\$ 8,417	\$1,410	\$2,501	\$4,506
Tax-Managed Managed Volatility Fund	\$ 6,868	\$2,268	\$2,277	\$2,323
Tax-Managed International Managed Volatility Fund	\$ 2,353	\$ 994	\$ 944	\$ 415
Real Estate Fund	\$ 860	\$ 111	\$ 555	\$ 194
Core Fixed Income Fund	\$11,048	\$2,733	\$4,260	\$4,055
High Yield Bond Fund	\$ 7,760	\$1,225	\$4,254	\$2,281
Conservative Income Fund	\$ 262	\$ 107	\$ 79	\$ 76
Tax-Free Conservative Income Fund	\$ 178	\$ 73	\$ 54	\$ 51
Real Return Fund	\$ 548	\$ 226	\$ 0	\$ 322
Dynamic Asset Allocation Fund	\$ 4,778	\$3,301	\$ 472	\$1,005
Multi-Strategy Alternative Fund	\$ 7,259	\$3,853	\$3,318	\$ 88

[†] Commenced operations on January 31, 2018.

For the fiscal year ended September 30, 2018:

Fund Name	Contractual Advisory Fees (000)	Advisory Fees Waived (000)	Sub-Advisory Fees Paid (000)	Advisory Fees Retained by SIMC (000)
Large Cap Fund	\$ 10,248	\$ 1,051	\$ 4,635	\$ 4,562
Large Cap Value Fund	\$ 4,946	\$ 501	\$ 2,252	\$ 2,193
Large Cap Growth Fund	\$ 6,162	\$ 1,305	\$ 3,277	\$ 1,580
Large Cap Index Fund	\$ 54	\$ 32	\$ 11	\$ 11
Tax-Managed Large Cap Fund	\$ 15,958	\$ 126	\$ 7,089	\$ 8,743
S&P 500 Index Fund	\$ 254	\$ 57	\$ 83	\$ 114
Small Cap Fund	\$ 4,410	\$ 594	\$ 2,776	\$ 1,040
Small Cap Value Fund	\$ 2,531	\$ 348	\$ 1,721	\$ 462
Small Cap Growth Fund	\$ 2,399	\$ 441	\$ 1,665	\$ 293
Tax-Managed Small/ Mid Cap Fund	\$ 6,098	\$ 824	\$ 3,683	\$ 1,591
Mid-Cap Fund	\$ 503	\$ 2	\$ 362	\$ 139
U.S. Managed Volatility Fund	\$ 10,788	\$ 4,200	\$ 3,070	\$ 3,518
Global Managed Volatility Fund	\$ 9,457	\$ 1,758	\$ 2,794	\$ 4,905
Tax-Managed Managed Volatility Fund	\$ 7,090	\$ 2,460	\$ 2,180	\$ 2,450
Tax-Managed International Managed Volatility Fund [†]	\$ 2,444	\$ 1,066	\$ 971	\$ 407
Real Estate Fund	\$ 908	\$ 124	\$ 594	\$ 190
Core Fixed Income Fund	\$ 6,484	\$ 2,260	\$ 2,343	\$ 1,881
High Yield Bond Fund	\$ 7,977	\$ 1,400	\$ 4,471	\$ 2,106
Conservative Income Fund	\$ 226	\$ 77	\$ 68	\$ 81
Tax-Free Conservative Income Fund	\$ 168	\$ 56	\$ 50	\$ 62
Real Return Fund	\$ 582	\$ 271	\$ 0	\$ 311
Dynamic Asset Allocation Fund	\$ 5,026	\$ 3,558	\$ 496	\$ 972
Multi-Strategy Alternative Fund	\$ 7,765	\$ 4,238	\$ 3,389	\$ 138

For the fiscal years ended September 30, 2018, 2019 and 2020, the following table shows: (i) the dollar amount of fees paid by SIMC to LSV, which is an affiliate of SIMC; and (ii) the dollar amount of LSV's voluntary fee waivers.

Fund	Fees Paid (000)			Fees Waived (000)		
	2018	2019	2020	2018	2019	2020
Large Cap Fund	\$ 462	\$ 578	\$ 498	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
Large Cap Value Fund	\$ 367	\$ 358	\$ 432	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
Tax-Managed Large Cap Fund	\$ 562	\$ 726	\$ 702	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
Small Cap Value Fund	\$ 620	\$ 635	\$ 566	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
U.S. Managed Volatility Fund	\$ 1,763	\$ 2,119	\$ 2,240	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
Tax-Managed Managed Volatility Fund	\$ 1,510	\$ 1,777	\$ 1,731	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
Tax-Managed International Managed Volatility Fund	\$ 449	\$ 429	\$ 448	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0

The Sub-Advisers.

ACADIAN ASSET MANAGEMENT LLC—Acadian Asset Management LLC (“Acadian”) serves as a Sub-Adviser to a portion of the assets of the Global Managed Volatility and Tax-Managed International Managed Volatility Funds. 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.

ARES MANAGEMENT LLC—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 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.

ARROWMARK PARTNERS—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.

BENEFIT STREET PARTNERS L.L.C.—Benefit Street Partners L.L.C. 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.

BLACKROCK ADVISORS, LLC—BlackRock Advisors, LLC (“BAL”) serves as a Sub-Adviser to a portion of the assets of the Conservative Income and Tax-Free Conservative Income Funds. 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.

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

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

CARDINAL CAPITAL MANAGEMENT, L.L.C.—Cardinal Capital Management, L.L.C. (“Cardinal”) serves as a Sub-Adviser to a portion of the assets of the Small Cap Value and Tax-Managed Small/Mid Cap Funds. 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.

CENTERSQUARE INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT LLC—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.

CEREDEX VALUE ADVISORS LLC—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 Partners, Ltd. (“Coho”) serves as a Sub-Adviser to a portion of the assets of the Large Cap and Tax-Managed Large Cap Funds. Coho is employee owned.

COPELAND CAPITAL MANAGEMENT, LLC—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, LLC (“EAM Investors”), located at 215 Highway 101, Suite 216, Solana Beach, California 92075, serves as a Sub-Adviser to a portion of the assets of the Small Cap and Small Cap Growth Funds. 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.

EMSO ASSET MANAGEMENT LIMITED—Emso Asset Management Limited (“Emso”) serves as a Sub-Adviser to a portion of the assets of the Multi-Strategy Alternative Fund. Emso is regulated by the FCA, is registered with the SEC as an investment adviser under the Advisers Act, is registered with the CFTC as a CPO and a CTA under the United States Commodity Exchange Act and is a member of the NFA. The Investment Manager is a wholly-owned subsidiary of White Park Limited, a Cayman Islands exempted company which is wholly owned by Mark Franklin and a significant number of other members of Emso’s team.

FIERA CAPITAL INC.—Fiera Capital Inc. (“Fiera”) serves as a Sub-Adviser to a portion of the assets of the Large Cap Growth and Tax-Managed Large Cap Funds. 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 and Tax-Managed Large Cap Funds. 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 and Tax-Managed Large Cap Funds. 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 Management, LLC (“Fred Alger”) serves as a Sub-Adviser to a portion of the assets of the Large Cap and Large Cap Growth Funds. 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.

GLOBAL CREDIT ADVISERS, LLC—Global Credit Advisers, LLC (“Global Credit Advisers”) serves as a Sub-Adviser to a portion of the assets of the Multi-Strategy Alternative Fund. Global Credit Advisers, established in 2008, is a SEC-Registered Investment Adviser with no other lines of business.

HILLSDALE INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT INC.—Hillsdale Investment Management Inc. (“Hillsdale”) serves as a Sub-Adviser to a portion of the assets of the Small Cap and Tax-Managed Small/Mid Cap Funds. 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.

JACKSON CREEK INVESTMENT ADVISORS LLC—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.

JENNISON ASSOCIATES LLC—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.

J.P. MORGAN INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT INC.—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”).

KETTLE HILL CAPITAL MANAGEMENT, LLC—Kettle Hill Capital Management, LLC (“Kettle Hill”) serves as a Sub-Adviser to a portion of the assets of the Multi-Strategy Alternative Fund. Kettle Hill, founded in 2003, is registered as an investment adviser with the SEC. Kettle Hill has operated as an adviser to long-short equity limited partnership products from 2003 to the present. Kettle Hill sub-advises one open-end investment company in addition to the Multi-Strategy Alternative Fund.

LMCG INVESTMENTS, LLC—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 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.

LSV ASSET MANAGEMENT—LSV Asset Management (“LSV”) serves as a Sub-Adviser to a portion of the assets of the Large Cap, Large Cap Value, Tax-Managed Large Cap, Small Cap Value, U.S. Managed Volatility, Tax-Managed Managed Volatility and Tax-Managed International Managed Volatility Funds. 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.

MARTINGALE ASSET MANAGEMENT, L.P.—Martingale Asset Management, L.P. (“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.

MAR VISTA INVESTMENT PARTNERS, LLC—Mar Vista Investment Partners, LLC (“Mar Vista”) serves as a Sub-Adviser to a portion of the assets of the Large Cap and Tax-Managed Large Cap Funds. 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.

MCKINLEY CAPITAL MANAGEMENT, 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.

METLIFE INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT, LLC—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—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.

MOUNTAINEER PARTNERS MANAGEMENT, LLC—Mountaineer Partners Management, LLC (“Mountaineer”) serves as a Sub-Adviser to a portion of the assets of the Multi-Strategy Alternative Fund. Mountaineer was founded in 2011 and is a 100% employee-owned Delaware limited liability company.

PARAMETRIC PORTFOLIO ASSOCIATES LLC—Parametric Portfolio Associates LLC (“Parametric”) serves as a Sub-Adviser to a portion of the assets of the Large Cap, Large Cap Value, Large Cap Growth, Tax-Managed Large Cap, Small Cap, Small Cap Value, Small Cap Growth, Tax-Managed Small/Mid Cap, Tax-Managed Managed Volatility and Tax-Managed International Managed Volatility Funds. 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.

PUTNAM INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT, LLC—Putnam Investment Management, LLC (“Putnam”), serves as a Sub-Adviser to a portion of the assets of the Multi-Strategy Alternative Fund. Putnam, a Delaware limited liability company, has managed mutual funds since 1937 and is a registered investment advisor with the SEC.

QMA LLC—QMA LLC (“QMA”) serves as a Sub-Adviser to a portion of the assets of the Mid-Cap Fund. QMA is a direct, wholly-owned subsidiary of PGIM, Inc., which is a wholly-owned subsidiary of PGIM Holding Company LLC, which in turn is wholly-owned by Prudential Financial, Inc. QMA is a New Jersey limited liability company that was formed in 2003.

RAMIUS ADVISORS, LLC.—Ramius Advisors, LLC (“Ramius”) serves as a Sub-Adviser to a portion of the assets of the Multi-Strategy Alternative Fund. Ramius is a wholly owned subsidiary of Cowen Investment Management LLC, which is a wholly owned subsidiary of Cowen Inc. In 2009, Cowen Investment Management LLC combined with the former Cowen Inc. in a transaction that created the new Cowen Inc., a diversified financial services company (“Cowen”). Cowen comprises two business units, Cowen Investment Management LLC and Cowen and Company LLC. Ramius was founded in 1994 and has been a Registered Investment Adviser with the SEC since 1997.

RICE HALL JAMES & ASSOCIATES, LLC—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.

SCHAFFER CULLEN CAPITAL MANAGEMENT—Schafer Cullen Capital Management (“Schafer Cullen”) serves as a Sub-Adviser to a portion of the assets of the Large Cap Value and Tax-Managed Large Cap Funds. 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.

SNOW CAPITAL MANAGEMENT L.P.—Snow Capital Management, L.P. (“SCM”), located at 1605 Carmody Court, Suite 300, Sewickley, Pennsylvania 15143, serves as a Sub-Adviser to a portion of the assets of the Small Cap, Small Cap Value and Tax-Managed Small/Mid Cap Funds. SCM is a 95% employee-owned Pennsylvania limited partnership.

SSGA FUNDS MANAGEMENT, INC.—SSGA Funds Management, Inc. (“SSGA FM”) serves as the Sub-Adviser to a portion of the assets the Large Cap Index, S&P 500 Index and Dynamic Asset Allocation Funds. 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.

T. ROWE PRICE—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.

WELLS CAPITAL MANAGEMENT INCORPORATED—Wells Capital Management Incorporated (“WellsCap”) serves as a Sub-Adviser to a portion of the assets of the U.S. Managed Volatility, Global Managed Volatility, Tax-Managed Managed Volatility, Tax-Managed International Managed Volatility and Core Fixed Income Funds. 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 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 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.

Portfolio Management.

SIMC

Compensation. SIMC compensates each portfolio manager for his or her management of the Funds. Each portfolio manager's compensation consists of a fixed annual salary, plus a discretionary annual bonus determined generally as follows. Portfolio manager compensation is a combination of both Fund performance and SEI/Company performance. A majority of each portfolio manager's compensation is determined by the performance of the Funds for which the portfolio manager is responsible for over both a short-term and long-term time horizon. A final factor is a discretionary component, which is based upon a qualitative review of the portfolio managers and their team.

Ownership of Fund Shares. As of September 30, 2020, the portfolio managers beneficially owned shares of the Funds they manage (which may be through their 401(k) plans), as follows:

Portfolio Manager	Dollar Range of Fund Shares
Stephen C. Dolce, CFA	None
Eugene Barbaneagra, CFA	None
David L. Hintz, CFA	None
Richard A. Bamford	None
David S. Aniloff, CFA	None
Sean P. Simko	None
Tim Sauermelch, CFA	None
Radoslav Koitchev	None
James Smigiel	\$500,001-\$1,000,000
James Solloway, CFA	None
Michael Schafer	None

Other Accounts. As of September 30, 2020, 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)
Stephen C. Dolce, CFA	9	\$ 12,749	8	\$ 1,815	0	\$ 0
Eugene Barbaneagra, CFA	4	\$ 5,500	5	\$ 3,764	3	\$ 27
David L. Hintz, CFA	9	\$ 14,301	4	\$ 959	0	\$ 0
Richard A. Bamford	25	\$ 39,947	2	\$ 451	0	\$ 0
David S. Aniloff, CFA	1	\$ 2,523	3	\$ 1,480	0	\$ 0
Sean P. Simko	2	\$ 1,716	1	\$ 137	7	\$ 3,169
Tim Sauermelch, CFA	2	\$ 1,716	0	0	7	\$ 3,169
Radoslav Koitchev	0	\$ 0	1	\$ 280	0	\$ 0
James Smigiel	17	\$ 8,010	46	\$ 6,289	22	\$ 6,887
James Solloway, CFA	1	\$ 1,891	0	\$ 0	0	\$ 0
Michael Schafer	1	\$ 515	6	\$ 4,179	0	\$ 0

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 oversight 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' oversight 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.

Acadian

Compensation. SIMC pays Acadian a fee based on the assets under management of the Global Managed Volatility and Tax-Managed International Managed Volatility Funds as set forth in an investment sub-advisory agreement between Acadian and SIMC. Acadian pays its investment professionals out of its total revenues and other resources, including the sub-advisory fees earned with respect to the Global Managed Volatility and Tax-Managed International Managed Volatility Funds. The following information relates to the period ended September 30, 2020.

Compensation structure varies among professionals, although the basic package involves a generous base salary, strong bonus potential, profit sharing participation, various benefits and, among the majority of senior investment professionals and certain other key employees, equity ownership in the firm as part of the Acadian Key Employee Limited Partnership.

Compensation is highly incentive-driven, with Acadian often paying in excess of 100% of base pay for performance bonuses. Bonuses are tied directly to the individual's contribution and performance during the year, with members of the investment team evaluated on such factors as their contributions to the investment process, account retention, asset growth, and overall firm performance. Because portfolio management in Acadian's equity strategies is a team approach, investment team members' compensation is not linked to the performance of specific accounts, but rather to the individual's overall contribution to the success of the team and the firm's profitability. This helps to ensure an "even playing field" as investment team members are strongly incentivized to strive for the best possible portfolio performance for all clients rather than only for select accounts.

Ownership of Fund Shares. As of September 30, 2020, Acadian's portfolio managers did not beneficially own any shares of the Global Managed Volatility or Tax-Managed International Managed Volatility Funds.

Other Accounts. As of September 30, 2020, in addition to the Global Managed Volatility and Tax-Managed International Managed Volatility Funds, Acadian’s portfolio managers were responsible for 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)
Brendan O. Bradley	15	\$7,393	84	\$24,782	195	\$62,175
	0	\$ 0	16*	\$ 1,956	27*	\$ 8,959
Ryan D. Taliaferro	15	\$7,393	84	\$24,782	195	\$62,175
	0	\$ 0	16*	\$ 1,956	27*	\$ 8,959
Mark Birmingham	15	\$7,393	84	\$24,782	195	\$62,175
	0	\$ 0	16*	\$ 1,956	27*	\$ 8,959

[†] Acadian utilizes a team-based approach to portfolio management, and each of the portfolio managers listed above are jointly responsible for the management of a portion of the accounts listed in each category.

* These accounts, which are a subset of the accounts in the preceding row, are subject to a performance-based advisory fee.

For all core equity products offered by the firm, including the subject strategy, Acadian manages a single process that is custom-tailored to the objectives of its clients. The investment professionals shown above function as part of a core equity team of 23 portfolio managers, all of whom are responsible for working with the dedicated research team to develop and apply quantitative techniques to evaluate securities and markets and for final quality-control review of portfolios to ensure mandate compliance. The data shown for these managers reflect firm-level numbers of accounts and assets under management, segregated by investment vehicle type. Not reflected: \$809M in model advisory contracts where Acadian does not have trading authority. Acadian has been appointed as adviser or sub-adviser to numerous public and private funds domiciled in the U.S. and abroad. Acadian is not an investment company and does not directly offer mutual funds. The asset data shown under “Registered Investment Companies” reflects Advisory and sub-advisory relationships with U.S. registered investment companies offering funds to retail investors. The asset data shown under “Other Pooled Investment Vehicles” reflects a combination of; 1) Delaware-based private funds where Acadian has been appointed adviser or sub-adviser and 2) Non-U.S.-based funds where Acadian has been appointed adviser or sub-adviser.

Conflicts of Interest. A conflict of interest may arise as a result of a portfolio manager being responsible for multiple accounts, including the Global Managed Volatility and Tax-Managed International Managed Volatility Funds, which may have different investment guidelines and objectives. In addition to the Global Managed Volatility and Tax-Managed International Managed Volatility Funds, these accounts may include other mutual funds managed on an advisory or sub-advisory basis, separate accounts and collective trust accounts. An investment opportunity may be suitable for the Global Managed Volatility and Tax-Managed International Managed Volatility Funds as well as for any of the other managed accounts. However, the investment may not be available in sufficient quantity for all of the accounts to participate fully. In addition, there may be limited opportunity to sell an investment held by the Global Managed Volatility and Tax-Managed International Managed Volatility Funds and the other accounts. The other accounts may have similar investment objectives or strategies as the Global Managed Volatility and Tax-Managed International Managed Volatility Funds, may track the same benchmarks or indexes as the Global Managed Volatility and Tax-Managed International Managed Volatility Funds track and may sell securities that are eligible to be held, sold or purchased by the Global Managed Volatility and Tax-Managed International Managed Volatility Funds. A portfolio manager may be responsible for accounts that have different advisory fee schedules, which may create the incentive for the portfolio manager to favor one account over another in terms of access to investment opportunities. A portfolio manager may also manage

accounts whose investment objectives and policies differ from those of the Global Managed Volatility and Tax-Managed International Managed Volatility Funds, which may cause the portfolio manager to effect trading in one account that may have an adverse effect on the value of the holdings within another account, including the Global Managed Volatility and Tax-Managed International Managed Volatility Funds.

To address and manage these potential conflicts of interest, Acadian has adopted compliance policies and procedures to allocate investment opportunities and to ensure that each of its clients is treated on a fair and equitable basis. Such policies and procedures include, but are not limited to, trade allocation and trade aggregation policies, portfolio manager assignment practices and oversight by investment management and the Compliance team.

Ares LLC

Compensation. SIMC pays Ares LLC a fee based on the assets under management of the High Yield Bond Fund as set forth in an investment sub-advisory agreement between Ares LLC and SIMC. Ares LLC pays its investment professionals out of its total revenues and other resources, including the sub-advisory fees earned with respect to the High Yield Bond Fund. The following information relates to the period ended September 30, 2020.

Similar to certain other stockholders of Ares Corp, Mr. Brufsky receives dividends that are distributed to certain of its stockholders quarterly. Mr. Mathewson's and Mr. Singh's performance is reviewed by Mr. Brufsky and other members of management, and their compensation, as well as that of other investment professionals, is determined pursuant to an annual review in December. Investment professional reviews focus primarily on credit analysis and communication, including the quality and number of investment recommendations made, the efficacy and accuracy of investment monitoring, and the contributions made to industry strategy and relative value assessments prepared internally.

Generally, compensation is determined by Ares' executive leadership, with recommendations made by the head of each applicable business unit. Investment professionals receive a base salary and are eligible for a discretionary year-end bonus based on performance. Subject to a minimum compensation threshold, a portion of year-end bonus may be paid in the form of shares of Class A Common Stock of our publicly traded parent, Ares Corp which vests over time and is intended as a retention mechanism for portfolio managers, investment professionals and other executives of the firm.

Additionally, and where applicable, portfolio managers and sometimes senior members of the research team and other senior professionals are awarded direct carried interest and/or profit participations with respect to funds in which they are involved and may also receive similar incentive awards relating to the funds in the firm's other investment groups. This both aligns the compensation of key employees with investment performance and rewards the collaboration of senior professionals across business platforms.

Professionals receive year-end annual reviews. For the research team, this will focus primarily on credit analysis and communication, including the quality and number of investment recommendations made, the efficacy and accuracy of investment monitoring, and the contributions made to industry strategy and relative value assessments prepared internally.

Ownership of Fund Shares. As of September 30, 2020, Ares LLC's portfolio managers did not beneficially own any shares of the High Yield Bond Fund.

Other Accounts. As of September 30, 2020, in addition to the High Yield Bond Fund, Ares LLC's portfolio managers were responsible for day-to-day management of certain other accounts, as follows:

<u>Portfolio Manager</u> [†]	<u>Registered Investment Companies</u>		<u>Other Pooled Investment Vehicles</u>		<u>Other Accounts</u>	
	<u>Number of Accounts</u>	<u>Total Assets (in millions)</u>	<u>Number of Accounts</u>	<u>Total Assets (in millions)</u>	<u>Number of Accounts</u>	<u>Total Assets (in millions)</u>
Ares LLC Management Team (Seth Brufsky, Chris Mathewson and Kapil Singh)	6	\$2,513	4	\$324	48	\$22,234
	0	\$ 0	0	\$ 0	37*	\$18,427

[†] Ares LLC utilizes a team-based approach to portfolio management, and each of the portfolio managers listed above are jointly responsible for the management of a portion of the accounts listed in each category.

* These accounts, which are a subset of the accounts in the preceding row, are subject to a performance-based advisory fee.

Conflicts of Interest. The management of other accounts by Ares LLC's portfolio managers may give rise to potential conflicts of interest in connection with their management of the High Yield Bond Fund's investments, on the one hand, and the investments of the other accounts, on the other. Other accounts might have similar investment objectives as the High Yield Bond Fund or hold, purchase or sell securities that are eligible to be held, purchased or sold by the High Yield Bond Fund. Ares LLC does not believe that these conflicts, if any, are material or, to the extent any such conflicts are material, Ares LLC believes that it has designed policies and procedures to manage those conflicts in an appropriate way.

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

A potential conflict of interest may arise as a result of Ares LLC's portfolio managers' management of the High Yield Bond Fund and other accounts, which, in theory, may allow them to allocate investment opportunities in a way that favors other accounts over the High Yield Bond Fund. This conflict of interest may be exacerbated to the extent that Ares LLC or its portfolio managers receive, or expect to receive, greater compensation from their management of the other accounts (many of which receive a base and incentive fee) than from the High Yield Bond Fund. Notwithstanding this potential conflict of interest, it is Ares LLC's policy to manage each account based on its investment objectives and related restrictions and, as discussed above, Ares LLC 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 Ares LLC's portfolio managers may buy for other accounts securities that differ in identity or quantity from securities bought for the High Yield Bond Fund, such securities might not be suitable for the High Yield Bond Fund given their investment objectives and related restrictions.

By reason of the various activities of the Sub-Adviser and its affiliates, the Sub-Adviser and such affiliates may acquire confidential or material non-public information or otherwise be restricted from purchasing certain potential Fund investments that otherwise might have been purchased or be restricted from selling certain investments that might otherwise have been sold at the time.

It is likely that the other advised funds may make investments in the same or similar securities at different times and on different terms than the High Yield Bond Fund. The High Yield Bond Fund and the

other advised funds may make investments at different levels of a borrower’s capital structure or otherwise in different classes of a borrower’s securities, to the extent permitted by applicable law. Such investments may inherently give rise to conflicts of interest or perceived conflicts of interest between or among the various classes of securities that may be held by such entities. Conflicts may also arise because portfolio decisions regarding the High Yield Bond Fund may benefit the other advised funds. For example, the sale of a long position or establishment of a short position by the High Yield Bond Fund may impair the price of the same security sold short by (and therefore benefit) one or more advised funds, and the purchase of a security or covering of a short position in a security by the High Yield Bond Fund may increase the price of the same security held by (and therefore benefit) one or more advised funds.

Applicable law, including the 1940 Act, may at times prevent the High Yield Bond Fund from being able to participate in investments that they otherwise would participate in, and may require the High Yield Bond Fund to dispose of investments at a time when they otherwise would not dispose of such investment, in each case, in order to comply with applicable law.

Ares has adopted a Code of Ethics (the “Code”) that sets forth standards of business and fiduciary conduct. The Code is reasonably designed to minimize actual or potential conflicts of interest between Ares and its clients and prevent violation of federal securities laws.

ArrowMark

Compensation. SIMC pays ArrowMark a fee based on the assets under management of the Small Cap Growth Fund as set forth in an investment sub-advisory agreement between ArrowMark and SIMC. ArrowMark pays its professionals out of its total revenues and other resources, including the sub-advisory fees earned with respect to the Small Cap Growth Fund. The following information relates to the period ended September 30, 2020.

ArrowMark’s portfolio managers are paid an annual base salary plus bonus for serving clients across all of their related strategies. Bonus compensation is aligned with the success of client portfolios. Portfolio manager compensation is tied to a rolling three year measurement against both peers and the relative strategy benchmark.

Ownership of Fund Shares. As of September 30, 2020, ArrowMark’s portfolio managers did not beneficially own any shares of the Small Cap Growth Fund.

Other Accounts. As of September 30, 2020, in addition to the Small Cap Growth Fund, ArrowMark’s portfolio managers were responsible for the day-to-day co-management of certain other accounts, as follows:

Portfolio Manager[†]	Registered Investment Companies		Other Pooled Investment Vehicles		Other Accounts	
	Number of Accounts	Total Assets	Number of Accounts	Total Assets	Number of Accounts	Total Assets
Chad Meade . .	6	\$ 7,616,653,585	1	\$27,827,573	31	\$1,715,436,170
	2*	\$ 3,275,402,996	0	\$ 0	2*	\$ 93,823,428
Brian Schaub .	6	\$7,6416,653,585	1	\$27,827,573	31	\$1,715,436,170
	2*	\$ 3,275,402,996	0	\$ 0	2*	\$ 93,823,428

* These accounts, which are a subset of the accounts in the preceding row, are subject to a performance-based advisory fee.

† Arrowmark utilizes a team-based approach to portfolio management, and each of the portfolio managers listed above are jointly responsible for the management of a portion of the accounts listed in each category.

Conflicts of Interest. A conflict of interest may arise as a result of a portfolio manager being responsible for multiple accounts, including the Small Cap Growth Fund, which may have different investment guidelines and objectives. In addition to the Small Cap Growth Fund, these accounts may include other mutual funds managed on an advisory or sub-advisory basis, separate accounts and collective trust accounts. An investment opportunity may be suitable for the Small Cap Growth Fund as well as for any of the other managed accounts. However, the investment may not be available in sufficient quantity for all of the accounts to participate fully. In addition, there may be limited opportunity to sell an investment held by the Small Cap Growth Fund and the other accounts. The other accounts may have similar investment objectives or strategies as the Small Cap Growth Fund, may track the same benchmarks or indexes as the Small Cap Growth Fund tracks and may sell securities that are eligible to be held, sold or purchased by the Small Cap Growth Fund. A portfolio manager may be responsible for accounts that have different advisory fee schedules, which may create the incentive for the portfolio manager to favor one account over another in terms of access to investment opportunities. A portfolio manager may also manage accounts whose investment objectives and policies differ from those of the Small Cap Growth Fund, which may cause the portfolio manager to effect trading in one account that may have an adverse effect on the value of the holdings within another account, including the Small Cap Growth Fund. To address and manage these potential conflicts of interest, ArrowMark has adopted compliance policies and procedures to allocate investment opportunities and to ensure that each of their clients is treated on a fair and equitable basis. Such policies and procedures include, but are not limited to, trade allocation and trade aggregation policies, portfolio manager assignment practices and oversight by investment management and the Compliance team.

Benefit Street

Compensation. SIMC pays Benefit Street a fee based on the assets under management of the High Yield Bond Fund as set forth in an investment sub-advisory agreement between Benefit Street and SIMC. Benefit Street pays its investment professionals out of its total revenues and other resources, including the sub-advisory fees earned with respect to the High Yield Bond Fund. The following information relates to the period ended September 30, 2020.

Benefit Street maintains competitive compensation policies that are in line with industry standards for similarly-sized credit funds. The portfolio managers of the High Yield Bond Fund are compensated with a base salary and performance related bonus based on both the individual's performance and the High Yield Bond Fund's performance. While certain indexes may be considered when considering a portfolio manager's compensation, specific benchmarks or periods of time are not necessarily used to calculate a portfolio manager's compensation.

Other factors considered when determining a portfolio manager's compensation include, without limitation, contribution to business results and overall business strategy, success of marketing/business development efforts and client servicing, seniority/length of service with the firm, and management and supervisory responsibilities. In addition, the portfolio managers may, directly or indirectly, have capital invested in and/or interests in carried interest or similar performance-based fees collected by the general partners, managing members, special limited partners (or equivalent of any of the foregoing) or the investment adviser of BSP-sponsored credit funds.

Ownership of Fund Shares. As of September 30, 2020, Benefit Street's portfolio managers did not beneficially own any shares of the High Yield Bond Fund.

Other Accounts. As of September 30, 2020, in addition to the High Yield Bond Fund, Benefit Street’s portfolio managers were responsible for day-to-day management of certain other accounts (which do not include the High Yield Bond Fund), 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)
Thomas Gahan	1	\$542.50	35	\$23,902.08	9	\$2,140.40
	0	\$ 0	34*	\$23,558.93	8*	\$2,111.52
Michael Paasche	1	\$542.50	34	\$20,791.11	9	\$2,140.40
	0	\$ 0	33*	\$20,447.96	8*	\$2,111.52
Paul Karpers	1	\$542.50	2	\$ 343.15	0	\$ 0

[†] Benefit Street utilizes a team-based approach to portfolio management, and each of the portfolio managers listed above are jointly responsible for the management of a portion of the accounts listed in each category.

* These accounts, which are a subset of the accounts in the preceding row, are subject to a performance-based advisory fee.

Conflicts of Interest. Benefit Street’s individual portfolio managers may manage multiple client accounts. These other accounts may include separate accounts, pooled investment vehicles, other registered investment companies or offshore funds. Each client account may pursue investment opportunities similar to those pursued by another client account or by client accounts of Benefit Street’s affiliates. The allocation of investment opportunities will be determined by Benefit Street and its affiliates in their good faith judgment and in accordance with, among other things, Benefit Street’s policies and procedures regarding allocating investment opportunities, individual account investment guidelines, and the organizational documents or advisory agreements of the relevant client accounts. Allocation decisions can raise conflicts, for example, if the client accounts have different fee structures. Furthermore, Benefit Street, its affiliates, certain of its principals and employees, and their relatives may invest in and alongside client accounts, either through a general partner of a client account, as direct investors in a client account or otherwise, and may therefore participate indirectly in investments made by the client accounts in which they invest. Such interests will vary account by account and may create an incentive to allocate particularly attractive investment opportunities to the client accounts in which such personnel hold a greater interest.

Subject to applicable investment objectives, guidelines and governing documents of the client accounts, Benefit Street and its affiliates generally allocate investment opportunities on a pro-rata basis among eligible client accounts based upon the current available capital of each such investment vehicle. In addition, certain investment opportunities are allocated on a non-pro rata basis using certain factors such as risk factors and/or diversification, client account investment restrictions, currency or other exposures, current portfolio composition (including current cash available), whether the client account has an existing investment in the portfolio company, as well as the client account’s phase in its life cycle (for example, certain opportunities may be over-allocated or under-allocated to a client account during the beginning or the end of its investment cycle).

From time to time, Benefit Street may also determine to refer the allocation of certain investment opportunities to Benefit Street’s Allocation Committee (the “Allocation Committee”). The Allocation Committee makes recommendations as to the allocation of investment and disposition opportunities among client accounts, with the intention of fostering fair and equitable allocation over time. The Allocation Committee consists of senior officers of appropriate departments of Benefit Street.

Benefit Street, its affiliates, and officers, principals or employees of Benefit Street and its affiliates may buy or sell securities or other instruments that Benefit Street has recommended to client accounts, including the High Yield Bond Fund. In addition, such officers, principals or employees may buy securities in transactions offered to but rejected by clients. Such transactions are subject to the policies and procedures set forth in Benefit Street’s Code of Ethics. Benefit Street, its affiliates, and their employees

are prohibited from “front running” (*i.e.*, purchasing a security for a personal account while knowing that a client account is about to purchase the same security, and then selling the security at a profit upon the rise in the market price following the purchase by the client account). They are similarly prohibited from engaging in short selling when they have access to confidential information that a client account is about to sell a particular security. In addition, they are prohibited from “intermarket front running” (*e.g.*, trading in an option for a personal account when a client account is trading in the underlying security and vice versa). Nevertheless, if Benefit Street, its affiliates, and their employees have made large capital investments in or alongside client accounts, such persons may have conflicting interests from such client accounts with respect to these investments (for example, with respect to the availability and timing of liquidity).

Certain client accounts of Benefit Street and its affiliates may invest in bank debt and securities of companies in which other client accounts hold securities, including equity securities, including a controlling position. In the event that such investments are made by a client account, the interests of such client account may be in conflict with the interests of other client accounts of Benefit Street or its affiliates, particularly in circumstances where the underlying company is facing financial distress. The involvement of client accounts at both the equity and debt levels could inhibit strategic information exchanges among fellow creditors. In certain circumstances, client accounts of Benefit Street or its affiliates may be prohibited from exercising voting or other rights, and may be subject to claims by other creditors with respect to the subordination of their interest. If additional capital is necessary as a result of financial or other difficulties, or to finance growth or other opportunities, the client accounts may or may not provide such additional capital, and if provided each client account will supply such additional capital in such amounts, if any, as determined by Benefit Street or its affiliates. Benefit Street and its affiliates may seek to address these conflicts by adopting policies and procedures designed to ensure that the team managing the investments make independent decisions through the enforcement of information barriers and similar procedures.

A portfolio manager may also face other potential conflicts of interest in managing the High Yield Bond Fund, and the description above is not a complete description of every conflict of interest that could arise in managing both the High Yield Bond Fund and other accounts listed above.

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Portfolio Manager Compensation Overview

The discussion below describes the portfolio managers’ compensation as of September 30, 2020.

BlackRock’s financial arrangements with its portfolio managers, its competitive compensation and its career path emphasis at all levels reflect the value senior management places on key resources. Compensation may include a variety of components and may vary from year to year based on a number of factors. The principal components of compensation include a base salary, a performance-based discretionary bonus, participation in various benefits programs and one or more of the incentive compensation programs established by BlackRock.

Base Compensation. Generally, portfolio managers receive base compensation based on their position with the firm.

Discretionary Incentive Compensation—Messrs. Hiatt, Ingold and Mezzak

Generally, discretionary incentive compensation for the Cash Management portfolio managers is not formulaic and is a function of several components, including but not limited to: the performance of BlackRock, Inc., the performance of the portfolio manager’s group within BlackRock, the investment performance, including risk-adjusted returns, of the firm’s assets under management, the individual’s performance and contribution to the overall performance of these portfolios and BlackRock and the individual’s non-financial goals and objectives. Among other things, a subjective determination is made with respect to each portfolio manager’s compensation based on the performance of the Funds and other accounts managed by each portfolio manager. The performance of Messrs. Hiatt, Ingold and Mezzak is not measured against a specific benchmark.

Although the framework for compensation decision-making is tied to financial performance, significant discretion is used to determine individual compensation based on achievement of strategic and operating results and other considerations such as management and leadership capabilities.

In determining specific individual compensation amounts, a number of factors are considered including non-financial goals and objectives and overall financial and investment performance. These results are viewed in the aggregate without any specific weighting, and there is no direct correlation between any particular performance measure and the resulting annual incentive award.

Discretionary Incentive Compensation—Ms. Mandis and Mr. Schiatta

Discretionary incentive compensation is a function of several components: the performance of BlackRock, Inc., the performance of the portfolio manager's group within BlackRock, the investment performance, including risk-adjusted returns, of the firm's assets under management or supervision by that portfolio manager relative to predetermined benchmarks, and the individual's performance and contribution to the overall performance of these portfolios and BlackRock. In most cases, these benchmarks are the same as the benchmark or benchmarks against which the performance of the Funds or other accounts managed by the portfolio managers are measured. Among other things, BlackRock's Chief Investment Officers make a subjective determination with respect to each portfolio manager's compensation based on the performance of the Funds and other accounts managed by each portfolio manager relative to the various benchmarks. Performance of fixed income funds is measured on a pre-tax and/or after-tax basis over various time periods including 1-, 3- and 5- year periods, as applicable. With respect to these portfolio managers, the benchmarks for the Fund and other accounts are: a combination of market-based indices (e.g., Standard & Poor's Municipal Bond Index), certain customized indices and certain fund industry peer groups.

Distribution of Discretionary Incentive Compensation. Discretionary incentive compensation is distributed to portfolio managers in a combination of cash, deferred BlackRock, Inc. stock awards, and/or deferred cash awards that notionally track the return of certain BlackRock investment products.

Portfolio managers receive their annual discretionary incentive compensation in the form of cash. Portfolio managers whose total compensation is above a specified threshold also receive deferred BlackRock, Inc. stock awards annually as part of their discretionary incentive compensation. Paying a portion of discretionary incentive compensation in the form of deferred BlackRock, Inc. stock puts compensation earned by a portfolio manager for a given year "at risk" based on BlackRock's ability to sustain and improve its performance over future periods. In some cases, additional deferred BlackRock, Inc. stock may be granted to certain key employees as part of a long-term incentive award to aid in retention, align interests with long-term shareholders and motivate performance. Deferred BlackRock, Inc. stock awards are generally granted in the form of BlackRock, Inc. restricted stock units that vest pursuant to the terms of the applicable plan and, once vested, settle in BlackRock, Inc. common stock. With the exception of Mr. Ingold, the portfolio managers of these Funds have deferred BlackRock, Inc. stock awards.

For certain portfolio managers, a portion of the discretionary incentive compensation is also distributed in the form of deferred cash awards that notionally track the returns of select BlackRock investment products they manage, which provides direct alignment of portfolio manager discretionary incentive compensation with investment product results. Deferred cash awards vest ratably over a number of years and, once vested, settle in the form of cash. Only portfolio managers who manage specified products and whose total compensation is above a specified threshold are eligible to participate in the deferred cash award program.

Other Compensation Benefits. In addition to base salary and discretionary incentive compensation, portfolio managers may be eligible to receive or participate in one or more of the following:

Incentive Savings Plans—BlackRock, Inc. has created a variety of incentive savings plans in which BlackRock employees are eligible to participate, including a 401(k) plan, the BlackRock Retirement Savings Plan (RSP), and the BlackRock Employee Stock Purchase Plan (ESPP). The employer contribution

components of the RSP include a company match equal to 50% of the first 8% of eligible pay contributed to the plan capped at \$5,000 per year, and a company retirement contribution equal to 3-5% of eligible compensation up to the IRS limit (\$280,000 for 2020). The RSP offers a range of investment options, including registered investment companies and collective investment funds managed by the firm. BlackRock contributions follow the investment direction set by participants for their own contributions or, absent participant investment direction, are invested into a target date fund that corresponds to, or is closest to, the year in which the participant attains age 65. The ESPP allows for investment in BlackRock common stock at a 5% discount on the fair market value of the stock on the purchase date. Annual participation in the ESPP is limited to the purchase of 1,000 shares of common stock or a dollar value of \$25,000 based on its fair market value on the purchase date. All of the eligible portfolio managers are eligible to participate in these plans.

Portfolio Manager Potential Material Conflicts of Interest

BlackRock has built a professional working environment, firm-wide compliance culture and compliance procedures and systems designed to protect against potential incentives that may favor one account over another. BlackRock has adopted policies and procedures that address the allocation of investment opportunities, execution of portfolio transactions, personal trading by employees and other potential conflicts of interest that are designed to ensure that all client accounts are treated equitably over time. Nevertheless, BlackRock furnishes investment management and advisory services to numerous clients in addition to the Fund, and BlackRock may, consistent with applicable law, make investment recommendations to other clients or accounts (including accounts which are hedge funds or have performance or higher fees paid to BlackRock, or in which portfolio managers have a personal interest in the receipt of such fees), which may be the same as or different from those made to the Fund. In addition, BlackRock, its affiliates and significant shareholders and any officer, director, shareholder or employee may or may not have an interest in the securities whose purchase and sale BlackRock recommends to the Fund. BlackRock, or any of its affiliates or significant shareholders, or any officer, director, shareholder, employee or any member of their families may take different actions than those recommended to the Fund by BlackRock with respect to the same securities. Moreover, BlackRock may refrain from rendering any advice or services concerning securities of companies of which any of BlackRock's (or its affiliates' or significant shareholders') officers, directors or employees are directors or officers, or companies as to which BlackRock or any of its affiliates or significant shareholders or the officers, directors and employees of any of them has any substantial economic interest or possesses material non-public information. Certain portfolio managers also may manage accounts whose investment strategies may at times be opposed to the strategy utilized for a fund. It should also be noted that a portfolio manager may be managing hedge fund and/or long only accounts or may be part of a team managing hedge fund and/or long only accounts, subject to incentive fees. Such portfolio managers may therefore be entitled to receive a portion of any incentive fees earned on such accounts. Currently, the portfolio managers of these funds are not entitled to receive a portion of incentive fees of other accounts.

As a fiduciary, BlackRock owes a duty of loyalty to its clients and must treat each client fairly. When BlackRock purchases or sells securities for more than one account, the trades must be allocated in a manner consistent with its fiduciary duties. BlackRock attempts to allocate investments in a fair and equitable manner among client accounts, with no account receiving preferential treatment. To this end, BlackRock has adopted policies that are intended to ensure reasonable efficiency in client transactions and provide BlackRock with sufficient flexibility to allocate investments in a manner that is consistent with the particular investment discipline and client base, as appropriate.

Ownership of Fund Shares. As of September 30, 2020, BAL's portfolio managers did not beneficially own any shares of the Conservative Income or Tax-Free Conservative Income Funds.

Other Accounts. As of September 30, 2020, in addition to the Conservative Income and Tax-Free Conservative Income Funds, BAL's portfolio managers were responsible for 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 billions)	Number of Accounts	Total Assets (in billions)	Number of Accounts	Total Assets (in billions)
Richard Mejzak, CFA	23	\$448.90	30	\$ 146.1	114	\$50.92
	0	\$ 0	1*	\$0.00005	0	\$ 0
Eric Hiatt, CFA, FRM	7	\$ 95.64	27	\$ 138.7	41	\$21.98
	0	\$ 0	1*	\$0.00005	0	\$ 0
Edward Ingold	9	\$ 86.17	6	\$ 72.26	1	\$0.192
Kristi Manidis	8	\$ 7.88	0	\$ 0	6	\$ 2.08
Kevin Schiatta	6	\$ 6.26	0	\$ 0	0	\$ 0

* These accounts, which are a subset of the accounts in the preceding row, are subject to a performance-based advisory fee.

Portfolio Manager Potential Material Conflicts of Interest. BlackRock has built a professional working environment, firm-wide compliance culture and compliance procedures and systems designed to protect against potential incentives that may favor one account over another. BlackRock has adopted policies and procedures that address the allocation of investment opportunities, execution of portfolio transactions, personal trading by employees and other potential conflicts of interest that are designed to ensure that all client accounts are treated equitably over time. Nevertheless, BlackRock furnishes investment management and advisory services to numerous clients in addition to the Funds, and BlackRock may, consistent with applicable law, make investment recommendations to other clients or accounts (including accounts which are hedge funds or have performance or higher fees paid to BlackRock, or in which portfolio managers have a personal interest in the receipt of such fees), which may be the same as or different from those made to the Funds. In addition, BlackRock, its affiliates and significant shareholders and any officer, director, shareholder or employee may or may not have an interest in the securities whose purchase and sale BlackRock recommends to the Funds. BlackRock, or any of its affiliates or significant shareholders, or any officer, director, shareholder, employee or any member of their families may take different actions than those recommended to the Funds by BlackRock with respect to the same securities. Moreover, BlackRock may refrain from rendering any advice or services concerning securities of companies of which any of BlackRock's (or its affiliates' or significant shareholders') officers, directors or employees are directors or officers, or companies as to which BlackRock or any of its affiliates or significant shareholders or the officers, directors and employees of any of them has any substantial economic interest or possesses material non-public information. Certain portfolio managers also may manage accounts whose investment strategies may at times be opposed to the strategy utilized for a fund. It should also be noted that a portfolio manager may be managing hedge fund and/or long only accounts, or may be part of a team managing hedge fund and/or long only accounts, subject to incentive fees. Such portfolio managers may therefore be entitled to receive a portion of any incentive fees earned on such accounts. Currently, the portfolio managers of these funds are not entitled to receive a portion of incentive fees of other accounts.

As a fiduciary, BlackRock owes a duty of loyalty to its clients and must treat each client fairly. When BlackRock purchases or sells securities for more than one account, the trades must be allocated in a manner consistent with its fiduciary duties. BlackRock attempts to allocate investments in a fair and equitable manner among client accounts, with no account receiving preferential treatment. To this end, BlackRock has adopted policies that are intended to ensure reasonable efficiency in client transactions and provide BlackRock with sufficient flexibility to allocate investments in a manner that is consistent with the particular investment discipline and client base, as appropriate.

Brandywine Global

Compensation. SIMC pays Brandywine Global a fee based on the assets under management of the Large Cap, Large Cap Value and Tax-Managed Large Cap Funds as set forth in the investment sub-advisory agreement between Brandywine Global and SIMC. Brandywine Global pays its investment professionals out of its total revenues and other resources, including the sub-advisory fees earned with respect to the Large Cap, Large Cap Value and Tax-Managed Large Cap Funds.

Portfolio managers, analysts and traders earn a base salary and bonus tied to investment performance. The performance bonus is awarded based on peer group outperformance on a one-quarter, one-year, three-year and five-year basis. The performance calculation is weighted to place more emphasis on longer-term outperformance, and less emphasis on the short-term. This emphasis on long term performance, in addition to quarterly oversight of the investment committee, serve as mechanisms to deter excessive risk-taking.

Investment professionals also receive a second quarterly bonus based on the profitability of their product group. Each investment team at Brandywine Global manages its own P&L and retains the bulk of its profits at the end of each quarter. The portion that is not retained is shared with the other investment teams in an effort to smooth income and to promote cross-team fertilization and cooperation. Brandywine Global has found that this form of compensation aligns the interests of investment professionals and clients and leads to accountability and low-turnover among Brandywine Global's staff. In essence, the portfolio management teams own all of the residual profits of Brandywine Global, which the firm believes leads to responsibility, accountability, and low turnover of people.

Ownership of Fund Shares. As of September 30, 2020, Brandywine Global's portfolio managers did not beneficially own any shares of the Large Cap, Large Cap Value or Tax-Managed Large Cap Funds.

Other Accounts. As of September 30, 2020, in addition to the Large Cap, Large Cap Value and Tax-Managed Large Cap Funds, Brandywine Global's portfolio managers were responsible for 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)
Patrick S. Kaser, CFA	1	\$164	4	\$151	18	\$1,187
	0	\$ 0	1*	\$ 8	1*	\$ 424
James J. Clarke	1	\$164	6	\$219	19	\$1,206
	0	\$ 0	1*	\$ 8	1*	\$ 424
Celia Rodgers, CFA	1	\$164	4	\$151	18	\$1,187
	0	\$ 0	1*	\$ 8	1*	\$ 424

* These accounts, which are a subset of the accounts in the preceding row, are subject to a performance-based advisory fee.

Conflicts of Interest. Brandywine Global's portfolio managers' management of other accounts may give rise to potential conflicts of interest in connection with their management of the Large Cap, Large Cap Value and Tax-Managed Large Cap Funds' investments, on the one hand, and the investments of the other accounts, on the other. The other accounts include other investment company accounts and separately managed accounts. The other accounts might have similar investment objectives as the Large Cap, Large Cap Value and Tax-Managed Large Cap Funds or hold, purchase or sell securities that are eligible to be held, purchased or sold by the Large Cap, Large Cap Value and Tax-Managed Large Cap Funds. Potential conflicts may include, for example, conflicts between investment strategies and conflicts in the allocation of investment opportunities. Another potential conflict could include each portfolio

manager's knowledge about the size, timing and possible market impact of a fund's trade, whereby a portfolio manager could use this information to the advantage of other accounts and to the disadvantage of a fund. Additionally, the simultaneous management of client accounts that pay performance-based fees alongside client accounts that only pay an asset-based fee may create a conflict of interest as the portfolio managers may have an incentive to favor client accounts with the potential to receive greater fees. While the portfolio managers' management of other accounts may give rise to potential conflicts of interest, Brandywine Global does not believe that the conflicts, if any, are material or, to the extent any such conflicts are material, Brandywine Global believes that it has designed policies and procedures to manage those conflicts in an appropriate way.

Brigade

Compensation. SIMC pays Brigade a fee based on the assets under management of the High Yield Bond and Multi-Strategy Alternative Funds as set forth in an investment sub-advisory agreement between Brigade and SIMC. Brigade pays its investment professionals out of its total revenues, including the sub-advisory fees earned with respect to the High Yield Bond and Multi-Strategy Alternative Funds. Brigade's compensation structure is designed to attract and retain high caliber investment professionals necessary to deliver high quality investment management services to its clients. The following information relates to the period ended September 30, 2020.

Brigade's compensation of Donald E. Morgan, III, Chief Investment Officer/Managing Partner, includes a fixed monthly payment and incentive components. It is expected that Mr. Morgan will receive an incentive payment based from other client accounts. It is expected that the incentive compensation component with respect to all portfolios managed by Mr. Morgan can, and typically will, represent a significant portion of Mr. Morgan's overall compensation and can vary significantly from year to year.

Brigade's compensation of Douglas C. Pardon, the Head of High Yield Bond Research/Portfolio Manager of High Yield and Opportunistic Credit, includes a fixed monthly payment and incentive components. It is expected that Mr. Pardon will receive an incentive payment based from other client accounts. It is expected that the incentive compensation component with respect to all portfolios managed by Mr. Pardon can, and typically will, represent a significant portion of Mr. Pardon's overall compensation and can vary significantly from year to year.

Ownership of Fund Shares. As of September 30, 2020, Brigade's portfolio manager did not beneficially own any shares of the High Yield Bond or Multi-Strategy Alternative Funds.

Other Accounts. As of September 30, 2020, in addition to the High Yield Bond and Multi-Strategy Alternative Funds, Brigade's portfolio manager was 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)
Donald E. Morgan III	4	\$1,216.4	49	\$16,134.9	35	\$ 11,061
	0	\$ 0	13*	\$ 3,456.4	8*	\$3,086.8
Douglas C. Pardon	4	\$ 1,216	8	\$ 3,915.4	24	\$7,465.6
	0	\$ 0	0	\$ 0	4*	\$2,062.4

* These accounts, which are a subset of the preceding row, are subject to a performance-based advisory fee.

Conflicts of Interest. A conflict of interest may arise as a result of the portfolio managers being responsible for multiple accounts, including the High Yield Bond and Multi-Strategy Alternative Funds, which may have different investment guidelines and objectives. In addition to the High Yield Bond and Multi-Strategy Alternative Funds, these accounts may include accounts of registered investment companies, private pooled investment vehicles and other accounts.

In particular, this conflict of interest may arise as a result of Brigade’s management of the High Yield Bond and Multi-Strategy Alternative Funds and other accounts, which, in theory, may allow Brigade to allocate investment opportunities in a way that favors other accounts over the High Yield Bond and Multi-Strategy Alternative Funds. This conflict of interest may be exacerbated to the extent that Brigade or the portfolio managers receive, or expect to receive, greater compensation from their management of the other accounts (some of which receive both a management and incentive fee) than the High Yield Bond and Multi-Strategy Alternative Funds.

Brigade (or its members, employees and affiliates) may give advice or take action with respect to the other accounts that differs from the advice given with respect to the High Yield Bond and Multi-Strategy Alternative Funds. To the extent a particular investment is suitable for both the High Yield Bond and Multi-Strategy Alternative Funds and the other accounts, such investments will be allocated between the High Yield Bond and Multi-Strategy Alternative Funds and the other accounts in a manner that Brigade determines is fair and equitable under the circumstances to all clients, including the High Yield Bond and Multi-Strategy Alternative Funds.

To address and manage these potential conflicts of interest, Brigade has adopted compliance policies and procedures to allocate investment opportunities and to ensure that each of their clients is treated on a fair and equitable basis.

Cardinal

Compensation. SIMC pays Cardinal a fee based on the assets under management of the Small Cap Value and Tax-Managed Small/Mid Cap Funds as set forth in an investment sub-advisory agreement between Cardinal and SIMC. Cardinal pays its professionals out of its total revenues and other resources, including the sub-advisory fees earned with respect to the Small Cap Value and Tax-Managed Small/Mid Cap Funds. The following information relates to the period ended September 30, 2020.

Ownership of Fund Shares. As of September 30, 2020, Cardinal’s portfolio managers did not beneficially own any shares of the Small Cap Value or Tax-Managed Small/Mid Cap Funds.

Other Accounts. As of September 30, 2020, in addition to the Small Cap Value and Tax-Managed Small/Mid Cap Funds, Cardinal’s 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)
Eugene Fox III, Robert B. Kirkpatrick, CFA, Rachel D. Matthews, Robert Fields	5	\$641.91	3	\$107.99	54	\$1,960.95
	1*	\$255.58	0	\$ 0	0	\$ 0

[†] Cardinal utilizes a team-based approach to portfolio management, and each of the portfolio managers listed in the table is jointly responsible for the management of a portion of the accounts listed in each category.

* These accounts, which are a subset of the accounts in the preceding row, are subject to a performance-based advisory fee.

Conflicts of Interest. A conflict of interest may arise as a result of a portfolio manager being responsible for multiple accounts, including the Small Cap Value and Tax-Managed Small/Mid Cap Funds, which may have different investment guidelines and objectives. In addition to the Small Cap Value and Tax-Managed Small/Mid Cap Funds, these accounts may include other mutual funds managed on an advisory or sub-advisory basis, separate accounts and collective trust accounts. An investment opportunity may be suitable for the Small Cap Value and Tax-Managed Small/Mid Cap Funds as well as for any of the

other managed accounts. However, the investment may not be available in sufficient quantity for all of the accounts to participate fully. In addition, there may be limited opportunity to sell an investment held by the Small Cap Value and Tax-Managed Small/Mid Cap Funds and the other accounts. The other accounts may have similar investment objectives or strategies as the Small Cap Value and Tax-Managed Small/Mid Cap Funds, may track the same benchmarks or indices as the Small Cap Value and Tax-Managed Small/Mid Cap Funds track and may sell securities that are eligible to be held, sold or purchased by the Small Cap Value and Tax-Managed Small/Mid Cap Funds. A portfolio manager may be responsible for accounts that have different advisory fee schedules, which may create the incentive for the portfolio manager to favor one account over another in terms of access to investment opportunities. A portfolio manager may also manage accounts whose investment objectives and policies differ from those of the Small Cap Value and Tax-Managed Small/Mid Cap Funds, which may cause the portfolio manager to effect trading in one account that may have an adverse effect on the value of the holdings within another account, including the Small Cap Value and Tax-Managed Small/Mid Cap Funds. To address and manage these potential conflicts of interest, Cardinal has adopted compliance policies and procedures to allocate investment opportunities and to ensure that each of their clients is treated on a fair and equitable basis. Such policies and procedures include, but are not limited to, trade allocation and trade aggregation policies, portfolio manager assignment practices and oversight by investment management and the Compliance team.

CenterSquare

Compensation. SIMC pays CenterSquare a fee based on the assets under management of the Real Return Fund as set forth in an investment sub-advisory agreement between CenterSquare and SIMC. CenterSquare pays its investment professionals out of its total revenues and other resources, including the sub-advisory fees earned with respect to the Real Estate Fund. The following information relates to the period ended September 30, 2020.

CenterSquare's corporate compensation structure, including portfolio manager compensation, is comprised of base pay and annual incentive compensation. Individuals' packages are designed with the appropriate component combinations to match specific positions.

- Base pay: salary is competitive and base pay levels link pay with performance and reflect the market value of the position, individual performance and company business results.
- Annual bonus: The annual cash bonus plan is based on individual performance, including individual contribution to meeting business unit goals, career development goals and adherence to corporate values. The annual cash bonus plan pool is computed based on the profitability of the firm.
- Equity grant awards: management has reserved equity grant awards for employees based on a number of factors including exemplary performance and contributions to the company.

In addition, following the closing of the sale of CenterSquare to its management team and Lovell Minnick Partners, over 30 members of the management team, including the portfolio managers for this Fund, will have equity ownership in CenterSquare, with the right to participate in the profitability of the firm.

The compensation of the portfolio managers is not directly tied to individual account performance or assets under management.

Ownership of Fund Shares. As of September 30, 2020, CenterSquare's portfolio managers did not beneficially own any shares of the Real Estate Fund.

Other Accounts. As of September 30, 2020, in addition to the Real Estate Fund, CenterSquare's portfolio managers were responsible for 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)
Dean Frankel, CFA	4	\$844	6	\$473	58	\$4,323
	0	\$ 0	0	\$ 0	5**	\$ 564
Eric Rothman, CFA	2	\$846	3	\$412	0	\$ 0

* Each Portfolio Manager is a listed co-manager of a Registered Investment Company account. The account and its total assets has been counted in the number and the total assets for both Portfolio Managers.

** These accounts, which are a subset of the accounts in the preceding row, are subject to a performance-based advisory fee. Each of the five accounts has a different performance hurdle due to the specificity of the underlying mandate. Performance for fee purposes is measured on a one-year period from the anniversary of account inception and is always measured pre-tax.

Conflicts of Interest. From time to time, potential conflicts of interest may arise between a portfolio manager's management of the investments of the Real Estate Fund, on the one hand, and the management of other accounts, on the other. The portfolio managers oversee the investment of various types of accounts in the same strategy, such as mutual funds, pooled investment vehicles and separate accounts for individuals and institutions. Investment decisions are generally applied to all accounts utilizing that particular strategy, taking into consideration client restrictions, instructions and individual needs. A portfolio manager may manage an account whose fees may be higher or lower than the fee charged to the Real Estate Fund to provide for varying client circumstances. Management of multiple funds and accounts may create potential conflicts of interest relating to the allocation of investment opportunities and the aggregation and allocation of client trades. Additionally, the management of the Real Estate Fund and other accounts may result in a portfolio manager devoting unequal time and attention to the management of the Real Estate Fund or other accounts.

During the normal course of managing assets for multiple clients of varying types and asset levels, the portfolio managers may encounter conflicts of interest that could, if not properly addressed, be harmful to one or more of CenterSquare's clients. Those of a material nature that are encountered most frequently involve security selection, employee personal securities trading, proxy voting and the allocation of securities. To mitigate these conflicts and ensure its clients are not negatively impacted by the adverse actions of CenterSquare or its employees, CenterSquare has implemented a series of policies including, but not limited to, its Code of Conduct, which addresses avoidance of conflicts of interest, Personal Security Trading Policy, which addresses personal security trading and requires the use of approved brokers, Trade Allocation/Aggregation Policy, which addresses fairness of trade allocation to client accounts, and the Proxy and Trade Error Policies, which are designed to prevent and detect conflicts when they occur. CenterSquare reasonably believes that these and other policies combined with the periodic review and testing performed by its compliance professionals adequately protects the interest of its clients. A portfolio manager may also face other potential conflicts of interest in managing the Real Estate Fund, and the description above is not a complete description of every conflict of interest that could be deemed to exist in managing both the Real Estate Fund and the other accounts listed above.

Ceredex

Compensation. SIMC pays Ceredex a fee based on the assets under management of the Large Cap Fund as set forth in an investment sub-advisory agreement between Ceredex and SIMC. Ceredex pays its investment professionals out of its total revenues and other resources, including the sub-advisory fees earned with respect to the Large Cap Fund. The following information relates to the period ended September 30, 2020.

Portfolio manager compensation generally consists of base salary, bonus, and various employee benefits and may also include long-term stock awards, retention bonuses, or incentive guarantees. These components are tailored in an effort to retain high quality investment professionals and to align compensation with performance. A portfolio manager's base salary is determined by the individual's experience, responsibilities within the firm, performance in the role, and market rate for the position. Each portfolio manager's bonus may be structured differently but generally incorporates an evaluation of clients' investment performance as well as other subjective factors. Investment performance may be evaluated directly against a peer group and/or benchmark, or indirectly by measuring overall business unit financial performance over a period of time. Where applicable, investment performance is determined by comparing clients' pre-tax total return to the returns of the strategy's peer group and/or benchmark over multi-year periods. Other subjective factors that may be considered in the calculation of incentive bonuses include: adherence to compliance policies, risk management practices, sales/marketing, leadership, communications, corporate citizenship, and overall contribution to the firm. Bonuses are typically paid annually. In addition, certain portfolio managers may participate in the parent's equity plan designed to provide compensation opportunities linking a participant's compensation to the financial and operational performance of the firm. Retention bonuses and/or incentive guarantees for a fixed period may also be used when Ceredex deems it necessary to recruit or retain the employee.

All full-time employees of Ceredex, including the portfolio manager, are provided a benefits package on substantially similar terms. The percentage of each individual's compensation provided by these benefits is dependent upon length of employment, salary level, and several other factors.

Ownership of Fund Shares. As of September 30, 2020, Ceredex's portfolio manager did not beneficially own any shares of the Large Cap Fund.

Other Accounts. In addition to the Large Cap Fund, as of September 30, 2020, Ceredex's portfolio manager was responsible for the day-to-day management of certain other accounts, as follows:

	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)
Portfolio Manager						
Mills Riddick, CFA	2	\$1,276.1	1	\$23.8	14	\$1,031.7

None of the accounts listed above are subject to a performance-based advisory fee.

Conflicts of Interest. A conflict of interest may arise as a result of the portfolio manager being responsible for multiple accounts, including the Large Cap Fund, which may have different investment guidelines and objectives. In addition to the Large Cap Fund, these accounts may include accounts of registered investment companies, other pooled investment vehicles and other types of accounts. In particular, this conflict of interest may arise as a result of Ceredex's management of the Large Cap Fund and other accounts, which, in theory, may allow Ceredex to allocate investment opportunities in a way that favors other accounts over the Large Cap Fund. This conflict of interest may be exacerbated to the extent that Ceredex or the portfolio manager receive, or expect to receive, greater compensation from their management of other accounts than the Large Cap Fund. Ceredex may give advice or take action with respect to the other accounts that differs from the advice given with respect to the Large Cap Fund. To the extent a particular investment is suitable for both the Large Cap Fund and other accounts, such investments will be allocated between the Large Cap Fund and the other accounts in a manner that Ceredex determines is fair and equitable under the circumstances to all clients, including the Large Cap Fund.

To address and manage these potential conflicts of interest, Ceredex has adopted compliance policies and procedures to allocate investment opportunities and to ensure that each of their clients is treated on a fair and equitable basis

Coho

Compensation. SIMC pays Coho a fee based on the assets under management of the Large Cap and Tax-Managed Large Cap Funds as set forth in an investment sub-advisory agreement between Coho and SIMC. Coho pays its investment professionals out of its total revenues and other resources, including the sub-advisory fees earned with respect to the Large Cap and Tax-Managed Large Cap Funds. Coho's investment professionals receive a fair salary. Bonuses, when issued, are determined based on the overall performance of the firm. No compensation is paid based on the pre-tax or after-tax performance of any single account or group of accounts. The following information relates to the period ended September 30, 2020.

Ownership of Fund Shares. As of September 30, 2020, Coho's portfolio managers did not beneficially own any shares of the Large Cap or Tax-Managed Large Cap Funds.

Other Accounts. As of September 30, 2020, in addition to the Large Cap and Tax-Managed Large Cap Funds, Coho's 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)
Peter A. Thompson**	2	\$799.9	7	\$949.1	894	\$2,996.4
Christopher R. Leonard, CFA**	2	\$799.9	7	\$949.1	894	\$2,996.4
Ruairi G. O'Neill, CFA**	2	\$799.9	7	\$949.1	894	\$2,996.4
Nimrit Kang, CFA**	2	\$799.9	7	\$949.1	894	\$2,996.4

None of the accounts listed above are subject to a performance-based advisory fee.

** Peter Thompson, Christopher Leonard, Ruairi O'Neill and Nimrit Kang serve as the portfolio managers for the Large Cap and Tax-Managed Large Cap Funds. Coho utilizes a team approach in terms of the research and portfolio management of all assets under management at the firm. Coho believes that the team approach serves to enhance the rigor of the investment research and portfolio management effort while also providing for an overlap in coverage responsibilities and continuity of the investment approach. The firm's assets include \$5.2 billion across 1,177 accounts and 190 relationships as of September 30, 2020.

Conflicts of Interest. A conflict of interest may arise as a result of a portfolio manager being responsible for multiple accounts, including the Large Cap and Tax-Managed Large Cap Funds, which may have different investment guidelines and objectives. In addition to the Large Cap and Tax-Managed Large Cap Funds, these accounts may include other mutual funds managed on an advisory or sub-advisory basis, separate accounts and collective trust accounts. An investment opportunity may be suitable for the Large Cap or Tax-Managed Large Cap Funds as well as for any of the other managed accounts. However, the investment may not be available in sufficient quantity for all of the accounts to participate fully. In addition, there may be limited opportunity to sell an investment held by the Large Cap or Tax-Managed Large Cap Funds and the other accounts. The other accounts may have similar investment objectives or strategies as the Large Cap or Tax-Managed Large Cap Funds, may track the same benchmarks or indexes as the Large Cap or Tax-Managed Large Cap Funds track and may sell securities that are eligible to be held, sold or purchased by the Large Cap or Tax-Managed Large Cap Funds. A portfolio manager may be responsible for accounts that have different advisory fee schedules, which may create the incentive for the portfolio manager to favor one account over another in terms of access to investment opportunities. A portfolio manager may also manage accounts whose investment objectives and policies differ from those of the Large Cap or Tax-Managed Large Cap Funds, which may cause the portfolio manager to effect trading in one account that may have an adverse effect on the value of the holdings within another account, including the Large Cap and Tax-Managed Large Cap Funds. To address and manage these potential conflicts of interest, Coho has adopted compliance policies and procedures to allocate investment

opportunities and to ensure that each of their clients is treated on a fair and equitable basis. Such policies and procedures include, but are not limited to, trade allocation and trade aggregation policies, portfolio manager assignment practices and oversight by investment management and the Compliance team.

Copeland

Compensation. SIMC pays Copeland a fee based on the assets under management of the Small Cap Fund as set forth in an investment sub-advisory agreement between Copeland and SIMC. Copeland pays its investment professionals out of its total revenues and other resources, including the sub-advisory fees earned with respect to the Small Cap Fund. The following information relates to the period ended September 30, 2020.

There are three components used to evaluate our analysts and portfolio managers. Each of our portfolio managers also has sector specific research responsibilities so the process is the same for all. We begin by comparing their recommendations to their sector as a whole as well as to our dividend growth universe within each sector. Because our investment process is collaborative we also include the performance of each strategy to its respective benchmark and the performance of the firm as a whole in our evaluation of each analyst and portfolio manager. Every member of the investment team is compensated in three ways: 1) equity ownership of Copeland; 2) base salary; and 3) bonuses related to performance of recommendations within each sector for each sector specific analyst, strategy performance relative to benchmarks for each lead Portfolio Manager and overall firm level performance for each of our strategies.

Bonus compensation can vary year-to-year but can represent 100% to 150% of base compensation on the high end. Equity units are issued on a more long-term basis and can vary greatly from year to year. Equity is granted with long-term vesting schedules. We are trying to encourage a culture of ownership and accountability. Our compensation structure is purposefully designed to allow outstanding performance to be rewarded, but also encourages a collaborative approach in that everyone has an interest in not just seeing their sector do well, but also the strategy and the firm as a whole.

Ownership of Fund Shares. As of September 30, 2020, Copeland's portfolio managers did not beneficially own any shares of the Small Cap Fund.

Other Accounts. As of September 30, 2020, in addition to the Small Cap Fund, Copeland's 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)
Mark W. Giovanniello, CFA . .	6	\$494.6	1	\$2.50	1,675	\$1,693.6
	0	\$ 0	1*	\$2.50	0	\$ 0
Eric C. Brown, CFA	6	\$494.6	1	\$2.50	1,675	\$1,693.6
	0	\$ 0	1*	\$2.50	0	\$ 0
David McGonigle, CFA	6	\$494.6	1	\$2.50	1,675	\$1,693.6
	0	\$ 0	1*	\$2.50	0	\$ 0
Jeffrey Walkenhorst, CFA . .	6	\$494.6	1	\$2.50	1,675	\$1,693.6
	0	\$ 0	1*	\$2.50	0	\$ 0

* These accounts, which are a subset of the accounts in the preceding row, are subject to a performance-based advisory fee.

† Copeland utilizes a team-based approach to portfolio management, and each of the portfolio managers listed in the table is jointly responsible for the management of a portion of the accounts listed in each category.

Conflicts of Interest. The portfolio managers may manage numerous accounts for multiple clients. These accounts may include registered investment companies, other types of pooled accounts (e.g., collective investment funds), and separate accounts (i.e., accounts managed on behalf of individuals or public or private institutions). The portfolio managers make investment decisions for each account based on the investment objectives and policies and other relevant investment considerations applicable to that portfolio.

When the portfolio managers have responsibility for managing more than one account, potential conflicts of interest may arise. Those conflicts could include preferential treatment of one account over others in terms of allocation of resources or of investment opportunities. For instance, Copeland may receive fees from certain accounts that are higher than the fee it receives from the Small Cap Fund, or it may receive a performance-based fee on certain accounts. In those instances, the portfolio managers may have an incentive to favor the higher and/or performance-based fee accounts over the Small Cap Fund. Copeland has adopted policies and procedures designed to address these potential material conflicts. For instance, Copeland utilizes a system for allocating investment opportunities among portfolios that is designed to provide a fair and equitable allocation.

The portfolio manager's compensation is based upon their ownership share of the profits, if any, of Copeland.

To address and manage these potential conflicts of interest, Copeland has adopted compliance policies and procedures to allocate investment opportunities and to ensure that each of their clients is treated on a fair and equitable basis.

EAM Investors

Compensation. SIMC pays EAM Investors a fee based on the assets under management of the Small Cap and Small Cap Growth Funds as set forth in an investment sub-advisory agreement between EAM Investors and SIMC. EAM Investors pays its professionals out of its total revenues and other resources, including the sub-advisory fees earned with respect to the Small Cap and Small Cap Growth Funds. The following information relates to the period ended September 30, 2020.

EAM Investors' portfolio manager is paid a competitive salary and participates in the firm's revenue share plan. The portfolio manager is also an equity owner and is eligible for equity based distributions from profits.

Ownership of Fund Shares. As of September 30, 2020, EAM Investors' portfolio managers did not beneficially own any shares of the Small Cap or Small Cap Growth Funds.

Other Accounts. As of September 30, 2020, in addition to the Small Cap and Small Cap Growth Funds, EAM Investors' portfolio managers were responsible for 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)
Montie L. Weisenberger . . .	4	\$223.1	0	\$ 0	1	\$ 88.3
Travis T. Prentice	4	\$223.1	1	\$30.2	4	\$479.7

None of these accounts are subject to a performance-based advisory fee.

Conflicts of Interest. All EAM Investors portfolios within a specific style, i.e. small cap growth, are managed in parallel with the same holdings and approximately the same weights of securities, except for client specific guidelines and restrictions. EAM Investors does not currently have any performance-based fee schedules with clients. The firm's personal trading policy restricts personal trading in any security with a market cap below \$10 billion, well above the range of all EAM Investors portfolios. Because of these factors EAM Investors would not expect the portfolio manager to have a material conflict of interest in managing any client's portfolios.

Emso

Compensation. SIMC pays Emso a fee based on the assets under management of the Multi-Strategy Alternative Fund as set forth in an investment sub-advisory agreement between Emso and SIMC. Emso pays its professionals out of its total revenues and other resources, including the sub-advisory fees earned with respect to the Multi-Strategy Alternative Fund. The following information relates to the period ended September 30, 2020.

Emso has a Remuneration Policy designed to award and retain staff. Remuneration includes annual discretionary compensation based on (i) the employee's performance, (ii) his or her group's performance, and (iii) the Firm's overall performance. Incentive awards are not directly linked to the performance of particular investment portfolios.

Ownership of Fund Shares. As of September 30, 2020, Emso's portfolio managers did not beneficially own any shares of the Multi-Strategy Alternative Fund.

Other Accounts. As of September 30, 2020, in addition to the Multi-Strategy Alternative Fund, Emso's portfolio managers were responsible for 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 billions)	Number of Accounts	Total Assets (in billions)	Number of Accounts	Total Assets (in billions)
Mark R. Franklin	4	\$0.380	7	\$ 2.60	14	\$2.36
	0	\$ 0	6*	\$ 2.59	14	\$2.36
John Hynes	4	\$0.380	5	\$0.463	0	\$ 0
	0	\$ 0	2*	\$0.098	0	\$ 0

* These accounts, which are a subset of the accounts in the preceding row, are subject to a performance-based advisory fee.

Conflicts of Interest. A conflict of interest may arise as a result of a portfolio manager being responsible for multiple accounts, including the Multi-Strategy Alternative Fund, which may have different investment guidelines and objectives. In addition to the Multi-Strategy Alternative Fund, these accounts may include other private and/or mutual funds managed on an advisory or sub-advisory basis, and separate accounts. An investment opportunity may be suitable for the Multi-Strategy Alternative Fund as well as for any of the other accounts. However, the investment may not be available in sufficient quantity for all of the accounts to participate fully. In addition, there may be limited opportunity to sell an investment held by the Multi-Strategy Alternative Fund and the other accounts. The other accounts may have similar investment objectives or strategies as the Multi-Strategy Alternative Fund and may sell securities that are eligible to be held, sold or purchased by the Multi-Strategy Alternative Fund. A portfolio manager may be responsible for accounts that have different advisory fee schedules, which may create the incentive for the portfolio manager to favor one account over another in terms of access to investment opportunities. A portfolio manager may also manage accounts whose investment objectives and policies differ from those of the Multi-Strategy Alternative Fund, which may cause the portfolio manager to effect trading in one account that may have an adverse effect on the value of the holdings within another account, including the Multi-Strategy Alternative Fund. To address and manage these potential conflicts of interest, Emso has adopted compliance policies and procedures to allocate investment opportunities and to ensure that each of their clients is treated on a fair and equitable basis. Such policies and procedures include, but are not limited to, trade allocation and trade aggregation policies and oversight by Emso's investment and Compliance teams.

Fiera

Compensation. SIMC pays Fiera a fee based on the assets under management of the Large Cap Growth and Tax-Managed Large Cap Funds as set forth in an investment sub-advisory agreement between Fiera and SIMC. Fiera pays its investment professionals out of its total revenues and other resources, including the sub-advisory fees earned with respect to the Large Cap Growth and Tax-Managed Large Cap Funds. The following information relates to the period ended September 30, 2020.

Ownership of Fund Shares. As of September 30, 2020, Fiera's portfolio managers did not beneficially own any shares of the Large Cap Growth or Tax-Managed Large Cap Funds.

Other Accounts. As of September 30, 2020, in addition to the Large Cap Growth and Tax-Managed Large Cap Funds, Fiera's 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)
Nadim Rizk, CFA and Andrew Chan, CIM**	3	\$247.02	1,059	\$12,348.07	55	\$22,718.82
	0	\$ 0	3*	\$ 102.84	1*	\$ 544.69

[†] Fiera utilizes a team-based approach to portfolio management, and each of the portfolio managers listed in the table is jointly responsible for the management of a portion of the accounts listed in each category.

* These accounts, which are a subset of the accounts in the preceding row, are subject to a performance-based advisory fee.

** Approximately \$11.57 billion of the assets under management are managed by Fiera with the use of FCC's resources acting in its capacity as a "participating affiliate" of Fiera.

Conflicts of Interest. A conflict of interest may arise as a result of the portfolio manager being responsible for multiple accounts, including the Large Cap Growth and Tax-Managed Large Cap Funds, which may have different investment guidelines and objectives. In addition to the Large Cap Growth and Tax-Managed Large Cap Funds, these accounts may include accounts of registered investment companies, private pooled investment vehicles and other accounts. In particular, this conflict of interest may arise as a result of Fiera's management of the Large Cap Growth and Tax-Managed Large Cap Funds and other accounts, which, in theory, may allow Fiera to allocate investment opportunities in a way that favors other accounts over the Large Cap Growth and Tax-Managed Large Cap Funds. This conflict of interest may be exacerbated to the extent that Fiera or the portfolio manager receive, or expect to receive, greater compensation from their management of the other accounts (some of which receive both a management and incentive fee) than the Large Cap Growth and Tax-Managed Large Cap Funds. Fiera (or its members, employees and affiliates) may give advice or take action with respect to the other accounts that differs from the advice given with respect to the Large Cap Growth and Tax-Managed Large Cap Funds. To the extent a particular investment is suitable for both the Large Cap Growth and Tax-Managed Large Cap Funds and the other accounts, such investments will be allocated between the Large Cap Growth and Tax-Managed Large Cap Funds and the other accounts in a manner that Fiera determines is fair and equitable under the circumstances to all clients, including the Large Cap Growth and Tax-Managed Large Cap Funds.

To address and manage these potential conflicts of interest, Fiera has adopted compliance policies and procedures to allocate investment opportunities and to ensure that each of their clients is treated on a fair and equitable basis.

Fred Alger

Compensation. SIMC pays Fred Alger a fee based on the assets under management of the Large Cap and Large Cap Growth Funds as set forth in an investment sub-advisory agreement between Fred Alger and SIMC. Fred Alger pays its investment professionals out of its total revenues and other resources, including the sub-advisory fees earned with respect to the Large Cap and Large Cap Growth Funds. The following information relates to the period ended September 30, 2020:

A Fred Alger portfolio manager's compensation generally consists of salary and an annual bonus. In addition, portfolio managers are eligible for health and retirement benefits available to all Fred Alger employees, including a 401(k) plan sponsored by Fred Alger. A portfolio manager's base salary is typically a function of the portfolio manager's experience (with consideration given to type, investment style and size of investment portfolios previously managed), education, industry knowledge and the individual's performance in his or her role. Base salaries will grow over time for Fred Alger's superior employees, rewarding their performance and contributions to the firm.

Bonus may be a significant portion of an individual's compensation and can vary from year to year. The annual bonus considers various factors, including:

- the firm's overall financial results and profitability;
- the firm's overall investment management performance;
- current year's and prior years' pre-tax investment performance (both relative and absolute) of the portfolios for which the individual is responsible, based on the benchmark of each such portfolio;
- qualitative assessment of an individual's performance with respect to the firm's investment process and standards; and
- the individual's leadership contribution within the firm.

While the benchmarks and peer groups used in determining a portfolio manager's compensation may change from time to time, Fred Alger may refer to benchmarks, such as those provided by Russell Investments and S&P Global Ratings, and peer groups, such as those provided by Lipper Inc. and Morningstar Inc., that are widely-recognized by the investment industry.

Fred Alger has implemented a profit participation plan ("PPP") that gives key personnel the opportunity to have equity-like participation in the long-term growth and profitability of the firm. Senior members of the firm are eligible to receive awards annually in the PPP. The PPP reinforces the portfolio managers' commitment to generating superior investment performance for the firm's clients. The awards are invested in Fred Alger mutual funds and have a four-year vesting schedule. The total award earned can increase or decrease with the firm's investment and earnings results over the four-year period.

Additionally, the Alger Partners Plan provides key investment executives with phantom equity that allows participants pro-rata rights to growth in the firm's book value, dividend payments and participation in any significant corporate transactions (e.g., partial sale, initial public offering, merger, etc.). Fred Alger does not have a limit on the overall percentage of the firm's value it will convey through this program. Participation in this program is determined annually.

Ownership of Fund Shares. As of September 30, 2020, Fred Alger's portfolio managers did not beneficially own any shares of the Large Cap or Large Cap Growth Funds.

Other Accounts. As of September 30, 2020, in addition to the Large Cap and Large Cap Growth Funds, Fred Alger's 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)
Patrick Kelly, CFA	6	\$16,574.1	9	\$2,097.9	55	\$3,485.6
	0	\$ 0	0	\$ 0	1*	\$ 220.3
Dr. Ankur Crawford	7	\$16,597.6	10	\$2,100.8	56	\$ 3,494
	1*	\$ 23.5	0	\$ 0	1*	\$ 220.3

* These accounts, which are a subset of the accounts in the preceding row, are subject to a performance-based advisory fee.

Conflicts of Interest. A conflict of interest may arise as a result of the portfolio manager being responsible for multiple accounts, including the Large Cap and Large Cap Growth Funds, which may have similar or different investment guidelines and objectives. In addition to the Large Cap and Large Cap Growth Funds, these accounts may include accounts of registered investment companies, private pooled investment vehicles and other accounts. In particular, this conflict of interest may arise as a result of Fred Alger's management of the Large Cap and Large Cap Growth Funds and other accounts, which, in theory, may allow Fred Alger to allocate investment opportunities in a way that favors other accounts over the Large Cap and Large Cap Growth Funds. This conflict of interest may be exacerbated to the extent that Fred Alger or the portfolio manager receive, or expect to receive, greater compensation from their management of the other accounts (some of which receive both a management and incentive fee) than the Large Cap and Large Cap Growth Funds. Fred Alger (or its members, employees and affiliates) may give advice or take action with respect to the other accounts that differs from the advice given with respect to the Large Cap and Large Cap Growth Funds. To the extent a particular investment is suitable for both the Large Cap and Large Cap Growth Funds and the other accounts, such investments will be allocated between the Large Cap and Large Cap Growth Funds and the other accounts in a manner that Fred Alger determines is fair and equitable under the circumstances to all clients, including the Large Cap and Large Cap Growth Funds.

If Fred Alger believes that the purchase or sale of a security is in the best interest of more than one client/proprietary account, it may (but is not obligated to) aggregate the orders to be sold or purchased to seek favorable execution or lower brokerage commissions, to the extent permitted by applicable laws and regulations. Aggregation of trades under this circumstance should, on average, decrease the costs of execution. In the event Fred Alger aggregates a trade for participating accounts, the method of allocation will generally be determined prior to the trade execution. Although no specific method of allocation of trades is expected to be used, allocations are generally pro rata and if not, will be designed so as not to systematically and consciously favor or disfavor any account in the allocation of investment opportunities. The accounts aggregated may include registered and unregistered investment companies, proprietary accounts, and separate accounts. Transaction costs will be shared by participants on a pro-rata basis according to their allocations. Fred Alger may delay the execution of a trade for a client account so it may be included as part of an aggregated trade.

Fred Alger is under common ownership with Fred Alger & Company, LLC, a registered broker-dealer. Fred Alger & Company, LLC may, to the extent permissible by relevant laws and regulations and an account's guidelines, execute trades on behalf of certain accounts and retain commissions. Fred Alger may have an incentive to favor trading through Fred Alger & Company, LLC over selecting other brokers.

Commissions for the combination of execution and research services may be higher than for execution services alone. Fred Alger may pay higher commissions for receipt of brokerage and research services in connection with securities trades that are consistent with the "safe harbor" provisions of Section 28(e) of

the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. This benefits Fred Alger because it does not have to pay for the research, products, or services. Such benefit gives Fred Alger an incentive to select a broker-dealer based on its interest in receiving the research, products, or services rather than on its clients' interest in receiving the most favorable execution.

To address and manage these potential conflicts of interest, Fred Alger has adopted compliance policies and procedures to allocate investment opportunities and to ensure that each of their clients is treated on a fair and equitable basis.

Global Credit Advisers

Compensation. SIMC pays Global Credit Advisers a fee based on the assets under management of the Multi-Strategy Alternative Fund as set forth in an investment sub-advisory agreement between Global Credit Advisers and SIMC. Global Credit Advisers pays its investment professionals out of its total revenues and other resources, including the sub-advisory fees earned with respect to the Multi-Strategy Alternative Fund. The following information relates to the period ended September 30, 2020.

Global Credit Advisers compensates its investment professionals via a combination of salary, benefits, annual bonus and profit sharing. Compensation is usually paid in cash and is considered to be competitive with industry levels. Bonuses and profit sharing to its investment professionals are largely based on assets under management and performance as well as individual performance.

Investment professionals are not directly compensated based on the pre- or post-tax performance of the Multi-Strategy Alternative Fund or Global Credit Advisers' allocated portion thereof.

Ownership of Fund Shares. As of September 30, 2020, Global Credit Advisers' portfolio managers did not beneficially own any shares of the Multi-Strategy Alternative Fund.

Other Accounts. As of September 30, 2020, in addition to the Multi-Strategy Alternative Fund, Global Credit Advisers' 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)
Steven S. Hornstein	0	\$0	4	\$802	0	\$0
	0	\$0	4*	\$802	0	\$0

* These accounts, which are a subset of the accounts in the preceding row, are subject to a performance-based advisory fee.

Conflicts of Interest. A conflict of interest may arise as a result of the Portfolio Manager being responsible for multiple accounts, including the Multi-Strategy Alternative Fund which may have different investment guidelines and objectives. In addition to the Multi-Strategy Alternative Fund, these accounts may include accounts of registered investment companies, private pooled investment vehicles and other accounts. In particular, this conflict of interest may arise as a result of Global Credit Advisers' management of the Multi-Strategy Alternative Fund and other accounts, which, in theory, may allow Global Credit Advisers to allocate investment opportunities in a way that favors other accounts over the Multi-Strategy Alternative Fund. This conflict of interest may be exacerbated to the extent that Global Credit Advisers or the Portfolio Manager receive, or expect to receive, greater compensation from their management of the other accounts (all of which receive both a management and incentive fee) than the Multi-Strategy Alternative Fund. Global Credit Advisers (or its members, employees and affiliates) may give advice or take action with respect to the other accounts that differs from the advice given with respect to the Multi-Strategy Alternative Fund. To the extent a particular investment is suitable for both the Multi-Strategy Alternative Fund and the other accounts, such investments will be allocated between the Multi-Strategy Alternative Fund and the other

accounts in a manner that Global Credit Advisers determines is fair and equitable under the circumstances to all clients, including the Multi-Strategy Alternative Fund.

To address and manage these potential conflicts of interest, Global Credit Advisers has adopted compliance policies and procedures to allocate investment opportunities and to ensure that each of their clients is treated on a fair and equitable basis.

Hillsdale

Compensation. SIMC pays Hillsdale a fee based on the assets under management of the Small Cap and Tax-Managed Small/Mid Cap Funds as set forth in an investment sub-advisory agreement between Hillsdale and SIMC. Hillsdale pays its investment professionals out of its total revenues and other resources, including the sub-advisory fees earned with respect to the Small Cap and Tax-Managed Small/Mid Cap Funds. The following information relates to the period ended September 30, 2020.

Professionals are compensated through salary and a discretionary performance incentive bonus depending on the success of the accounts managed and on the overall success of the company. More specifically, individuals on the Research and Investment Management Team are eligible for bonuses of up to 50% of their base salary, dependent upon both their specific strategy team and the company's success. The incentive structure is aligned with each strategy's investment objectives and performance relative to a benchmark.

The measurement of performance relative to the benchmark can be based on single year or multiple year metrics, or a combination thereof. The benchmark used is the one associated with the Fund managed by the portfolio manager as disclosed in the prospectus. Benchmarks vary from strategy to strategy but, within a given strategy, the same benchmark applies to all accounts, including the Funds.

Ownership of Fund Shares. As of September 30, 2020, Hillsdale's portfolio managers did not beneficially own any shares of the Small Cap or Tax-Managed Small/Mid Cap Funds.

Other Accounts. As of September 30, 2020, in addition to the Small Cap and Tax-Managed Small/Mid Cap Funds, Hillsdale's 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)
A. Christopher Guthrie, CFA	0	\$0	4	\$228.0	8	\$965.1
	0	\$0	3*	\$221.3	0	\$ 0
Tony Batek, CFA	0	\$0	1	\$279.3	11**	\$260.8**
	0	\$0	1*	\$279.3	1	\$ 10.8

* These accounts, which are a subset of the accounts in the preceding row, are subject to a performance-based advisory fee.

** 5 accounts are non-fee paying, that is Hillsdale's proprietary accounts, representing AUM of \$3.4 million.

Conflicts of Interest. A conflict of interest may arise as a result of the portfolio manager being responsible for multiple accounts, including the Small Cap and Tax-Managed Small/Mid Cap Funds which may have different investment guidelines and objectives. In addition to the Small Cap and Tax-Managed Small/Mid Cap Funds, these accounts may include accounts of registered investment companies, private pooled investment vehicles and other accounts. In particular, this conflict of interest may arise as a result of Hillsdale's management of the Small Cap and Tax-Managed Small/Mid Cap Funds and other accounts, which, in theory, may allow Hillsdale to allocate investment opportunities in a way that favors other accounts over the Small Cap and Tax-Managed Small/Mid Cap Funds. This conflict of interest may be exacerbated to the extent that Hillsdale or the portfolio manager receive, or expect to receive, greater compensation

from their management of the other accounts (some of which receive both a management and incentive fee) than the Small Cap and Tax-Managed Small/Mid Cap Funds. Hillsdale (or its members, employees and affiliates) may give advice or take action with respect to the other accounts that differs from the advice given with respect to the Small Cap and Tax-Managed Small/Mid Cap Funds. To the extent a particular investment is suitable for both the Small Cap and Tax-Managed Small/Mid Cap Funds and the other accounts, such investments will be allocated between the Small Cap and Tax-Managed Small/Mid Cap Funds and the other accounts in a manner that Hillsdale determines is fair and equitable under the circumstances to all clients, including the Small Cap and Tax-Managed Small/Mid Cap Funds.

To address and manage these potential conflicts of interest, Hillsdale has adopted compliance policies and procedures to allocate investment opportunities and to ensure that each of their clients is treated on a fair and equitable basis.

Jackson Creek

Compensation. SIMC pays Jackson Creek a fee based on the assets under management of the Small Cap Growth Fund as set forth in an investment sub-advisory agreement between Jackson Creek and SIMC. Jackson Creek pays its investment professionals out of its total revenues and other resources, including the sub-advisory fees earned with respect to the Small Cap Growth Fund. The following information relates to the period ended September 30, 2020.

Each portfolio manager receives a fixed base salary from Jackson Creek. In addition, each portfolio manager shares in the profitability of Jackson Creek from the portfolio manager's equity ownership of Jackson Creek. The portfolio managers' compensation arrangements are not determined on the basis of specific funds or accounts managed.

Ownership of Fund Shares. As of September 30, 2020, Jackson Creek's portfolio manager did not beneficially own any shares of the Small Cap Growth Fund.

Other Accounts. As of September 30, 2020, in addition to the Small Cap Growth Fund, Jackson Creek's portfolio manager was 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)
John R. Riddle, CFA	0	\$0	0	\$0	123	\$115

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

Conflicts of Interest. A conflict of interest may arise as a result of the portfolio manager being responsible for multiple accounts, including the Small Cap Growth Fund which may have different investment guidelines and objectives. In addition to the Small Cap Growth Fund, these accounts may include accounts of registered investment companies, private pooled investment vehicles and other accounts. In particular, this conflict of interest may arise as a result of Jackson Creek's management of the Small Cap Growth Fund and other accounts, which, in theory, may allow Jackson Creek to allocate investment opportunities in a way that favors other accounts over the Small Cap Growth Fund, or alternatively favors the Small Cap Growth Fund over other accounts. This conflict of interest may be exacerbated to the extent that Jackson Creek or the portfolio manager receive, or expect to receive, greater compensation from their management of the other accounts than the Small Cap Growth Fund. Jackson Creek (or its members, employees and affiliates) may give advice or take action with respect to the other accounts that differs from the advice given with respect to the Small Cap Growth Fund. To the extent a particular investment is suitable for both the Small Cap Growth Fund and the other accounts, such investments will be allocated between the Small Cap Growth Fund and the other accounts in a manner that Jackson Creek determines is fair and equitable under the circumstances to all clients, including the Small Cap Growth Fund.

To address and manage these potential conflicts of interest, Jackson Creek has adopted compliance policies and procedures to allocate investment opportunities and to ensure that each of their clients is treated on a fair and equitable basis.

Jennison

Compensation. SIMC pays Jennison a fee based on the assets under management of the Core Fixed Income Fund as set forth in an investment sub-advisory agreement between Jennison and SIMC. Jennison pays its investment professionals out of its total revenues and other resources, including the sub-advisory fees earned with respect to the Core Fixed Income Fund. The following information relates to the period ended September 30, 2020.

Jennison seeks to maintain a highly competitive compensation program designed to attract and retain outstanding investment professionals and to align the interests of investment professionals with those of clients and overall firm results. Jennison recognizes individuals for their achievements and contributions and continues to promote those who exemplify the same values and level of commitment that are hallmarks of the organization. Investment professionals are compensated with a combination of base salary and discretionary cash bonus. Overall firm profitability determines the size of the investment professional compensation pool. In general, the cash bonus represents the majority of an investment professional's compensation.

Jennison sponsors a profit sharing retirement plan for all eligible employees. The contribution to the profit sharing retirement plan for portfolio managers is based on a percentage of the portfolio manager's total compensation, subject to a maximum determined by applicable law. In addition to eligibility to participate in retirement and welfare plans, senior investment professionals, including portfolio managers and senior research analysts, are eligible to participate in a voluntary deferred compensation program where all or a portion of the discretionary cash bonus can be deferred. Participants in the deferred compensation plan are permitted to allocate the deferred amounts among various options that track the gross-of-fee pre-tax performance of accounts or composites of accounts managed by Jennison.

Investment professional total compensation for Jennison's fixed income team is determined through a subjective process that evaluates numerous qualitative factors. Not all factors are applicable to every investment professional, and there is no particular weighting or formula for considering the factors. Jennison's compensation system values both individual impact and teamwork.

The portfolio managers' compensation is expected to be derived from their impact on overall client investment performance and overall business performance of Jennison's fixed income business and not the specific investment performance or value of an account or grouping of accounts.

The qualitative factors reviewed for the portfolio managers may include:

- The quality of the portfolio manager's investment ideas and consistency of the portfolio manager's judgment;
- Qualitative factors such as teamwork and responsiveness;
- Individual factors such as years of experience and responsibilities specific to the individual's role such as being a team leader or supervisor are also factored into the determination of an investment professional's total compensation; and
- Historical and long-term business potential of the product strategies.

Ownership of Fund Shares. As of September 30, 2020, Jennison's portfolio managers did not beneficially own any shares of the Core Fixed Income Fund.

Other Accounts. As of September 30, 2020, in addition to the Core Fixed Income Fund, Jennison's portfolio managers were responsible for 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 thousands)	Number of Accounts	Total Assets (in thousands)	Number of Accounts	Total Assets (in thousands)
Thomas G. Wolfe	3	\$2,268,385	12	\$8,805,247	102	\$55,292,184
Miriam Zussman	3	\$2,268,385	12	\$8,805,247	102	\$55,292,184
Itai Lourie, CFA	3	\$2,268,385	12	\$8,805,247	102	\$55,292,184
Eric G. Staudt, CFA	3	\$2,268,385	12	\$8,805,247	102	\$55,292,184
Samuel B. Kaplan, CFA	3	\$2,268,385	12	\$8,805,247	102	\$55,292,184
James Gaul, CFA	3	\$2,268,385	12	\$8,805,247	102	\$55,292,184
Dimitri Rabin, CFA	3	\$2,268,385	12	\$8,805,247	102	\$55,292,184
David Morse, CFA*	0	\$ 0	0	\$ 0	0	\$ 0

[†] Jennison utilizes a team-based approach to portfolio management, and each of the portfolio managers listed above are jointly responsible for the management of a portion of the accounts listed in each category.

* David Morse, CFA became a portfolio manager at Jennison as of December 15, 2020. The number of accounts and total assets are as of September 30, 2020.

None of these accounts are subject to a performance based advisory fee.

Conflicts of Interest. Jennison manages accounts with asset-based fees alongside accounts with performance-based fees. This side-by-side management can create an incentive for Jennison and its investment professionals to favor one account over another. Specifically, Jennison has the incentive to favor accounts for which it receives performance fees, and possibly take greater investment risks in those accounts, in order to bolster performance and increase its fees.

Other types of side-by-side management of multiple accounts can also create incentives for Jennison to favor one account over another. Examples are detailed below, followed by a discussion of how Jennison addresses these conflicts.

- *Long only accounts/long-short accounts:* Jennison manages accounts in strategies that only hold long securities positions as well as accounts in strategies that are permitted to sell securities short. Jennison may hold a long position in a security in some client accounts while selling the same security short in other client accounts. For example, Jennison permits quantitatively hedged strategies to short securities that are held long in other strategies. Additionally, Jennison permits securities that are held long in quantitatively derived strategies to be shorted by other strategies. The strategies that sell a security short held long by another strategy could lower the price for the security held long. Similarly, if a strategy is purchasing a security that is held short in other strategies, the strategies purchasing the security could increase the price of the security held short.
- *Multiple strategies:* Jennison may buy or sell, or may direct or recommend that one client buy or sell, securities of the same kind or class that are purchased or sold for another client, at prices that may be different. Jennison may also, at any time, execute trades of securities of the same kind or class in one direction for an account and in the opposite direction for another account, due to differences in investment strategy or client direction. Different strategies effecting trading in the same securities or types of securities may appear as inconsistencies in Jennison's management of multiple accounts side-by-side.
- *Investments at different levels of an issuer's capital structure:* To the extent different clients invest across multiple strategies or asset classes, Jennison may invest client assets in the same issuer, but at different levels in the capital structure. Interests in these positions could be inconsistent or in potential or actual conflict with each other.

- *Affiliated accounts/unaffiliated accounts and seeded/non-seeded accounts and accounts receiving asset allocation assets from affiliated investment advisers:* Jennison manages accounts for its affiliates and accounts in which it has an interest alongside unaffiliated accounts. Jennison could have an incentive to favor its affiliated accounts over unaffiliated accounts. Additionally, Jennison's affiliates may provide initial funding or otherwise invest in vehicles managed by Jennison. When an affiliate provides "seed capital" or other capital for a fund or account, it may do so with the intention of redeeming all or part of its interest at a particular future point in time or when it deems that sufficient additional capital has been invested in that fund or account. Jennison typically requests seed capital to start a track record for a new strategy or product. Managing "seeded" accounts alongside "non-seeded" accounts can create an incentive to favor the "seeded" accounts to establish a track record for a new strategy or product. Additionally, Jennison's affiliated investment advisers could allocate their asset allocation clients' assets to Jennison. Jennison could favor accounts used by its affiliate for their asset allocation clients to receive more assets from the affiliate.
- *Non-discretionary accounts or models:* Jennison provides non-discretionary model portfolios to some clients and manages other portfolios on a discretionary basis. Recommendations for some non-discretionary models that are derived from discretionary portfolios are communicated after the discretionary portfolio has traded. The non-discretionary clients could be disadvantaged if Jennison delivers the model investment portfolio to them after Jennison initiates trading for the discretionary clients, or vice versa. Discretionary clients could be disadvantaged if the non-discretionary clients receive their model investment portfolio and start trading before Jennison has started trading for the discretionary clients.
- *Higher fee paying accounts or products or strategies:* Jennison receives more revenues from (1) larger accounts or client relationships than smaller accounts or client relationships and from (2) managing discretionary accounts than advising nondiscretionary models and from (3) non-wrap fee accounts than from wrap fee accounts and from (4) charging higher fees for some strategies than others. The differences in revenue that Jennison receives could create an incentive for Jennison to favor the higher fee paying or higher revenue generating account or product or strategy over another.
- *Personal interests:* The performance of one or more accounts managed by Jennison's investment professionals is taken into consideration in determining their compensation. Jennison also manages accounts that are investment options in its employee benefit plans such as its defined contribution plans or deferred compensation arrangements and where its employees may have personally invested alongside other accounts where there is no personal interest. These factors could create an incentive for Jennison to favor the accounts where it has a personal interest over accounts where Jennison does not have a personal interest.

How Jennison Addresses These Conflicts of Interest

The conflicts of interest described above could create incentives for Jennison to favor one or more accounts or types of accounts over others in the allocation of investment opportunities, aggregation and timing of investments. Portfolios in a particular strategy with similar objectives are managed similarly to the extent possible. Accordingly, portfolio holdings and industry and sector exposure tend to be similar across a group of accounts in a strategy that have similar objectives, which tends to minimize the potential for conflicts of interest among accounts within a product strategy. While these accounts have many similarities, the investment performance of each account will be different primarily due to differences in guidelines, individual portfolio manager's decisions, timing of investments, fees, expenses and cash flows.

Additionally, Jennison has developed policies and procedures that seek to address, mitigate and assess these conflicts of interest.

- Jennison has adopted trade aggregation and allocation procedures that seek to treat all clients (including affiliated accounts) fairly. These policies and procedures address the allocation of limited

investment opportunities, such as initial public offerings (IPOs) and new issues, the allocation of transactions across multiple accounts, and the timing of transactions between its non-wrap accounts and its wrap fee accounts and between wrap fee program sponsors.

- Jennison has policies that limit the ability to short securities in portfolios that primarily rely on its fundamental research and investment processes (fundamental portfolios) if the security is held long in other fundamental portfolios.
- Jennison has adopted procedures to review allocations or performance dispersion between accounts with performance fees and non-performance fee based accounts and to review overlapping long and short positions among long accounts and long-short accounts.
- Jennison has adopted a code of ethics and policies relating to personal trading.
- Jennison provides disclosure of these conflicts as described in its Form ADV brochure.

JPMIM

Compensation. SIMC pays JPMIM a fee based on the assets under management of the High Yield Bond Fund as set forth in an investment sub-advisory agreement between JPMIM and SIMC. JPMIM pays its portfolio managers out of its total revenues and other resources, including the sub-advisory fees earned with respect to the High Yield Bond Fund. The following information relates to the period ended September 30, 2020.

JPMorgan's compensation programs are designed to align the behavior of employees with the achievement of its short- and long-term strategic goals, which revolve around client investment objectives. This is accomplished, in part, through a balanced performance assessment process and total compensation program, as well as a clearly defined culture that rigorously and consistently promotes adherence to the highest ethical standards.

In determining portfolio manager compensation, JPMorgan uses a balanced discretionary approach to assess performance against four broad categories: (1) business results; (2) risk and control; (3) customers and clients; and (4) people and leadership.

These performance categories consider short-, medium- and long-term goals that drive sustained value for clients, while accounting for risk and control objectives. Specifically, portfolio manager performance is evaluated against various factors including the following: (1) blended pre-tax investment performance relative to competitive indices, generally weighted more to the long-term; (2) individual contribution relative to the client's risk/return objectives; and (3) adherence with JPMorgan's compliance, risk and regulatory procedures.

Feedback from JPMorgan's risk and control professionals is considered in assessing performance.

JPMorgan maintains a balanced total compensation program comprised of a mix of fixed compensation (including a competitive base salary and, for certain employees, a fixed cash allowance), variable compensation in the form of cash incentives, and long-term incentives in the form of equity based and/or fund-tracking incentives that vest over time. Long-term awards comprise of up to 60% of overall incentive compensation, depending on an employee's pay level.

Long-term awards are generally in the form of time-vested JPMC Restricted Stock Units ("RSUs"). However, portfolio managers are subject to a mandatory deferral of long-term incentive compensation under JPMorgan's Mandatory Investor Plan ("Mandatory Investment Plan"). The Mandatory Investment Plan provides for a rate of return equal to that of the Fund(s) that the portfolio managers manage, thereby aligning portfolio manager's pay with that of their client's experience/return. 100% of the portfolio manager's long-term incentive compensation is eligible for Mandatory Investment Plan and, depending on the level of compensation, 50% is aligned with the specific Fund(s) they manage, as determined by their respective manager. The remaining portion of the overall amount is electable and may be treated as if invested in any of the other Funds available in the plan or can take the form of RSUs.

Ownership of Fund Shares. As of September 30, 2020, JPMIM's portfolio managers did not beneficially own any shares of the High Yield Bond Fund.

Other Accounts. As of September 30, 2020, in addition to the High Yield Bond Fund, JPMIM's portfolio managers were responsible for 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 thousands)	Number of Accounts	Total Assets (in thousands)	Number of Accounts	Total Assets (in thousands)
Robert Cook	16	\$13,691,603	19	\$21,955,833	23	\$4,751,345
Thomas Hauser	16	\$13,691,603	19	\$21,955,833	23	\$4,751,345

- None of these accounts are subject to a performance-based advisory fee.
- * The total value and number of accounts managed by a portfolio manager may include sub-accounts of asset allocation, multi-managed and other accounts.
 - † JPMIM utilizes a team-based approach to portfolio management, and each of the portfolio managers listed in the table is jointly responsible for the management of a portion of the accounts listed in each category.

Conflicts of Interest. The potential for conflicts of interest exists when portfolio managers manage other accounts with similar investment objectives and strategies as the High Yield Bond Fund (“Similar Accounts”). Potential conflicts may include, for example, conflicts between investment strategies and conflicts in the allocation of investment opportunities. Responsibility for managing JPMorgan’s and its affiliates’ clients’ portfolios is organized according to investment strategies within asset classes. Generally, client portfolios with similar strategies are managed by portfolio managers in the same portfolio management group using the same objectives, approach and philosophy. Underlying sectors or strategy allocations within a larger portfolio are likewise managed by portfolio managers who use the same approach and philosophy as similarly managed portfolios. Therefore, portfolio holdings, relative position sizes and industry and sector exposures tend to be similar across similar portfolios and strategies, which minimizes the potential for conflicts of interest.

JPMorgan and/or its affiliates (“JPMorgan Chase”) perform investment services, including rendering investment advice, to varied clients. JPMorgan, JPMorgan Chase and its or their directors, officers, agents, and/or employees may render similar or differing investment advisory services to clients and may give advice or exercise investment responsibility and take such other action with respect to any of its other clients that differs from the advice given or the timing or nature of action taken with respect to another client or group of clients. It is JPMorgan’s policy, to the extent practicable, to allocate, within its reasonable discretion, investment opportunities among clients over a period of time on a fair and equitable basis. One or more of JPMorgan’s other client accounts may at any time hold, acquire, increase, decrease, dispose, or otherwise deal with positions in investments in which another client account may have an interest from time-to-time.

JPMorgan, JPMorgan Chase, and any of its or their directors, partners, officers, agents or employees, may also buy, sell, or trade securities for their own accounts or the proprietary accounts of JPMorgan and/or JPMorgan Chase. JPMorgan and/or JPMorgan Chase, within their discretion, may make different investment decisions and other actions with respect to their own proprietary accounts than those made for client accounts, including the timing or nature of such investment decisions or actions. Further, JPMorgan is not required to purchase or sell for any client account securities that it, JPMorgan Chase, and any of its or their employees, principals, or agents may purchase or sell for their own accounts or the proprietary accounts of JPMorgan, or JPMorgan Chase or its clients.

JPMorgan and/or its affiliates may receive more compensation with respect to certain Similar Accounts than that received with respect to the High Yield Bond Fund or may receive compensation based in part on the performance of certain Similar Accounts. This may create a potential conflict of interest for JPMorgan and its affiliates or the portfolio managers by providing an incentive to favor these Similar Accounts when,

for example, placing securities transactions. In addition, JPMorgan or its affiliates could be viewed as having a conflict of interest to the extent that JPMorgan or an affiliate has a proprietary investment in Similar Accounts, the portfolio managers have personal investments in Similar Accounts or the Similar Accounts are investment options in JPMorgan's or its affiliates' employee benefit plans. Potential conflicts of interest may arise with both the aggregation and allocation of securities transactions and allocation of investment opportunities because of market factors or investment restrictions imposed upon JPMorgan and its affiliates by law, regulation, contract or internal policies. Allocations of aggregated trades, particularly trade orders that were only partially completed due to limited availability and allocation of investment opportunities generally, could raise a potential conflict of interest, as JPMorgan or its affiliates may have an incentive to allocate securities that are expected to increase in value to favored accounts. Initial public offerings, in particular, are frequently of very limited availability. JPMorgan and its affiliates may be perceived as causing accounts they manage to participate in an offering to increase JPMorgan's and its affiliates' overall allocation of securities in that offering. A potential conflict of interest also may be perceived to arise if transactions in one account closely follow related transactions in a different account, such as when a purchase increases the value of securities previously purchased by another account, or when a sale in one account lowers the sale price received in a sale by a second account. If JPMorgan or its affiliates manage accounts that engage in short sales of securities of the type in which the High Yield Bond Fund invests, JPMorgan or its affiliates could be seen as harming the performance of the High Yield Bond Fund for the benefit of the accounts engaging in short sales if the short sales cause the market value of the securities to fall.

As an internal policy matter, JPMorgan or its affiliates may from time to time maintain certain overall investment limitations on the securities positions or positions in other financial instruments JPMorgan or its affiliates will take on behalf of its various clients due to, among other things, liquidity concerns and regulatory restrictions. Such policies may preclude the High Yield Bond Fund from purchasing particular securities or financial instruments, even if such securities or financial instruments would otherwise meet the High Yield Bond Fund's objectives.

The goal of JPMorgan and its affiliates is to meet their fiduciary obligation with respect to all clients. JPMorgan and its affiliates have policies and procedures that seek to manage conflicts. JPMorgan and its affiliates monitor a variety of areas, including compliance with fund guidelines, review of allocation decisions and compliance with JPMorgan's Codes of Ethics and JPMorgan Chase and Co.'s Code of Conduct. With respect to the allocation of investment opportunities, JPMorgan and its affiliates also have certain policies designed to achieve fair and equitable allocation of investment opportunities among its clients over time. For example: Orders for the same equity security traded through a single trading desk or system are aggregated on a continual basis throughout each trading day consistent with JPMorgan's and its affiliates' duty of best execution for their clients. If aggregated trades are fully executed, accounts participating in the trade will be allocated their pro rata share on an average price basis. Partially completed orders generally will be allocated among the participating accounts on a pro-rata average price basis, subject to certain limited exceptions. For example, accounts that would receive a de minimis allocation relative to their size may be excluded from the order. Another exception may occur when thin markets or price volatility require that an aggregated order be completed in multiple executions over several days. If partial completion of the order would result in an uneconomic allocation to an account due to fixed transaction or custody costs, JPMorgan and its affiliates may exclude small orders until 50% of the total order is completed. Then the small orders will be executed. Following this procedure, small orders will lag in the early execution of the order, but will be completed before completion of the total order.

Purchases of money market instruments and fixed income securities cannot always be allocated pro-rata across the accounts with the same investment strategy and objective. However, the Adviser and its affiliates attempt to mitigate any potential unfairness by basing non-pro rata allocations traded through a single trading desk or system upon objective predetermined criteria for the selection of investments and a disciplined process for allocating securities with similar duration, credit quality and liquidity in the good faith judgment of the Adviser or its affiliates so that fair and equitable allocation will occur over time.

Kettle Hill

Compensation. SIMC pays Kettle Hill a fee based on the assets under management of the Multi-Strategy Alternative Fund as set forth in an investment sub-advisory agreement between Kettle Hill and SIMC. Kettle Hill pays its investment professionals out of its total revenues and other resources, including the sub-advisory fees earned with respect to the Multi-Strategy Alternative Fund. The following information relates to the period ended September 30, 2020.

The portfolio manager responsible for managing the portion of the assets of the Multi-Strategy Alternative Fund allocated to Kettle Hill, Andrew Y. Kurita, is also the founder of the firm. His compensation is based on the overall performance of the firm and the assets it manages, not any individual or defined subset of accounts. Kettle Hill does not charge SIMC any fees other than the agreed upon sub-advisory fees.

Ownership of Fund Shares. As of September 30, 2020, Kettle Hill's portfolio manager did not beneficially own any shares of the Multi-Strategy Alternative Fund.

Other Accounts. As of September 30, 2020, in addition to the Multi-Strategy Alternative Fund, Kettle Hill's portfolio manager was responsible for 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)
Andrew Y. Kurita, CFA	3	\$183.4	3	\$244	1	\$260
	0	\$ 0	3*	\$244	1*	\$260

* These accounts, which are a subset of the accounts in the preceding row, are subject to a performance-based advisory fee.

Conflicts of Interest. A conflict of interest may arise as a result of a portfolio manager being responsible for multiple accounts, including the Multi-Strategy Alternative Fund, which may have different investment guidelines and objectives. In addition to the Multi-Strategy Alternative Fund, these accounts may include other mutual funds managed on an advisory or sub-advisory basis, separate accounts and collective trust accounts. An investment opportunity may be suitable for the Multi-Strategy Alternative Fund as well as for any of the other managed accounts. However, the investment may not be available in sufficient quantity for all of the accounts to participate fully. In addition, there may be limited opportunity to sell an investment held by the Multi-Strategy Alternative Fund and the other accounts. The other accounts may have similar investment objectives or strategies as the Multi-Strategy Alternative Fund, may track the same benchmarks or indices as the Multi-Strategy Alternative Fund tracks and may sell securities that are eligible to be held, sold or purchased by the Multi-Strategy Alternative Fund. A portfolio manager may be responsible for accounts that have different advisory fee schedules, which may create the incentive for the portfolio manager to favor one account over another in terms of access to investment opportunities. A portfolio manager may also manage accounts whose investment objectives and policies differ from those of the Multi-Strategy Alternative Fund, which may cause the portfolio manager to effect trading in one account that may have an adverse effect on the value of the holdings within another account, including the Multi-Strategy Alternative Fund. To address and manage these potential conflicts of interest, Kettle Hill has adopted compliance policies and procedures to allocate investment opportunities and to ensure that each of their clients is treated on a fair and equitable basis. Such policies and procedures include, but are not limited to, trade allocation and trade aggregation policies, portfolio manager assignment practices and oversight by the firm's Management Committee and Chief Compliance Officer.

LMCG

Compensation. SIMC pays LMCG a fee based on the assets under management of the Small Cap Fund as set forth in an investment sub-advisory agreement between LMCG and SIMC. LMCG pays its

investment professionals out of its total revenues and other resources, including the sub-advisory fees earned with respect to the Small Cap Fund. The following information relates to the period ended September 30, 2020.

Portfolio managers and other investment team members at LMCG are compensated through a combination of base salary and incentive bonus. LMCG's incentive bonus plan for these investment personnel is a revenue-share model based on strategy performance relative to a peer group universe of retail and institutional managers. The incentive formula is based on the strategy's performance rankings within the universe for a blended time period which includes one year, three years, five years and since-inception performance. Incentive bonuses are not calculated on specific client or specific fund assets.

Ownership of Fund Shares. As of September 30, 2020, LMCG's portfolio manager did not beneficially own any shares of the Small Cap Fund.

Other Accounts. As of September 30, 2020, LMCG's portfolio manager was responsible for the day-to-day management of certain other accounts, as follows:

<u>Portfolio Manager</u>	<u>Registered Investment Companies</u>		<u>Other Pooled Investment Vehicles</u>		<u>Other Accounts</u>	
	<u>Number of Accounts</u>	<u>Total Assets (in millions)</u>	<u>Number of Accounts</u>	<u>Total Assets (in millions)</u>	<u>Number of Accounts</u>	<u>Total Assets (in millions)</u>
R. Todd Vingers, CFA	5	\$1,212.30	17	\$312.00	52	\$934.10

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

Conflicts of Interest. LMCG's portfolio managers are often responsible for managing one or more funds as well as other accounts, including proprietary accounts, separate accounts and other pooled investment vehicles. A portfolio manager may also manage a separate account or other pooled investment vehicle which may have materially higher fee arrangements than the Small Cap Fund and may also have a performance-based fee. The side-by-side management of these funds and other accounts may raise potential conflicts of interest relating to the allocation of investment opportunities and the aggregation and allocation of trades. LMCG has fiduciary responsibility to manage all client accounts in a fair and equitable manner. It seeks to provide best execution of all securities transactions and aggregate and then allocate securities to client accounts in a fair and timely manner. Similarly, trading in securities by LMCG personnel for their own accounts potentially could conflict with the interest of clients. LMCG has policies and procedures in place to detect, monitor and resolve these and other potential conflicts of interest that are inherent to its business as a registered investment adviser.

Los Angeles Capital

Compensation. SIMC pays Los Angeles Capital a fee based on the assets under management of the Small Cap Fund as set forth in an investment sub-advisory agreement between Los Angeles Capital and SIMC. Los Angeles Capital pays its investment professionals out of its total revenues and other resources, including the sub-advisory fees earned with respect to the Small Cap Fund. The following information relates to the period ended September 30, 2020.

Los Angeles Capital's portfolio managers participate in a competitive compensation program that is aimed at attracting and retaining talented employees with an emphasis on disciplined risk management, ethics and compliance-centered behavior. No component of Los Angeles Capital's compensation policy or payment scheme is tied directly to the performance of one or more client portfolios or funds.

Each of Los Angeles Capital's portfolio managers receives a base salary fixed from year to year. In addition, portfolio managers participate in the Los Angeles Capital's profit sharing plan. The aggregate amount of the contribution to Los Angeles Capital's profit sharing plan is based on overall firm profitability with amounts paid to individual employees based on their relative overall compensation. Each of the portfolio managers also is a shareholder of Los Angeles Capital and receives compensation based upon Los Angeles Capital's overall profits. Certain portfolio managers are also eligible to receive a discretionary bonus from Los Angeles Capital.

Ownership of Fund Shares. As of September 30, 2020, Los Angeles Capital’s portfolio managers did not beneficially own any shares of the Small Cap Fund.

Other Accounts. As of September 30, 2020, in addition to the Small Cap Fund, Los Angeles Capital’s 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)
Hal W. Reynolds, CFA	16	\$8,631.60	16	\$5,021.20	49	\$13,376.40
	1*	\$ 3,867.9	4*	\$ 992.60	7*	\$ 8,570.8
Daniel E. Allen, CFA	12	\$4,091.00	16	\$ 5,021.2	35	\$13,355.30
	0*	\$ 0	4*	\$ 992.6	7*	\$ 8,570.8
Kristin Ceglar, CFA	2	\$ 113.30	6	\$ 868.3	18	\$ 9,83.41
	0*	\$ 0	1*	\$ 115.1	4*	\$ 7,177.7

* These accounts, which are a subset of the accounts in the preceding row, are subject to a performance-based advisory fee.

Conflicts of Interest. Los Angeles Capital has adopted policies and procedures, including brokerage and trade allocation policies and procedures, which Los Angeles Capital believes are reasonably designed to monitor and prevent the firm from inappropriately favoring one account over another. Procedures adopted Los Angeles Capital seek to treat all clients fairly and equally over time and to mitigate conflicts among accounts. Client accounts are managed independent of one another in accordance with client specific mandates, restrictions, and instructions as outlined in the investment management agreement, and such restrictions and instructions are monitored for compliance with the client’s investment guidelines.

Side-by-side management can result in investment positions or actions taken for one client account that differ from those taken in another client account. Accordingly, one client account can engage in short sales of or take a short position in an investment that at the same time is owned or being purchased long by another client account. These positions and actions can adversely affect or benefit different clients at different times.

Los Angeles Capital manages client accounts that have different investment strategies, objectives, restrictions, constraints, launch dates, and overlapping benchmark constituents. Given these customizations and differences, it is possible that Los Angeles Capital may be purchasing or holding a security for one account and simultaneously selling the same security for another account. However, simultaneously purchasing and selling the same security in the same account (“wash trades”) is prohibited. Additionally, it is possible for Los Angeles Capital to purchase or sell the same security for different accounts during the same trading day but at differing execution prices.

The decision as to which accounts participate in an investment opportunity will take into account, among other things, the quantitative model’s outlook on the account’s strategy, the account’s investment guidelines, and risk metrics. Furthermore, global accounts’ orders are sent to the market simultaneously subject to prevailing market conditions, client flows, and liquidity. Emerging markets account orders are aggregated during account rebalances, but Los Angeles Capital is not required to do so.

Los Angeles Capital’s proprietary optimization-based software for trading client portfolios complements the Los Angeles Capital’s approach to stock selection and uses real-time market prices to parse the master (“parent”) order lists into a sub-list or “child” order lists, for execution by agency broker algorithms. For accounts traded using the firm’s trade optimization technology, real-time market prices are the primary creation determinant in each child order. Therefore, names traded for one account (or group of accounts) may result in different execution prices than a name traded for another account (or group of accounts). The firm’s trade optimization technology is primarily used for U.S. market accounts. As Los Angeles Capital’s trade optimization trading technology is dependent upon robust and consistent market data, Los Angeles Capital does not currently utilize this trading strategy in Developed Asia and some Emerging Markets.

While each client account is managed individually, Los Angeles Capital may, at any given time, purchase and/or sell the same security in a block that is allocated among multiple accounts. There are a number of variables that can influence a decision to aggregate purchases or sales into a block, including but not limited to, order size, liquidity, client trading directives, regulatory limitations, round lot requirements, and cash flows. The firm allocates trades that are submitted in a block prior to placing the trade with the broker. When there is decision making on whether to include or exclude certain accounts from a block transaction, there is always the potential for conflicts of interest. Furthermore, the effect of trade aggregation may work on some occasions to the account's disadvantage. Los Angeles Capital's policies and procedures in allocating trades are structured to treat all clients fairly. Los Angeles Capital is not required to aggregate any particular trade. For example, an account with directed brokerage may not participate in certain block trades.

The firm's strategies predominantly invest in liquid common stocks. Based on a variety of factors including the strategy, guidelines, and turnover goals employed by each account, Los Angeles Capital determines the trading frequency of an account. Most accounts currently trade at least semi-monthly and others may trade more or less frequently depending on turnover goals, market conditions and other factors unique to the strategy or markets in which they are invested. While the firm reserves the right to update its trading strategy, currently, in a typical week, Los Angeles Capital will begin by trading its U.S. strategy accounts followed by its non-U.S. strategy accounts. An account's rebalance cycle is dependent on the account's strategy. Rebalances for U.S. strategy accounts are regularly rotated between traders and generally begin on the same day each week. Non-U.S. strategy account rebalances may be regularly rotated over several days. Los Angeles Capital's proprietary accounts, which are invested in liquid, benchmark securities, may be traded in rotation with client accounts or on a particular day of the week depending on liquidity, size, model constraints, and resource constraints. The order of account rebalances may work on some occasions to the account's advantage or disadvantage.

Los Angeles Capital's portfolio managers manage accounts that are charged a performance-based fee alongside accounts in the same strategy with standard asset-based fee schedules. While performance-based fee arrangements may be viewed as creating an incentive to favor certain accounts over others in the allocation of investment opportunities, Los Angeles Capital has designed and implemented procedures to ensure that all clients are treated fairly and equally, and to prevent conflicts from influencing the allocation of investment opportunities. Management and performance fees inure to the benefit of Los Angeles Capital as a whole and not to specific individuals or groups of individuals. Further, Los Angeles Capital employs a quantitative investment process which utilizes Los Angeles Capital's proprietary investment model technology to identify securities and construct portfolios.

Los Angeles Capital has adopted a Code of Ethics that includes procedures on ethical conduct and personal trading and requires pre-clearance authorization from both the Trading and Compliance and Regulatory Risk Departments for certain personal security transactions. Nonetheless, because the Code of Ethics in some circumstances would permit employees to invest in the same securities as clients, there is a possibility that employees might benefit from market activity by a client in a security held by an employee. Employee trading is monitored under the Code of Ethics, and is designed to reasonably identify and prevent conflicts of interest between the firm and its clients. Investment personnel of Los Angeles Capital or its affiliate may be permitted to be commercially or professionally involved with an issuer of securities. There is a potential risk that Los Angeles Capital personnel may place their own interests (resulting from outside employment/directorships) ahead of the interests of Los Angeles Capital clients. Before engaging in any outside business activity, employees must obtain approval of the CCO as well as other personnel. Any potential conflicts of interest from such involvement are monitored for compliance with Los Angeles Capital's Code of Ethics. The Code of Ethics also governs employees giving or accepting gifts and entertainment.

LSV

Compensation. SIMC pays LSV a fee based on the assets under management of the Large Cap, Large Cap Value, Tax-Managed Large Cap, Small Cap Value, U.S. Managed Volatility, Tax-Managed Managed Volatility and Tax-Managed International Managed Volatility Funds as set forth in an investment

sub-advisory agreement between LSV and SIMC. LSV pays its investment professionals out of its total revenues and other resources, including the sub-advisory fees earned with respect to the Large Cap, Large Cap Value, Tax-Managed Large Cap, Small Cap Value, U.S. Managed Volatility, Tax-Managed Managed Volatility and Tax-Managed International Managed Volatility Funds. The following information relates to the period ended September 30, 2020.

LSV's portfolio managers' compensation consists of a fixed salary and discretionary bonus. Each of the portfolio managers is a partner of LSV and thereby receives a portion of the overall profit of the firm as part of his ownership interests. The bonus is based upon the profitability of the firm and individual performance. None of the portfolio managers' compensation is based on the performance of, or the value of assets held in, the Large Cap, Large Cap Value, Tax-Managed Large Cap, Small Cap Value, U.S. Managed Volatility, Tax-Managed Managed Volatility and Tax-Managed International Managed Volatility Funds.

Individual performance is subjective and may be based on a number of factors, such as the individual's leadership and contribution to the strategic planning and development of the investment group. The portfolio managers' compensation is not tied to any one account, including the Large Cap, Large Cap Value, Tax-Managed Large Cap, Small Cap Value, U.S. Managed Volatility, Tax-Managed Managed Volatility and Tax-Managed International Managed Volatility Funds, and bonuses are not awarded or calculated based upon performance.

Ownership of Fund Shares. LSV's portfolio managers have the opportunity to participate in the 401(k) plan sponsored by SEI Investments. Such plan could utilize some of the funds offered by the Trust. As such, as of September 30, 2020, LSV's portfolio managers may beneficially own shares of the Large Cap, Large Cap Value, Tax-Managed Large Cap, Small Cap Value, U.S. Managed Volatility, Tax-Managed Managed Volatility or Tax-Managed International Managed Volatility Funds or, interests in SIMC-managed vehicles that follow the same investment strategy of the Funds.

Other Accounts. As of September 30, 2020, in addition to the Large Cap, Large Cap Value, Tax-Managed Large Cap, Small Cap Value, U.S. Managed Volatility, Tax-Managed Managed Volatility and Tax-Managed International Managed Volatility Funds, LSV's 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)
Josef Lakonishok, Ph.D.	33	\$15,828	71	\$23,230	383	\$49,673
	0*	\$ 0	6**	\$ 1,451	66***	\$10,343
Menno Vermeulen, CFA	33	\$15,828	71	\$23,230	383	\$49,673
	0*	\$ 0	6**	\$ 1,451	66***	\$10,343
Puneet Mansharamani, CFA . .	33	\$15,828	71	\$23,230	383	\$49,673
	0*	\$ 0	6**	\$ 1,451	66***	\$10,343
Greg Sleight	33	\$15,828	71	\$23,230	383	\$49,673
	0*	\$ 0	6**	\$ 1,451	66***	\$10,343
Guy Lakonishok, CFA	33	\$15,828	71	\$23,230	383	\$49,673
	0*	\$ 0	6**	\$ 1,451	66***	\$10,343
Jason Karceski, Ph.D.	5	\$ 2,402	6	\$ 2,521	16	\$ 1,780
	0*	\$ 0	0*	\$ 0	0***	\$ 0

* There are no registered investment company accounts which are subject to a performance-based advisory fee.

** These accounts, which are a subset of the accounts in the preceding row, are Limited Partnerships to which LSV acts as General Partner and are an aggregation of underlying investors who have negotiated a performance fee.

*** These accounts, which are a subset of the accounts in the preceding row, are subject to a performance-based advisory fee.

Conflicts of Interest. The portfolio managers' management of other accounts may give rise to potential conflicts of interest in connection with their management of the Large Cap, Large Cap Value, Tax-Managed Large Cap, Small Cap Value, U.S. Managed Volatility, Tax-Managed Managed Volatility and Tax-Managed International Managed Volatility Funds' investments, on the one hand, and the investments of the other accounts, on the other. The other accounts include separate accounts and other pooled investment vehicles. The other accounts might have similar investment objectives as the Large Cap, Large Cap Value, Tax-Managed Large Cap, Small Cap Value, U.S. Managed Volatility, Tax-Managed Managed Volatility and Tax-Managed International Managed Volatility Funds or hold, purchase or sell securities that are eligible to be held, purchased or sold by the Large Cap, Large Cap Value, Tax-Managed Large Cap, Small Cap Value, U.S. Managed Volatility, Tax-Managed Managed Volatility and Tax-Managed International Managed Volatility Funds. While the portfolio managers' management of other accounts may give rise to the following potential conflicts of interest, LSV does not believe that the conflicts, if any, are material or, to the extent any such conflicts are material, LSV believes that it has designed policies and procedures to manage those conflicts in an appropriate way.

A potential conflict of interest may arise as a result of the portfolio managers' day-to-day management of the Large Cap, Large Cap Value, Tax-Managed Large Cap, Small Cap Value, U.S. Managed Volatility, Tax-Managed Managed Volatility and Tax-Managed International Managed Volatility Funds. Because of their positions with the Large Cap, Large Cap Value, Tax-Managed Large Cap, Small Cap Value, U.S. Managed Volatility, Tax-Managed Managed Volatility and Tax-Managed International Managed Volatility Funds, the portfolio managers know the size, timing and possible market impact of Large Cap, Large Cap Value, Tax-Managed Large Cap, Small Cap Value, U.S. Managed Volatility, Tax-Managed Managed Volatility and Tax-Managed International Managed Volatility Fund trades. It is theoretically possible that the portfolio managers could use this information to the advantage of other accounts they manage and to the possible detriment of the Large Cap, Large Cap Value, Tax-Managed Large Cap, Small Cap Value, U.S. Managed Volatility, Tax-Managed Managed Volatility and Tax-Managed International Managed Volatility Funds. However, LSV has adopted policies and procedures reasonably designed to allocate investment opportunities on a fair and equitable basis over time.

A potential conflict of interest may arise as a result of the portfolio managers' management of the Large Cap, Large Cap Value, Tax-Managed Large Cap, Small Cap Value, U.S. Managed Volatility, Tax-Managed Managed Volatility and Tax-Managed International Managed Volatility Funds and other accounts, which, in theory, may allow them to allocate investment opportunities in a way that favors other accounts over the Large Cap, Large Cap Value, Tax-Managed Large Cap, Small Cap Value, U.S. Managed Volatility, Tax-Managed Managed Volatility and Tax-Managed International Managed Volatility Funds. This conflict of interest may be exacerbated to the extent that LSV or the portfolio managers receive, or expect to receive, greater compensation from their management of the other accounts than the Large Cap, Large Cap Value, Tax-Managed Large Cap, Small Cap Value, U.S. Managed Volatility, Tax-Managed Managed Volatility and Tax-Managed International Managed Volatility Funds. Notwithstanding this theoretical conflict of interest, it is LSV's policy to manage each account based on its investment objectives and related restrictions and, as discussed above, LSV 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 Large Cap, Large Cap Value, Tax-Managed Large Cap, Small Cap Value, U.S. Managed Volatility, Tax-Managed Managed Volatility and Tax-Managed International Managed Volatility Funds, such an approach might not be suitable for the Large Cap, Large Cap Value, Tax-Managed Large Cap, Small Cap Value, U.S. Managed Volatility, Tax-Managed Managed Volatility and Tax-Managed International Managed Volatility Funds given their investment objectives and related restrictions.

The same team of portfolio managers is responsible for the day-to-day management of all of LSV's accounts. LSV uses a proprietary quantitative investment model to manage all of LSV's accounts. LSV relies extensively on its quantitative investment model regarding the advisability of investing in a particular company. Any investment decisions are generally made based on whether a buy or sell signal is received

from the proprietary quantitative investment model. Accounts or funds with performance-based fees and accounts or funds in which employees may be invested could create an incentive to favor those accounts or funds over other accounts or funds in the allocation of investment opportunities. In addition, it is possible that a short position may be taken on a security that is held long in another portfolio. LSV seeks to make allocations of investment opportunities in a manner that it considers fair, reasonable and equitable without favoring or disfavoring, consistently or consciously, any particular client. LSV has procedures designed to ensure that all clients are treated fairly and to prevent these potential conflicts from influencing the allocation of investment opportunities among clients. On a quarterly basis, LSV's Forensic Testing Committee, consisting of the Chief Compliance Officer, Compliance Officer, Chief Operating Officer and Compliance Analyst, reviews, among other things, allocations of investment opportunities among clients and allocations of partially-filled block trades to confirm consistency with LSV's policies and procedures.

Martingale

Compensation. SIMC pays Martingale a fee based on the assets under management of the Tax-Managed Small/Mid Cap Fund as set forth in an investment sub-advisory agreement between Martingale and SIMC. Martingale pays its investment professionals out of its total revenues and other resources, including the sub-advisory fees earned with respect to the Tax-Managed Small/Mid Cap Fund. The following information relates to the period ended September 30, 2020.

Investment professionals at Martingale are compensated with an annual base salary, as well as opportunities for an annual bonus related to firm-wide profit and individual performance. Martingale also offers employees a Simplified Employee Pension retirement plan and selective participation in the firm's profits through equity (partnership) ownership. Generous non-financial benefits are provided to all employees. Individual compensation packages are commensurate with past experience and current contributions to Martingale. Changes in salary or bonus for individual employees are based on traditional employee performance evaluation criteria. While there is no formulaic link between performance and compensation, this is an indirect link through partnership in that superior performance tends to improve firm profitability and, thus, partnership distributions over time.

Ownership of Fund Shares. As of September 30, 2020, Martingale's portfolio managers did not beneficially own any shares of the Tax-Managed Small/Mid Cap Fund.

Other Accounts. As of September 30, 2020, in addition to the Tax-Managed Small/Mid Cap Fund, Martingale's 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 M. Eysenbach, CFA .	1	\$474.98	11	\$2,708.51	28	\$5,567.06
	0	\$ 0	4*	\$ 893.43	3*	\$ 583.12

* These accounts, which are a subset of the accounts in the preceding row, are subject to a performance-based advisory fee.

Conflicts of Interest. The portfolio manager's management of other accounts may give rise to potential conflicts of interest in connection with the management of the Tax-Managed Small/Mid Cap Fund's investments, on the one hand, and the investments of the other accounts, on the other. The other accounts include all other Martingale accounts. The other accounts might have similar investment objectives as the Tax-Managed Small/Mid Cap Fund or hold, purchase or sell securities that are eligible to be held, purchased or sold by the Tax-Managed Small/Mid Cap Fund. While the portfolio manager's management of other accounts may give rise to the following potential conflicts of interest, Martingale does not believe that the conflicts, if any, are material or, to the extent any such conflicts are material, Martingale believes that it has designed policies and procedures to manage conflicts in an appropriate way.

A potential conflict of interest may arise as a result of the portfolio manager's day-to-day management of the Tax-Managed Small/Mid Cap Fund. Because of the position with the Tax-Managed Small/Mid Cap Fund, the portfolio manager knows the size, timing and possible market impact of Tax-Managed Small/Mid Cap Fund trades. It is theoretically possible that the portfolio manager could use this information to the advantage of other accounts managed and to the possible detriment of the Tax-Managed Small/Mid Cap Fund. However, Martingale has adopted policies and procedures reasonably designed to allocate investment opportunities on a fair and equitable basis over time.

Mar Vista

Compensation. SIMC pays Mar Vista a fee based on the assets under management of the Large Cap and Tax-Managed Large Cap Funds as set forth in an investment sub-advisory agreement between Mar Vista and SIMC. Mar Vista pays its investment professionals out of its total revenues and other resources, including the sub-advisory fees earned with respect to the Large Cap and Tax-Managed Large Cap Funds. The following information relates to the period ended September 30, 2020.

The investment team receives compensation consisting of salary and equity distributions. Mar Vista is 100% employee owned and the investment team is therefore rewarded based on annual profit distributions. The investment team is evaluated based on the overall performance of the strategies rather than individual contributions. Mar Vista believes equity ownership by the investment team is a unique and powerful attribute in an investment management firm.

Ownership of Fund Shares. As of September 30, 2020, Mar Vista's portfolio managers did not beneficially own any shares of the Large Cap or Tax-Managed Large Cap Funds.

Other Accounts. As of September 30, 2020, in addition to the Large Cap and Tax-Managed Large Cap Funds, Mar Vista's 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)
Silas Myers, CFA	4	\$829.14	4	\$382.63	318	\$4,388.73
Brian Massey, CFA	4	\$829.14	4	\$382.63	318	\$4,388.73

None of the accounts listed above are subject to a performance-based advisory fee.

Conflicts of Interest. A conflict of interest may arise as a result of the portfolio manager being responsible for multiple accounts, including the Large Cap and Tax-Managed Large Cap Funds, which may have different investment guidelines and objectives. In addition to the Large Cap and Tax-Managed Large Cap Funds, these accounts may include accounts of registered investment companies, private pooled investment vehicles and other accounts. In particular, this conflict of interest may arise as a result of Mar Vista's management of the Large Cap and Tax-Managed Large Cap Funds and other accounts, which, in theory, may allow Mar Vista to allocate investment opportunities in a way that favors other accounts over the Large Cap and Tax-Managed Large Cap Funds. This conflict of interest may be exacerbated to the extent that Mar Vista or the portfolio manager receive, or expect to receive, greater compensation from their management of the other accounts than the Large Cap and Tax-Managed Large Cap Funds. Mar Vista may give advice or take action with respect to the other accounts that differs from the advice given with respect to the Large Cap and Tax-Managed Large Cap Funds. To the extent a particular investment is suitable for both the Large Cap Fund and the other accounts, such investments will be allocated between the Large Cap and Tax-Managed Large Cap Funds and the other accounts in a manner that Mar Vista determines is fair and equitable under the circumstances to all clients, including the Large Cap and Tax-Managed Large Cap Funds.

To address and manage these potential conflicts of interest, Mar Vista has adopted compliance policies and procedures to allocate investment opportunities and to ensure that each of their clients is treated on a fair and equitable basis.

Mar Vista is dedicated to providing effective and professional investment advisory services to its clients and is dependent upon a high level of public and client confidence for its success. That confidence can only be maintained if the Mar Vista's supervised persons observe the highest standards of ethical behavior in the performance of their duties. Mar Vista has the obligation to exercise its authority for the benefit of its clients, to place the interest of its clients before its own and to refrain from having outside interests that conflict with the interests of its clients. Mar Vista and its supervised persons must avoid any circumstances that might adversely affect or appear to affect Mar Vista's duty of complete loyalty to clients.

McKinley

Compensation. SIMC pays McKinley Capital a fee based on the assets under management of the Large Cap Growth Fund as set forth in investment sub-advisory agreements between McKinley Capital and SIMC. McKinley Capital pays its investment professionals out of its total revenues and other resources, including the sub-advisory fees earned with respect to the Large Cap Growth Fund. The following information relates to the period ended September 30, 2020.

Compensation to McKinley Capital's investment professionals is in the form of a base salary, discretionary cash bonus and incentive stock options/deferred compensation. The base salary is determined by the individual's years of experience and market rates. The cash bonus and incentive stock option/deferred compensation awards are based solely on the discretion of McKinley Capital's President and Chief Executive Officer. There is no performance compensation for any portfolio manager with respect to any of the Large Cap Growth Fund.

Ownership of Fund Shares. As of September 30, 2020, McKinley Capital's portfolio managers did not beneficially own any shares of the Large Cap Growth Fund.

Other Accounts. As of September 30, 2020, in addition to the Large Cap Growth Fund, McKinley Capital's 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)
Portfolio Management						
Team**	3	\$585.85	9	\$990.97	10	\$2,036.69
	1*	\$ 19.91	3*	\$312.64	0	\$ 0

* These accounts, which are a subset of the accounts in the preceding row, are subject to a performance-based advisory fee.

** McKinley Capital employs a team approach to the management of all of its investment products.

Note: Number of accounts reflects institutional accounts; McKinley Capital also manages smaller accounts for high net worth individuals. The AUM associated with these smaller accounts are included in the asset figure.

Conflicts of Interest. The portfolio managers' management of other accounts may give rise to potential conflicts of interest in connection with their management of the Large Cap Growth Fund's investments, on the one hand, and the investments of the other accounts, on the other. The other accounts might have similar investment objectives as the Large Cap Growth Fund or hold, purchase or sell securities that are eligible to be held, purchased or sold by the Large Cap Growth Fund. While the portfolio managers' management of other accounts may give rise to the following potential conflicts of interest, McKinley Capital does not believe that the conflicts, if any, are material or, to the extent any such conflicts are

material, McKinley Capital believes that it has designed policies and procedures to manage these conflicts in an appropriate manner.

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

A potential conflict of interest may arise as a result of the portfolio managers' management of the Large Cap Growth Fund and other accounts, which, in theory, may allow them to allocate investment opportunities in a way that favors other accounts over the Large Cap Growth Fund. This conflict of interest may be exacerbated to the extent that McKinley Capital or the portfolio managers receive, or expect to receive, greater compensation from their management of the other accounts than from the Large Cap Growth Fund. Notwithstanding this theoretical conflict of interest, it is McKinley Capital's policy to manage each account based on its investment objectives and related restrictions. McKinley Capital 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 Large Cap Growth Fund, such securities might not be suitable for the Large Cap Growth Fund given their investment objectives and related restrictions.

MetWest

Compensation. SIMC pays MetWest a fee based on the assets under management of the Core Fixed Income Fund as set forth in an investment sub-advisory agreement between MetWest and SIMC. MetWest pays its investment professionals out of its total revenues and other resources, including the sub-advisory fees earned with respect to the Core Fixed Income Fund. The following information relates to the period ended September 30, 2020.

Because MetWest is a subsidiary of The TCW Group, Inc. ("TCW"), MetWest's investment professionals are compensated under the TCW compensation structure as detailed below.

The overall objective of TCW's compensation program for portfolio managers is to attract experienced and expert investment professionals and to retain them over the long-term. Compensation is comprised of several components which, in the aggregate, are designed to achieve these objectives and to reward the portfolio managers for their contributions to the successful performance of the accounts they manage. Portfolio managers are compensated through a combination of base salary, fee sharing based compensation ("fee sharing"), bonus and equity incentive participation in TCW's parent company ("equity incentives"). Fee sharing and equity incentives generally represent most of the portfolio managers' compensation. In some cases, portfolio managers are eligible for discretionary bonuses.

Salary. Salary is agreed to with portfolio managers at the time of employment and is reviewed from time to time. It does not change significantly and often does not constitute a significant part of a portfolio manager's compensation.

Fee sharing. Fee sharing for investment professionals is based on revenues generated by accounts in the investment strategy area for which the investment professionals are responsible. In most cases, revenues are allocated to a pool and fee sharing compensation is allocated among members of the investment team after the deduction of certain expenses (including compensation over a threshold level) related to the strategy group. The allocations are based on the investment professionals' contribution to TCW and its clients, including qualitative and quantitative contributions.

In general, the same fee sharing percentage is used to compensate a portfolio manager for investment services related to a Fund is generally the same as that used to compensate portfolio managers for other client accounts in the same strategy managed by TCW or an affiliate of TCW (collectively, the "TCW Group"). In some cases, the fee sharing pool includes revenues related to more than one product, in which case each participant in the pool is entitled to fee sharing derived from his or her contributions to all the included products.

Investment professionals are not directly compensated for generating performance fees. In some cases, the overall fee sharing pool is subject to fluctuation based on the relative pre-tax performance of the investment strategy composite returns, net of fees and expenses, to that of the benchmark. The measurement of performance relative to the benchmark can be based on single year or multiple year metrics, or a combination thereof. The benchmark used is the one associated with the Fund managed by the portfolio manager as disclosed in the prospectus. Benchmarks vary from strategy to strategy but, within a given strategy, the same benchmark applies to all accounts, including the Funds.

Discretionary Bonus/Guaranteed Minimums. Discretionary bonuses may be paid out of an investment team's fee sharing pool, as determined by the supervisor(s) in the department. In other cases where portfolio managers do not receive fee sharing or where it is determined that the combination of salary and fee sharing does not adequately compensate the portfolio manager, discretionary bonuses may be paid by the applicable TCW entity. Also, pursuant to contractual arrangements, some portfolio managers received minimum bonuses.

Equity Incentives. Management believes that equity ownership aligns the interests of portfolio managers with the interests of the firm and its clients. Accordingly, TCW Group's key investment professionals participate in equity incentives through ownership or participation in restricted unit plans that vest over time or unit appreciation plans of TCW's parent company. The plans include the Fixed Income Retention Plan, Restricted Unit Plan and 2013 Equity Unit Incentive Plan.

Under the Fixed Income Retention Plan, certain portfolio managers in the fixed income area were awarded cash and/or partnership units in TCW's parent company, either on a contractually-determined basis or on a discretionary basis. Awards under this plan were made in 2010 that vest over time.

Under the Restricted Unit Plan, certain portfolio managers in the fixed income and equity areas may be awarded partnership units in TCW's parent company. Awards under this plan have vested over time, subject to satisfaction of performance criteria.

Under the 2013 Equity Unit Incentive Plan, certain portfolio managers in the fixed income and equity areas may be awarded options to acquire partnership units in TCW's parent company with a strike price equal to the fair market value of the option at the date of grant. The options granted under this plan are subject to vesting and other conditions.

Other Plans and Compensation Vehicles. Portfolio managers may also elect to participate in the applicable TCW Group's 401(k) plan, to which they may contribute a portion of their pre- and post-tax compensation to the plan for investment on a tax-deferred basis.

Ownership of Fund Shares. As of September 30, 2020, MetWest's portfolio managers did not beneficially own any shares of the Core Fixed Income Fund.

Other Accounts. As of September 30, 2020, in addition to the Core Fixed Income Fund, MetWest's 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)
Tad Rivelle	29	\$128,454.4	47	\$17,217.9	207	\$51,679.2
	0	\$ 0	27*	\$ 3,503.2	8*	\$ 4,680.6
Laird Landmann	28	\$121,857.2	17	\$11,118.1	179	\$ 40,722
	0	\$ 0	3*	\$ 581.7	7*	\$ 4,488.9
Stephen Kane, CFA	31	\$121,632.2	27	\$14,465.4	191	\$45,565.3
	0	\$ 0	10*	\$ 2,659.0	7*	\$4,488.9
Bryan Whalen, CFA	26	\$120,862.2	38	\$ 13,945	198	\$47,203.9
	0	\$ 0	20*	\$ 1,425.8	8*	\$ 4,681

* These accounts, which are a subset of the accounts in the preceding row, are subject to a performance-based advisory fee.

Conflicts of Interest. TCW has policies and controls to avoid and/or mitigate conflicts of interest across its businesses. The policies and procedures in TCW's Code of Ethics (the "Code") serve to address or mitigate both conflicts of interest and the appearance of any conflict of interest. The Code contains several restrictions and procedures designed to eliminate conflicts of interest relating to personal investment transactions, including (i) reporting account openings, changes, or closings (including accounts in which an Access Person has a "beneficial interest"), (ii) pre-clearance of non-exempt personal investment transactions (make a personal trade request for Securities) and (iii) the completion of timely required reporting (Initial Holdings Report, Quarterly Transactions Report, Annual Holdings Report and Annual Certificate of Compliance).

In addition, the Code addresses potential conflicts of interest through its policies on insider trading, anti-corruption, an employee's outside business activities, political activities and contributions, confidentiality and whistleblower provisions.

Conflicts of interest may also arise in the management of accounts and investment vehicles. These conflicts may raise questions that would allow TCW to allocate investment opportunities in a way that favors certain accounts or investment vehicles over other accounts or investment vehicles, or incentivize a TCW portfolio manager to receive greater compensation with regard to the management of certain account or investment vehicles. TCW may give advice or take action with certain accounts or investment vehicles that could differ from the advice given or action taken on other accounts or investment vehicles.

When an investment opportunity is suitable for more than one account or investment vehicle, such investments will be allocated in a manner that is fair and equitable under the circumstances to all TCW clients. As such, TCW has adopted compliance policies and procedures in its Portfolio Management Policy that helps to identify a conflict of interest and then specifies how a conflict of interest is managed. TCW's Trading and Brokerage Policy also discusses the process of timing and method of allocations, and addresses how the firm handles affiliate transactions.

The respective Equity and Fixed Income Trading and Allocation Committees review trading activities on behalf of client accounts, including the allocation of investment opportunities and address any issues with regard to side-by-side management in order to ensure that all of TCW's clients are treated on a fair and equitable basis. Further, the Portfolio Analytics Committee reviews TCW's investment strategies, evaluates various analytics to facilitate risk assessment, changes to performance composites and benchmarks and monitors the implementation and maintenance of the Global Investment Performance Standards or GIPS compliance.

TCW's approach to handling conflicts of interest is multi-layered starting with its policies and procedures, reporting and pre-clearance processes and oversight by various committees.

MIM

Compensation. SIMC pays MIM a fee based on the assets under management of the Core Fixed Income Fund as set forth in an investment sub-advisory agreement between MIM and SIMC. MIM pays its investment professionals out of its total revenues and other resources, including the sub-advisory fees earned with respect to the Core Fixed Income Fund. The following information relates to the fiscal year ended September 30, 2020.

MIM is a wholly owned subsidiary of MetLife, and as such, its compensation program is the same as MetLife's. The program is a combination of short- and long-term elements to compensate investment professionals, and non-investment professionals, based on the overall financial success of the firm. The incentive program is primarily comprised of three elements:

(i) Base salary: Base salaries are generally reviewed annually and are based on market competitiveness.

(ii) Short term awards: Individual awards in the form of an annual cash bonus are discretionary and non-formulaic based on firm as well as individual performance. Bonus compensation for senior investment professionals comprises a majority of their total compensation. This portion of compensation is determined subjectively based on qualitative and quantitative factors. Compensation is impacted by the performance of investments under management (i.e., delivering investment performance to clients consistent with portfolio objectives, guidelines and risk parameters) as well as an individual's qualitative contributions to the organization.

(iii) Long term awards: Senior level employees are eligible to receive long term equity incentives. These create the motivation for strong individual and business performance over time and the opportunity for long-term alignment with shareholder return and employee retention.

An investment professional's short- and long-term awards and compensation are not tied to any pre-determined or specified level of investment performance.

Ownership of Fund Shares. As of September 30, 2020, MIM's portfolio manager did not beneficially own any shares of the Core Fixed Income Fund.

Other Accounts. As of September 30, 2020, in addition to the Core Fixed Income Fund, MIM's portfolio manager was 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)
Andrew Kronschnabel, CFA	9	\$3,020	8	\$2,443	27	\$5,137
	0	\$ 0	0	\$ 0	1*	\$1,289

* These accounts, which are a subset of the accounts in the preceding row, are subject to a performance-based advisory fee.

Conflicts of Interest. Real, potential or apparent conflicts of interest may arise when a portfolio manager has day-to-day portfolio management responsibilities with respect to more than one fund or account. MIM is wholly owned by MetLife and is part of MetLife Investment Management, MetLife's institutional investment management business, and is affiliated with many types of U.S. and non-U.S. financial service providers, including other investment advisers, broker-dealers and insurance companies.

MetLife affiliates also invest their own capital in a broad range of investments. These investments may give rise to numerous situations where interests may conflict, including issues arising out of the investments of MetLife affiliates in entities or assets in which the Core Fixed Income Fund may invest or MIM may be prohibited from pursuing certain investment opportunities for the Core Fixed Income Fund due to regulatory or legal restrictions or constraints that may not have been applicable had MetLife affiliates not also invested in the same entity.

MIM has adopted procedures that it believes are reasonably designed to detect and prevent violations of the federal securities laws and to mitigate the potential for conflicts of interest to affect portfolio management decisions; however, there can be no assurance that all conflicts will be identified or that all procedures will be effective in mitigating the potential for such risks.

MIM and/or its affiliates manage certain accounts subject to performance-based fees or may have proprietary investments in certain accounts. The side-by-side management of the Core Fixed Income Fund and these other accounts may raise potential conflicts of interest with both the aggregation and allocation of securities transactions and allocation of investment opportunities because of market factors or investment restrictions. The performance of the Core Fixed Income Fund's investments could be adversely affected by the manner in which MIM and/or its affiliates enter particular orders for all such accounts. Allocations of aggregated trades, particularly trade orders that were only partially completed due to limited supply and allocation of investment opportunities generally, could raise a potential conflict of interest, as MIM and/or its affiliates may have an incentive to allocate securities that are expected to increase in value to favored accounts. A potential conflict of interest also may be perceived to arise if transactions in one account closely follow related transactions in a different account, such as when a purchase increases the value of securities previously purchased by another account, or when a sale in one account lowers the sale price received in a sale by a second account. The less liquid the market for the security or the greater the percentage that the proposed aggregate purchases or sales represent of average daily trading volume, the greater the potential for accounts that make subsequent purchases or sales to receive a less favorable price.

MIM and its affiliates have adopted a policy to allocate investment opportunities in a fair and equitable manner among client accounts. Orders for the same security on the same day are generally aggregated consistent with MIM's duty of best execution; however, purchases of fixed income securities cannot always be allocated pro rata across all client accounts with similar investment strategies and objectives. MIM will attempt to mitigate any potential unfairness using an objective methodology that in the good faith judgment of MIM permits a fair and equitable allocation over time.

MIM will manage the Core Fixed Income Fund and other client accounts in accordance with their respective investment objectives and guidelines. As a result, MIM and/or its affiliates may give advice, and take action with respect to any current or future other client accounts that may be opposed to or conflict with the advice MIM may give to the Core Fixed Income Fund, or may involve a different timing or nature of action than with respect to the Core Fixed Income Fund. Where a portfolio manager is responsible for accounts with differing investment objectives and policies, it is possible that the portfolio manager will conclude that it is in the best interest of one account to sell a portfolio security while another account continues to hold or increases the holding in such security. The results of the investment activities of the Core Fixed Income Fund may differ significantly from the results achieved by MIM and/or its affiliates for other client accounts.

Mountaineer

Compensation. SIMC pays Mountaineer a fee based on the assets under management of the Multi-Strategy Alternative Fund as set forth in an investment sub-advisory agreement between Mountaineer and SIMC. Mountaineer pays its professionals out of its total revenues and other resources, including the sub-advisory fees earned with respect to the Multi-Strategy Alternative Fund. The following information relates to the period ended September 30, 2020.

Mountaineer's investment professionals receive a fair salary. Bonuses, when issued, are determined based on the overall performance of the firm. Mr. Lee has as his primary form of long term compensation equity interests in Mountaineer Partners Management, LLC. No compensation is paid based on the pre-tax or after-tax performance of any single account or group of accounts.

Ownership of Fund Shares. As of September 30, 2020, Mountaineer's portfolio manager did not beneficially own any shares of the Multi-Strategy Alternative Fund.

Other Accounts. As of September 30, 2020, in addition to the Multi-Strategy Alternative Fund, Mountaineer’s portfolio manager was 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)
Mark Lee	0	\$0	3	\$39.20	1	\$75.0
	0	\$0	3*	\$39.20	1*	\$75.0

* These accounts, which are a subset of the accounts in the preceding row, are subject to a performance-based advisory fee.

Conflicts of Interest. A conflict of interest may arise as a result of a portfolio manager being responsible for multiple accounts, including the Multi-Strategy Alternative Fund, which may have different investment guidelines and objectives. In addition to the Multi-Strategy Alternative Fund, these accounts may include other mutual funds managed on an advisory or sub-advisory basis, hedge funds, separate accounts and collective trust accounts. An investment opportunity may be suitable for the Multi-Strategy Alternative Fund as well as for any of the other managed accounts. However, the investment may not be available in sufficient quantity for all of the accounts to participate fully. In addition, there may be limited opportunity to sell an investment held by the Multi-Strategy Alternative Fund and the other accounts. The other accounts may have similar investment objectives or strategies as the Multi-Strategy Alternative Fund, may track the same benchmarks or indices as the Multi-Strategy Alternative Fund tracks and may sell securities that are eligible to be held, sold or purchased by the Multi-Strategy Alternative Fund. A portfolio manager may be responsible for accounts that have different advisory fee schedules, which may create the incentive for the portfolio manager to favor one account over another in terms of access to investment opportunities. A portfolio manager may also manage accounts whose investment objectives and policies differ from those of the Multi-Strategy Alternative Fund, which may cause the portfolio manager to effect trading in one account that may have an adverse effect on the value of the holdings within another account, including the Multi-Strategy Alternative Fund. To address and manage these potential conflicts of interest, Mountaineer has adopted compliance policies and procedures to allocate investment opportunities and to ensure that each of their clients is treated on a fair and equitable basis. Such policies and procedures include, but are not limited to, trade allocation and trade aggregation policies, portfolio manager assignment practices and oversight by investment management and the Compliance team.

Parametric

Compensation. SIMC pays Parametric a fee based on the assets under management of the Large Cap, Large Cap Value, Large Cap Growth, Tax-Managed Large Cap, Small Cap, Small Cap Value, Small Cap Growth, Tax-Managed Small/Mid Cap, Tax-Managed Managed Volatility and Tax-Managed International Managed Volatility Funds as set forth in an investment sub-advisory agreement between Parametric and SIMC. Parametric pays its investment professionals out of its total revenues and other resources, including the sub-advisory fees earned with respect to the Large Cap, Large Cap Value, Large Cap Growth, Tax-Managed Large Cap, Small Cap, Small Cap Value, Small Cap Growth, Tax-Managed Small/Mid Cap, Tax-Managed Managed Volatility and Tax-Managed International Managed Volatility Funds. The following information relates to the period ended September 30, 2020.

Compensation Structure. Parametric believes that its compensation packages, which are described below, are adequate to attract and retain high-caliber professional employees. Please note that compensation for investment professionals is not based directly on investment performance or assets managed, but rather on the overall performance of responsibilities. In this way, the interests of portfolio managers are aligned with the interests of investors without providing incentive to take undue or insufficient investment risk. It also removes a potential motivation for fraud. Violations of Parametric’s policies would be a contributing factor when evaluating an employee’s discretionary bonus.

Compensation of Parametric’s portfolio managers and other investment professionals has three primary components: (1) a base salary; (2) an annual cash bonus; and (3) annual equity-based compensation. Parametric’s investment professionals also receive certain retirement, insurance and other benefits that are broadly available to Parametric employees. Compensation of Parametric professionals is reviewed on an annual basis. Stock-based compensation awards and adjustments in base salary and bonuses are typically paid and/or put into effect at, or shortly after, the firm’s fiscal year-end, October 31.

The firm also maintains the following arrangements:

- Employment contracts for key investment professionals and senior leadership.
- Eligible employees receive Eaton Vance equity grants that vest over a 3-year period from grant date. The vesting schedule for each grant is 50% in year 2 and 50% in year 3.
- Profit sharing that vests over a 5-year period from employee’s start date. The vesting schedule for the profit sharing is 20% per year from the employee’s start date.

Method to Determine Compensation. Parametric seeks to compensate investment professionals commensurate with responsibilities and performance while remaining competitive with other firms within the investment management industry. Salaries, bonuses and stock-based compensation are also influenced by the operating performance of Parametric and its parent company, Eaton Vance Corp. While the salaries of investment professionals are comparatively fixed, cash bonuses and stock-based compensation may fluctuate from year-to-year, based on changes in financial performance and other factors. Parametric also offers opportunities to move within the organization, as well as incentives to grow within the organization by promotion. Additionally, Parametric participates in compensation surveys that benchmark salaries against other firms in the industry. This data is reviewed, along with a number of other factors, so that compensation remains competitive with other firms in the industry.

Ownership of Fund Shares. As of September 30, 2020, Parametric’s portfolio managers did not beneficially own any shares of the Large Cap, Large Cap Value, Large Cap Growth, Tax-Managed Large Cap, Small Cap, Small Cap Value, Small Cap Growth, Tax-Managed Small/Mid Cap, Tax-Managed Managed Volatility or Tax-Managed International Managed Volatility Funds.

Other Accounts. As of September 30, 2020, in addition to the Large Cap, Large Cap Value, Large Cap Growth, Tax-Managed Large Cap, Small Cap, Small Cap Value, Small Cap Growth, Tax-Managed Small/Mid Cap, Tax-Managed Managed Volatility and Tax-Managed International Managed Volatility Funds, Parametric’s 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)
Thomas Seto	34	\$13,592.59	12	\$1,784.16	45,289	\$134,874.95
Paul Bouchev	8	\$ 2,888.16	8	\$1,756.96	45,286	\$133,978.31

None of the accounts listed above are subject to a performance-based advisory fee.

Please note that at Parametric, accounts are managed on a team basis. Paul Bouchev and Thomas Seto are responsible for the management of the Large Cap, Large Cap Value, Large Cap Growth, Tax-Managed Large Cap, Small Cap, Small Cap Value, Small Cap Growth, Tax-Managed Small/Mid Cap, Tax-Managed Managed Volatility and Tax-Managed International Managed Volatility Funds in accordance with the guidelines and restrictions as defined in the prospectus. Under their supervision and direction are portfolio management teams consisting of Senior Portfolio Managers and Portfolio Managers, who are tasked with the day-to-day management of accounts.

Conflicts of Interest. It is possible that conflicts of interest may arise in connection with a portfolio manager's management of the Large Cap, Large Cap Value, Large Cap Growth, Tax-Managed Large Cap, Small Cap, Small Cap Value, Small Cap Growth, Tax-Managed Small/Mid Cap, Tax-Managed Managed Volatility and Tax-Managed International Managed Volatility Fund's investments on the one hand and the investments of other accounts for which the portfolio manager is responsible on the other. For example, a portfolio manager may have conflicts of interest in allocating management time, resources and investment opportunities among the Large Cap, Large Cap Value, Large Cap Growth, Tax-Managed Large Cap, Small Cap, Small Cap Value, Small Cap Growth, Tax-Managed Small/Mid Cap, Tax-Managed Managed Volatility and Tax-Managed International Managed Volatility Funds and other accounts he advises. In addition, due to differences in the investment strategies or restrictions between the Large Cap, Large Cap Value, Large Cap Growth, Tax-Managed Large Cap, Small Cap, Small Cap Value, Small Cap Growth, Tax-Managed Small/Mid Cap, Tax-Managed Managed Volatility and Tax-Managed International Managed Volatility Funds and the other accounts, a portfolio manager may take action with respect to another account that differs from the action taken with respect to the Large Cap, Large Cap Value, Large Cap Growth, Tax-Managed Large Cap, Small Cap, Small Cap Value, Small Cap Growth, Tax-Managed Small/Mid Cap, Tax-Managed Managed Volatility and Tax-Managed International Managed Volatility Funds.

Whenever conflicts of interest arise, the portfolio manager will endeavor to exercise his discretion in a manner that he believes is equitable to all interested persons. Parametric has adopted several policies and procedures designed to address these potential conflicts including a code of ethics and policies which govern Parametric's trading practices, including among other things the aggregation and allocation of trades among clients, brokerage allocation, cross trades and best execution.

Putnam

Compensation. Putnam receives a fee based on the assets under management of the Multi-Strategy Alternative Fund as set forth in an investment sub-advisory agreement between Putnam and SIMC. Putnam pays its investment professionals out of its total revenues, including the advisory fees earned with respect to the Multi-Strategy Alternative Fund. The following information relates to the period ended September 30, 2020.

Putnam's goal for its products and investors is to deliver strong performance versus peers or performance ahead of the applicable benchmark, depending on the product, over a rolling 3-year period. A portfolio manager is evaluated and compensated, in part, based on his performance relative to this goal across specified products he manages.

A portfolio manager is assigned an industry-competitive incentive compensation target consistent with this goal and evaluation framework. Actual incentive compensation may be higher or lower than the target, based on individual, group, and subjective performance, and may also reflect the performance of Putnam as a firm.

Typically, performance is measured over the lesser of three years or the length of time a portfolio manager has managed a product. Incentive compensation includes a cash bonus and may also include grants of deferred cash, stock or options. In addition to incentive compensation, a portfolio manager receives a fixed annual salary based on level of responsibility and experience.

The Portfolio Manager also receives a portion of the performance fees payable by private funds managed by an affiliate of Putnam (the "Private Funds") in connection with his service as a member of the Private Funds' portfolio management team.

Ownership of Fund Shares. As of September 30, 2020, Putnam's Portfolio Manager did not beneficially own any shares of the Multi-Strategy Alternative Fund.

Other Accounts. As of September 30, 2020, in addition to the Multi-Strategy Alternative Fund, Putnam’s Portfolio Manager was responsible for the day-to-day management of certain other accounts, as follows:

<u>Portfolio Manager</u>	<u>Registered Investment Companies</u>		<u>Other Pooled Investment Vehicles</u>		<u>Other Accounts</u>	
	<u>Number of Accounts</u>	<u>Total Assets (in millions)</u>	<u>Number of Accounts</u>	<u>Total Assets (in millions)</u>	<u>Number of Accounts</u>	<u>Total Assets (in millions)</u>
Neil Desai	0	\$0	1	\$441.56	1	\$74.8

* These accounts, which are a subset of the accounts in the preceding row, are subject to a performance-based advisory fee.

Conflicts of Interest. Putnam may face certain potential conflicts of interest in connection with managing both the Multi-Strategy Alternative Fund and other accounts at the same time. The paragraphs below describe some of these potential conflicts, which Putnam believes are faced by investment professionals at most major financial firms. As described below, Putnam has adopted compliance policies and procedures that attempt to address certain of these potential conflicts.

The management of accounts with different advisory fee rates and/or fee structures, including accounts that pay advisory fees based on account performance (“performance fee accounts”), may raise potential conflicts of interest by creating an incentive to favor higher-fee accounts. These potential conflicts may include, among others:

- The most attractive investments could be allocated to higher-fee accounts or performance fee accounts.
- The trading of higher-fee accounts could be favored as to timing and/or execution price. For example, higher-fee accounts could be permitted to sell securities earlier than other accounts when a prompt sale is desirable or to buy securities at an earlier and more opportune time.
- The trading of other accounts could be used to benefit higher-fee accounts (front- running).
- The investment management team could focus their time and efforts primarily on higher-fee accounts due to a personal stake in compensation.

Putnam attempts to address these potential conflicts of interest relating to higher-fee accounts through various compliance policies that are generally intended to place all accounts, regardless of fee structure, on the same footing for investment management purposes. For example, under Putnam’s policies:

- Performance fee accounts must be included in all standard trading and allocation procedures with all other accounts.
- All accounts must be allocated to a specific category of account and trade in parallel with allocations of similar accounts based on the procedures generally applicable to all accounts in those groups (e.g., based on relative risk budgets of accounts).
- All trading must be effected through Putnam’s trading desks and normal queues and procedures must be followed (i.e., no special treatment is permitted for performance fee accounts or higher-fee accounts based on account fee structure).
- Front running is strictly prohibited.

As part of these policies, Putnam has also implemented trade oversight and review procedures in order to monitor whether particular accounts (including higher-fee accounts or performance fee accounts) are being favored over time.

Potential conflicts of interest may also arise when portfolio managers have personal investments in other accounts that may create an incentive to favor those accounts.

A potential conflict of interest may arise when the Multi-Strategy Alternative Fund and other accounts purchase or sell the same securities. On occasions when portfolio managers consider the purchase or sale of a security to be in the best interests of the Multi-Strategy Alternative Fund as well as other accounts, Putnam's trading desk may, to the extent permitted by applicable laws and regulations, aggregate the securities to be sold or purchased in order to obtain the best execution and lower brokerage commissions, if any. Aggregation of trades may create the potential for unfairness to the Multi-Strategy Alternative Fund or another account if one account is favored over another in allocating the securities purchased or sold—for example, by allocating a disproportionate amount of a security that is likely to increase in value to a favored account. Putnam's trade allocation policies generally provide that each day's transactions in securities that are purchased or sold by multiple accounts are, insofar as possible, averaged as to price and allocated between such accounts (including the Multi-Strategy Alternative Fund) in a manner which in Putnam's opinion is equitable to each account and in accordance with the amount being purchased or sold by each account. Certain exceptions exist for specialty, regional or sector accounts. Trade allocations are reviewed on a periodic basis as part of Putnam's trade oversight procedures in an attempt to ensure fairness over time across accounts.

"Cross trades," in which one Putnam account sells a particular security to another account (potentially saving transaction costs for both accounts), may also pose a potential conflict of interest. Cross trades may be seen to involve a potential conflict of interest if, for example, one account is permitted to sell a security to another account at a higher price than an independent third party would pay, or if such trades result in more attractive investments being allocated to higher-fee accounts. Putnam has adopted compliance procedures that provide that any transactions between the fund and another Putnam-advised account are to be made at an independent current market price, as required by law.

Another potential conflict of interest may arise based on the different goals and strategies of the Multi-Strategy Alternative Fund and other accounts. For example, another account may have a shorter-term investment horizon or different goals, policies or restrictions than the Multi-Strategy Alternative Fund. Depending on goals or other factors, the portfolio managers may give advice and make decisions for another account that may differ from advice given, or the timing or nature of decisions made, with respect to the Multi-Strategy Alternative Fund. In addition, investment decisions are the product of many factors in addition to basic suitability for the particular account involved. Thus, a particular security may be bought or sold for certain accounts even though it could have been bought or sold for other accounts at the same time. More rarely, a particular security may be bought for one or more accounts managed by portfolio managers when one or more other accounts are selling the security (including short sales). There may be circumstances when purchases or sales of portfolio securities for one or more accounts may have an adverse effect on other accounts. As noted above, Putnam has implemented trade oversight and review procedures to monitor whether any account is systematically favored over time.

Under federal securities laws, a short sale of a security by another client of Putnam or its affiliates (other than another registered investment company) within five business days prior to a public offering of the same securities (the timing of which is generally not known to Putnam in advance) may prohibit the Multi-Strategy Alternative Fund from participating in the public offering, which could cause the Multi-Strategy Alternative Fund to miss an otherwise favorable investment opportunity or to pay a higher price for the securities in the secondary markets.

The Portfolio Manager may also face other potential conflicts of interest in managing the Multi-Strategy Alternative Fund, and the description above is not a complete description of every conflict that could be deemed to exist in managing both the Multi-Strategy Alternative Fund and other accounts.

QMA

Compensation. SIMC pays QMA a fee based on the assets under management of the Mid-Cap Fund as set forth in an investment sub-advisory agreement between QMA and SIMC. QMA pays its investment professionals out of its total revenues and other resources, including the sub-advisory fees

earned with respect to the Mid-Cap Fund. The following information relates to the period ended September 30, 2020.

QMA's investment professionals are compensated through a combination of base salary, a performance-based annual cash incentive bonus and an annual long-term incentive grant. QMA regularly utilizes third party surveys to compare its compensation program against leading asset management firms to monitor competitiveness.

An investment professional's incentive compensation, including both the annual cash bonus and long-term incentive grant, is largely driven by a person's contribution to QMA's goal of providing investment performance to clients consistent with portfolio objectives, guidelines and risk parameters, as well as such person's qualitative contributions to the organization. An investment professional's long-term incentive grant is currently divided into two components: (i) 80% of the value of the grant is subject to increase or decrease based on the performance of certain QMA strategies, and (ii) 20% of the value of the grant consists of restricted stock of Prudential Financial, Inc. (QMA's ultimate parent company). The long-term incentive grants are subject to vesting requirements. The incentive compensation of each investment professional is not based solely or directly on the performance of the Mid-Cap Fund (or any other individual account managed by QMA) or the value of the assets of the Mid-Cap Fund (or any other individual account managed by QMA).

The annual cash bonus pool is determined quantitatively based on two primary factors: 1) investment performance of composites representing QMA's various investment strategies on a 1-year and 3-year basis relative to appropriate market peer groups and the indices against which QMA's strategies are managed, and 2) business results as measured by QMA's pre-tax income.

Ownership of Fund Shares. As of September 30, 2020, QMA's portfolio managers did not beneficially own any shares of the Mid-Cap Fund.

Other Accounts. As of September 30, 2020, in addition to the Mid-Cap Fund, QMA's 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)
Devang Gambhirwala	15	\$ 2,422	10	\$2,727	34	\$4,976
	0	\$ 0	0	\$ 0	6**	\$1,847
Peter Xu, Ph.D.	21	\$21,100	32	\$6,564	47	\$8,219
	0	\$ 0	0	\$ 0	10	\$2,322
Stacie L. Mintz, CFA	14	\$15,038	10	\$2,727	34	\$4,566
	0	\$ 0	0	\$ 0	6**	\$1,847

[†] QMA's "Other Pooled Investment Vehicles" includes commingled insurance company separate accounts, commingled trust funds and other commingled investment vehicles.

^{††} QMA's "Other Accounts" includes single client accounts, managed accounts (which are counted as one account per managed account platform), asset allocation clients and accounts of affiliates.

* Accounts are managed on a team basis. If a portfolio manager is a member of a team, any account managed by that team is included in the number of accounts and total assets for such portfolio manager (even if such portfolio manager is not primarily involved in the day-to-day management of the account).

** These accounts, which are a subset of the accounts in the preceding row, are subject to a performance-based advisory fee.

Conflicts of Interest. Like other investment advisers, QMA is subject to various conflicts of interest in the ordinary course of its business. QMA strives to identify potential risks, including conflicts of interest, that are inherent in its business, and conducts annual conflict of interest reviews. When actual or potential

conflicts of interest are identified, QMA seeks to address such conflicts through one or more of the following methods:

- Elimination of the conflict;
- Disclosure of the conflict; or
- Management of the conflict through the adoption of appropriate policies and procedures.

QMA follows Prudential Financial's Standards on business ethics, personal securities trading, and information barriers. QMA has adopted a code of ethics, allocation policies and conflicts of interest policies, among others, and has adopted supervisory procedures to monitor compliance with its policies. QMA cannot guarantee, however, that its policies and procedures will detect and prevent, or result in the disclosure of, each and every situation in which a conflict may arise.

Side-by-Side Management of Accounts and Related Conflicts of Interest

Side-by-side management of multiple accounts can create incentives for QMA to favor one account over another. Examples are detailed below, followed by a discussion of how QMA addresses these conflicts.

- *Asset-Based Fees vs. Performance-Based Fees; Other Fee Considerations.* QMA manages accounts with asset-based fees alongside accounts with performance-based fees. Asset-based fees are calculated based on the value of a client's portfolio at periodic measurement dates or over specified periods of time. Performance-based fees are generally based on a share of the total return of a portfolio, and may offer greater upside potential to QMA than asset-based fees, depending on how the fees are structured. This side-by-side management could create an incentive for QMA to favor one account over another. Specifically, QMA could have the incentive to favor accounts for which it receives performance fees, and possibly take greater investment risks in those accounts, in order to bolster performance and increase its fees. In addition, because fees are negotiable, one client may be paying a higher fee than another client with similar investment objectives or goals. In negotiating fees, QMA takes into account a number of factors including, but not limited to, the investment strategy, the size of a portfolio being managed, the relationship with the client, and the required level of service. Fees may also differ based on account type. For example, fees for commingled vehicles, including those that QMA sub-advises, may differ from fees charged for single client accounts.
- *Long Only/Long-Short Accounts.* QMA manages accounts that only allow it to hold securities long as well as accounts that permit short selling. QMA may, therefore, sell a security short in some client accounts while holding the same security long in other client accounts, creating the possibility that QMA is taking inconsistent positions with respect to a particular security in different client accounts.
- *Compensation/Benefit Plan Accounts/Other Investments by Investment Professionals.* QMA manages certain funds and strategies whose performance is considered in determining long-term incentive plan benefits for certain investment professionals. Investment professionals involved in the management of accounts in these strategies have an incentive to favor them over other accounts they manage in order to increase their compensation. Additionally, QMA's investment professionals may have an interest in funds in those strategies if the funds are chosen as options in their 401(k) or deferred compensation plans offered by Prudential or if they otherwise invest in those funds directly.
- *Affiliated Accounts.* QMA manages accounts on behalf of its affiliates as well as unaffiliated accounts. QMA could have an incentive to favor accounts of affiliates over others.
- *Non-Discretionary Accounts or Model Portfolios.* QMA provides non-discretionary model portfolios to some clients and manages other portfolios on a discretionary basis. When QMA manages accounts on a non-discretionary basis, the investment team will typically deliver a model portfolio to a non-discretionary client at or around the same time as executing discretionary trades

in the same strategy. The non-discretionary clients may be disadvantaged if QMA delivers the model investment portfolio to them after it initiates trading for the discretionary clients, or vice versa.

- *Large Accounts/Higher Fee Strategies.* Large accounts typically generate more revenue than do smaller accounts and certain strategies have higher fees than others. As a result, a portfolio manager has an incentive when allocating investment opportunities to favor accounts that pay a higher fee or generate more income for QMA.
- *Securities of the Same Kind or Class.* QMA sometimes buys or sells, or directs or recommends that a client buy or sell, securities of the same kind or class that are purchased or sold for another client, at prices that may be different. Although such pricing differences could appear as preferences for one client over another, QMA's trade execution in each case is driven by its consideration of a variety of factors as we seek the most advantageous terms reasonably attainable in the circumstances. QMA may also, at any time, execute trades of securities of the same kind or class in one direction for an account and in the opposite direction for another account, or not trade in any other account. Opposite way trades are generally due to differences in investment strategy, portfolio composition, or client direction.

How QMA Addresses These Conflicts of Interest

The conflicts of interest described above with respect to QMA's different types of side-by-side management could influence QMA's allocation of investment opportunities as well as its timing, aggregation and allocation of trades. QMA has developed policies and procedures designed to address these conflicts of interest. QMA's Conflicts of Interest and related policies stress that investment decisions are to be made in accordance with the fiduciary duties owed to each account without giving consideration to QMA or QMA personnel's pecuniary, investment or other financial interests.

In keeping with its fiduciary obligations, QMA's policies with respect to allocation and aggregation are to treat all of its accounts fairly and equitably over time. QMA's investment strategies generally require that QMA invest its clients' assets in securities that are publicly traded. QMA generally does not participate in initial public offerings. QMA's investment strategies are team-managed, reducing the likelihood that one portfolio would be favored over other portfolios managed by the team. These factors reduce the risk that QMA could favor one client over another in the allocation of investment opportunities. QMA's compliance procedures with respect to these policies include independent reviews by its compliance unit of the timing, allocation and aggregation of trades, allocation of investment opportunities, and the performance of similarly managed accounts. These procedures are designed to detect patterns and anomalies in QMA's side-by-side management and trading so that QMA may take measures to correct or improve its processes. QMA's Trade Management Oversight Committee, which consists of senior members of QMA's management team, reviews, among other things, trading patterns, execution impact on client accounts and broker performance, on a periodic basis.

QMA rebalances portfolios periodically with frequencies that vary with market conditions and investment objectives and may differ across portfolios in the same strategy based on variations in portfolio characteristics and constraints. QMA may choose to aggregate trades for multiple portfolios rebalanced on any given day, where appropriate and consistent with its duty of best execution. Orders are generally allocated at the time of the transaction, or as soon as possible thereafter, on a pro rata basis equal to each account's appetite for the issue when such appetite can be determined. As mentioned above, QMA's compliance unit performs periodic reviews to determine that all portfolios are rebalanced consistently, over time, within all equity strategies.

With respect to QMA's management of long-short and long-only active equity accounts, the security weightings (positive or negative) in each account are typically determined by a quantitative algorithm. An independent review is performed by the compliance unit to assess whether any such positions would represent a departure from the quantitative algorithm used to derive the positions in each portfolio. QMA's review is intended to identify situations where QMA would seem to have conflicting views of the same

security in different portfolios, although such views may actually be reasonable due to differing portfolio constraints.

QMA's Relationships with Affiliates and Related Conflicts of Interest

As an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of Prudential Financial, QMA is part of a diversified, global financial services organization. QMA is affiliated with many types of U.S. and non-U.S. financial service providers, including insurance companies, broker-dealers, commodity trading advisors, commodity pool operators and other investment advisers. Some of its employees are officers of and/or provide services to some of these affiliates.

Conflicts Related to QMA's Affiliations

- *Conflicts Arising Out of Legal Restrictions.* QMA may be restricted by law, regulation, contract, or other constraints as to how much, if any, of a particular security it may purchase or sell on behalf of a client, and as to the timing of such purchase or sale. Sometimes these restrictions apply as a result of QMA's relationship with Prudential Financial and its other affiliates. For example, QMA's holdings of a security on behalf of its clients are required under certain regulations to be aggregated with the holdings of that security by other Prudential Financial affiliates. These holdings could, on an aggregate basis, exceed certain reporting or ownership thresholds. Prudential tracks these aggregate holdings and QMA may restrict purchases, sell existing investments, or otherwise restrict, forego or limit the exercise of rights to avoid crossing such thresholds because of the potential consequences to QMA, Prudential or QMA's clients if such thresholds are exceeded. In addition, QMA could receive material, non-public information with respect to a particular issuer from an affiliate and, as a result, be unable to execute purchase or sale transactions in securities of that issuer for its clients. QMA is generally able to avoid receiving material, non-public information from its affiliates by maintaining information barriers to prevent the transfer of information between affiliates. QMA's trading of Prudential Financial common stock for its clients' portfolios also presents a conflict of interest and, consequently, QMA does so only when permitted by its clients.

The Mid-Cap Fund may be prohibited from engaging in transactions with its affiliates even when such transactions may be beneficial for the Mid-Cap Fund. Certain affiliated transactions are permitted in accordance with procedures adopted by the Mid-Cap Fund and reviewed by the independent board members of the Mid-Cap Fund.

Conflicts Related to QMA's Financial Interests and the Financial Interests of QMA's Affiliates

QMA, Prudential Financial, Inc., The Prudential Insurance Company of America (PICA) and other affiliates of QMA have financial interests in, or relationships with, companies whose securities QMA holds, purchases or sells in its client accounts. Certain of these interests and relationships are material to QMA or to the Prudential enterprise. At any time, these interests and relationships could be inconsistent or in potential or actual conflict with positions held or actions taken by QMA on behalf of its client accounts. For example, QMA invests in the securities of one or more clients for the accounts of other clients. QMA's affiliates sell various products and/or services to certain companies whose securities QMA purchases and sells for its clients. QMA's affiliates hold public and private debt and equity securities of a large number of issuers. QMA invests in some of the same issuers for its client accounts but at different levels in the capital structure. For instance, QMA may invest client assets in the equity of companies whose debt is held by an affiliate. Certain of QMA's affiliates (as well as directors of QMA's affiliates) are officers or directors of issuers in which QMA invests from time to time. These issuers may also be service providers to QMA or its affiliates. In general, conflicts related to the financial interests described above are addressed by the fact that QMA makes investment decisions for each client independently considering the best economic interests of such client.

Certain of QMA's employees may offer and sell securities of, and interests in, commingled funds that QMA manages or subadvises. Employees may offer and sell securities in connection with their roles as registered representatives of Prudential Investment Management Services LLC (a broker-dealer affiliate),

or as officers, agents, or approved persons of other affiliates. There is an incentive for QMA's employees to offer these securities to investors regardless of whether the investment is appropriate for such investor because increased assets in these vehicles will result in increased advisory fees to QMA. In addition, although sales commissions are not paid for such activities, such sales could result in increased compensation to the employee. To mitigate this conflict, QMA performs suitability checks on new clients as well as on an annual basis with respect to all clients.

Conflicts Related to Long Term Compensation

A portion of the long-term incentive grant of some of QMA's investment professionals will increase or decrease based on the performance of several of QMA's strategies over defined time periods. Consequently, some of QMA's portfolio managers from time to time have financial interests in the accounts they advise. To address potential conflicts related to these financial interests, QMA has procedures, including supervisory review procedures, designed to verify that each of its accounts is managed in a manner that is consistent with QMA's fiduciary obligations, as well as with the account's investment objectives, investment strategies and restrictions. Specifically, QMA's chief investment officer will perform a comparison of trading costs between accounts in the strategies whose performance is considered in connection with the long-term incentive grant and other accounts, to verify that such costs are consistent with each other or otherwise in line with expectations. The results of the analysis are discussed at a meeting of QMA's Trade Management Oversight Committee.

Conflicts Related to Service Providers.

QMA retains third party advisors and other service providers to provide various services for QMA as well as for funds that QMA manages or subadvises. A service provider may provide services to QMA or one of its funds while also providing services to PGIM, Inc. ("PGIM"), other PGIM-advised funds, or affiliates of PGIM, and may negotiate rates in the context of the overall relationship. QMA may benefit from negotiated fee rates offered to its funds and vice-versa. There is no assurance, however, that QMA will be able to obtain advantageous fee rates from a given provider negotiated by its affiliates based on their relationship with the service provider, or that it will know of such negotiated fee rates.

Conflicts of Interest in the Voting Process

Occasionally, a conflict of interest may arise in connection with proxy voting. For example, the issuer of the securities being voted may also be a client or affiliate of QMA. When QMA identifies an actual or potential conflict of interest between QMA and its clients or affiliates, QMA votes in accordance with the policy of its proxy vendor rather than its own policy. In that manner, QMA seeks to maintain the independence and objectivity of the vote.

Ramius

Compensation. SIMC pays Ramius a fee based on the assets under management of the Multi-Strategy Alternative Fund as set forth in an investment sub-advisory agreement between Ramius and SIMC. Ramius pays its professionals out of its total revenues and other resources, including the sub-advisory fees earned with respect to the Multi-Strategy Alternative Fund. The following information relates to the period ended September 30, 2020.

In keeping with industry practice, Ramius offers competitive compensation comprised of base salary and a bonus. There is no fixed percentage of compensation allocated to base salary, performance bonus, equity incentive or other forms of compensation. The performance bonus, especially for the investment team, is closely tied to the investment performance of our products (including the performance of the portion of the Multi-Strategy Alternative Fund sub-advised by Ramius) and, secondarily, to Ramius' overall business performance. Some compensation for certain senior portfolio managers is deferred and subject to a vesting schedule.

Ownership of Fund Shares. As of September 30, 2020, Ramius' portfolio manager did not beneficially own any shares of the Multi-Strategy Alternative Fund.

Other Accounts. As of September 30, 2020, in addition to the Multi-Strategy Alternative Fund, Ramius' portfolio manager was 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)
Ethan Johnson	0	\$0	1	\$53.492	1	\$289.549
	0	\$0	1*	\$53.492	1*	\$289.549

* These accounts, which are a subset of the accounts in the preceding row, are subject to a performance-based advisory fee.

Conflicts of Interest. It is possible that conflicts of interest may arise in connection with the portfolio manager's management of the Multi-Strategy Alternative Fund's investments on the one hand and the investments of other accounts or vehicles for which the portfolio manager is responsible on the other. For example, the portfolio manager may have conflicts of interest in allocating management time, resources and investment opportunities among the Multi-Strategy Alternative Fund and the other accounts or vehicles he advises. In addition, due to differences in the investment strategies or restrictions among the Multi-Strategy Alternative Fund and the other accounts, the portfolio manager may take action with respect to another account that differs from the action taken with respect to the Multi-Strategy Alternative Fund. In some cases, another account managed by the portfolio manager may provide more revenue to Ramius. While this may appear to create additional conflicts of interest for the portfolio manager in the allocation of management time, resources and investment opportunities, Ramius strives to ensure that portfolio managers endeavor to exercise their discretion in a manner that is equitable to all interested persons. In this regard, in the absence of specific account-related impediments, it is the policy of Ramius to allocate investment ideas pro rata to all accounts with the same primary investment objective. The goal of Ramius is to provide high quality investment services to all of its clients, while meeting its fiduciary obligation to treat all clients fairly. Ramius has adopted and implemented policies and procedures, including brokerage and trade allocation policies and procedures, which it believes address the conflicts associated with managing multiple accounts for multiple clients.

RHJ

Compensation. SIMC pays RHJ a fee based on the assets under management of the Tax-Managed Small/Mid Cap Fund as set forth in an investment sub-advisory agreement between RHJ and SIMC. RHJ pays its investment professionals out of its total revenues, including the sub-advisory fees earned with respect to the Tax-Managed Small/Mid Cap Fund. RHJ compensates the Tax-Managed Small/Mid Cap Fund's portfolio managers for their management of the Small Cap and Tax-Managed Small/Mid Cap Funds. A portfolio manager's compensation is a combination of both salary and revenue-sharing. The following information relates to the period ended September 30, 2020.

Ownership of Fund Shares. As of September 30, 2020, RHJ's portfolio managers did not beneficially own any shares of the Small Cap or Tax-Managed Small/Mid Cap Funds.

Other Accounts. As of September 30, 2020, in addition to the Small Cap and Tax-Managed Small/Mid Cap Funds, RHJ's 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)
Lou Holtz	3	\$520.47	6	\$516.54	207	\$1,138.42
Yossi Lipsker	3	\$520.47	6	\$516.54	207	\$1,138.42

None of the accounts listed above are subject to a performance-based advisory fee.

Conflicts of Interest. The portfolio managers' management of the investments of "other accounts" may give rise to potential conflicts of interest in connection with their management of the Small Cap and Tax-Managed Small/Mid Cap Funds' investments, on the one hand, and the investments of the other accounts, on the other. The other accounts may have the same investment objective as the Small Cap and Tax-Managed Small/Mid Cap Funds. Therefore, a potential conflict of interest may arise as a result of the identical investment objectives, whereby a portfolio manager could favor one account over another. Another potential conflict could include the portfolio managers' knowledge about the size, timing and possible market impact of fund trades, whereby a portfolio manager could use this information to the advantage of other accounts and to the disadvantage of a fund. In addition, it is also possible that a potential conflict of interest may arise because a portfolio manager manages an account with a performance-based management fee in addition to the Small Cap and Tax-Managed Small/Mid Cap Funds and other accounts without a performance-based fee. However, RHJ has established policies and procedures to ensure that the purchase and sale of securities among all accounts it manages are fairly and equitably allocated.

Schafer Cullen

Compensation. SIMC pays Schafer Cullen a fee based on the assets under management of the Tax-Managed Large Cap and Large Cap Value Funds as set forth in an investment sub-advisory agreement between Schafer Cullen and SIMC. Schafer Cullen pays its investment professionals out of its total revenues and other resources, including the sub-advisory fees earned with respect to the Large Cap Value and Tax-Managed Large Cap Funds. The following information relates to the period ended September 30, 2020.

James Cullen owns 51% of the equity of Schafer Cullen and 67.5% of Cullen Capital Management, LLC ("Cullen Capital"), an affiliated entity of Schafer Cullen. In his ownership capacity, Mr. Cullen shares commensurately in the profits and losses of both firms. Mr. Cullen also receives a fixed base salary from Schafer Cullen and participates in its 401(k) / Profit Sharing Plan.

Jennifer Chang does not own any portion of the voting equity of Schafer Cullen or Cullen Capital and receives a fixed salary and bonus from Schafer Cullen. Bonus amounts are determined by the overall profitability of Schafer Cullen and are not directly related to the performance of any one fund or product. Ms. Chang also participates in Schafer Cullen's 401(k) / Profit Sharing plan.

Ownership of Fund Shares. As of September 30, 2020, Schafer Cullen's portfolio managers did not beneficially own any shares of the Large Cap Value or Tax-Managed Large Cap Funds.

Other Accounts. In addition to the Large Cap Value and Tax-Managed Large Cap Funds, as of September 30, 2020, Schafer Cullen's 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 Cullen	18	\$3,561	1	\$13	7,531	\$13,172
	0	\$ 0	1*	\$13	0	\$ 0
Jennifer Chang**	9	\$2,969	0	\$ 0	4,882	\$10,012

* These accounts, which are a subset of the accounts in the preceding row, are subject to a performance-based advisory fee.

** None of these accounts are subject to a performance-based advisory fee.

Conflicts of Interest. A conflict of interest may arise as a result of the portfolio manager being responsible for multiple accounts, including the Large Cap Value and Tax-Managed Large Cap Funds, which may have similar or different investment guidelines and objectives. In addition to the Large Cap Value and Tax-Managed Large Cap Funds, these accounts may include accounts of registered investment companies, private pooled investment vehicles and other accounts. In particular, this conflict of interest

may arise as a result of Schafer Cullen's management of the Large Cap Value and Tax-Managed Large Cap Funds and other accounts, which, in theory, may allow Schafer Cullen to allocate investment opportunities in a way that favors other accounts over the Large Cap Value and Tax-Managed Large Cap Funds. This conflict of interest may be exacerbated to the extent that Schafer Cullen or the portfolio manager receive, or expect to receive, greater compensation from their management of the other accounts (some of which receive both a management and incentive fee) than the Large Cap Value and Tax-Managed Large Cap Funds. Schafer Cullen (or its members, employees and affiliates) may give advice or take action with respect to the other accounts that differs from the advice given with respect to the Large Cap Value and Tax-Managed Large Cap Funds. To the extent a particular investment is suitable for both the Large Cap Value and Tax-Managed Large Cap Funds and the other accounts, such investments will be allocated between the Large Cap Value and Tax-Managed Large Cap Funds and the other accounts in a manner that Schafer Cullen determines is fair and equitable under the circumstances to all clients, including the Large Cap Value and Tax-Managed Large Cap Funds.

To address and manage these potential conflicts of interest, Schafer Cullen has adopted compliance policies and procedures to allocate investment opportunities and to ensure that each of their clients is treated on a fair and equitable basis.

SCM

Compensation. SIMC pays SCM a fee based on the assets under management of the Small Cap, Small Cap Value and Tax-Managed Small/Mid Cap Funds as set forth in an investment sub-advisory agreement between SCM and SIMC. SCM pays its professionals out of its total revenues and other resources, including the sub-advisory fees earned with respect to the Small Cap, Small Cap Value and Tax-Managed Small/Mid Cap Funds. The following information relates to the period ended September 30, 2020.

SCM's Senior Portfolio Managers and Portfolio Managers are paid a competitive base salary, a discretionary bonus, and are shareholders of the firm. Approximately one-third to one-half of their overall compensation is tied to a subjective analysis of their respective products' performance as well as the overall profitability of the firm. SCM's Senior Analysts and Analysts are paid a competitive base salary and a discretionary bonus that is based on their individual performance relative to expectations and the overall profitability of the firm. Approximately one-third to one-half of their overall compensation is bonus.

Key SCM employees have, after meeting certain performance objectives, an option to participate in direct equity ownership. All SCM Portfolio Managers and Senior Analysts are designated as key employees. All SCM equity holders are required to enter into employment agreements, which include non-compete provisions.

SCM attempts to benchmark compensation and benefits with other firms in the industry and/or market. SCM's objective is to provide total cash compensation that is competitive on a national basis and supplement with equity awards to provide long term incentive and retention.

Ownership of Fund Shares. As of September 30, 2020, SCM's portfolio managers did not beneficially own any shares of the Small Cap, Small Cap Value and Tax-Managed Small/Mid Cap Funds.

Other Accounts. As of September 30, 2020, in addition to the Small Cap, Small Cap Value and Tax-Managed Small/Mid Cap Funds, SCM's 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)
Joshua Schachter, CFA . . .	1	\$11.3	0	\$0	465	\$691.2
Philip Greenblatt, CFA*	0	\$ 0	0	\$0	0	\$ 0

None of these accounts are subject to a performance-based advisory fee.

* Philip Greenblatt joined Snow Capital's portfolio management team with respect to the Fund after September 30, 2020. The number of accounts and total assets are as of September 30, 2020.

Conflicts of Interest. A conflict of interest may arise as a result of a portfolio manager being responsible for multiple accounts, including the Small Cap, Small Cap Value and Tax-Managed Small/Mid Cap Funds, which may have different investment guidelines and objectives. In addition to the Small Cap, Small Cap Value and Tax-Managed Small/Mid Cap Funds, these accounts may include other mutual funds managed on an advisory or sub-advisory basis, separate accounts and collective trust accounts. An investment opportunity may be suitable for the Small Cap, Small Cap Value and Tax-Managed Small/Mid Cap Funds as well as for any of the other managed accounts. However, the investment may not be available in sufficient quantity for all of the accounts to participate fully. In addition, there may be limited opportunity to sell an investment held by the Small Cap, Small Cap Value and Tax-Managed Small/Mid Cap Funds and the other accounts. The other accounts may have similar investment objectives or strategies as the Small Cap, Small Cap Value and Tax-Managed Small/Mid Cap Funds, may track the same benchmarks or indexes as the Small Cap, Small Cap Value and Tax-Managed Small/Mid Cap Funds tracks and may sell securities that are eligible to be held, sold or purchased by the Small Cap, Small Cap Value and Tax-Managed Small/Mid Cap Funds. A portfolio manager may be responsible for accounts that have different advisory fee schedules, which may create the incentive for the portfolio manager to favor one account over another in terms of access to investment opportunities. A portfolio manager may also manage accounts whose investment objectives and policies differ from those of the Small Cap, Small Cap Value and Tax-Managed Small/Mid Cap Funds, which may cause the portfolio manager to effect trading in one account that may have an adverse effect on the value of the holdings within another account, including the Small Cap, Small Cap Value and Tax-Managed Small/Mid Cap Funds. To address and manage these potential conflicts of interest, SCM adopted compliance policies and procedures to allocate investment opportunities and to ensure that each of their clients is treated on a fair and equitable basis. Such policies and procedures include, but are not limited to, trade allocation and trade aggregation policies, portfolio manager assignment practices and oversight by investment management and the Compliance team.

SSGA FM

Compensation. SIMC pays SSGA FM a fee based on the assets under management of the Large Cap Index, S&P 500 Index and Dynamic Asset Allocation Funds as set forth in the respective investment sub-advisory agreements between SSGA FM and SIMC. SSGA FM pays its investment professionals out of its total revenues and other resources, including the sub-advisory fees earned with respect to the Large Cap Index, S&P 500 Index and Dynamic Asset Allocation Funds. The following information relates to the period ended September 30, 2020.

SSGA FM's culture is complemented and reinforced by a total rewards strategy that is based on a pay for performance philosophy which seeks to offer a competitive pay mix of base salary, benefits, cash incentives and deferred compensation.

Salary is based on a number of factors, including external benchmarking data and market trends, State Street performance, SSGA FM performance, and individual overall performance. SSGA FM's Global Human Resources department regularly participates in compensation surveys in order to provide SSGA FM with market-based compensation information that helps support individual pay decisions.

Additionally, subject to State Street and SSGA FM business results, State Street allocates an incentive pool to SSGA FM to reward its employees. The size of the incentive pool for most business units is based on the firm's overall profitability and other factors, including performance against risk-related goals. For most SSGA FM investment teams, SSGA FM recognizes and rewards performance by linking annual incentive decisions for investment teams to the firm's or business unit's profitability and business unit investment performance over a multi-year period.

Incentive pool funding for most active investment teams is driven in part by the post-tax investment performance of fund(s) managed by the team versus the return levels of the benchmark index(es) of the fund(s) on a one-, three- and, in some cases, five-year basis. For most active investment teams, a material portion of incentive compensation for senior staff is deferred over a four-year period into the SSGA Long-Term Incentive ("SSGA LTI") program. For these teams, The SSGA LTI program indexes the performance of

these deferred awards against the post-tax investment performance of fund(s) managed by the team. This is intended to align the investment team's compensation with client interests, both through annual incentive compensation awards and through the long-term value of deferred awards in the SSGA LTI program.

For the passive equity investment team, incentive pool funding is driven in part by the post-tax 1- and 3-year tracking error of the funds managed by the team against the benchmark indexes of the funds.

The discretionary allocation of the incentive pool to the business units within SSGA FM is influenced by market-based compensation data, as well as the overall performance of each business unit. Individual compensation decisions are made by the employee's manager, in conjunction with the senior management of the employee's business unit. These decisions are based on the overall performance of the employee and, as mentioned above, on the performance of the firm and business unit. Depending on the job level, a portion of the annual incentive may be awarded in deferred compensation, which may include cash and/or Deferred Stock Awards (State Street stock), which typically vest over a four-year period. This helps to retain staff and further aligns SSGA FM employees' interests with SSGA FM clients' and shareholders' long-term interests.

SSGA FM recognizes and rewards outstanding performance by:

- Promoting employee ownership to connect employees directly to the company's success.
- Using rewards to reinforce mission, vision, values and business strategy.
- Seeking to recognize and preserve the firm's unique culture and team orientation.
- Providing all employees the opportunity to share in the success of SSGA FM.

Ownership of Fund Shares. As of September 30, 2020, SSGA FM's portfolio managers did not beneficially own any shares of the Large Cap Index, S&P 500 Index or Dynamic Asset Allocation Funds.

Other Accounts. As of September 30, 2020, in addition to the Large Cap Index, S&P 500 Index and Dynamic Asset Allocation Funds, SSGA FM's 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 billions)	Number of Accounts	Total Assets (in billions)	Number of Accounts	Total Assets (in billions)
Michael Feehily, CFA**	136	\$620.87	388	\$634.61	388	\$420.44
Mark Krivitsky**	136	\$620.87	388	\$634.61	388	\$420.44
Karl Schneider, CAIA**	136	\$620.87	388	\$634.61	388	\$420.44
Tyhesha Harrington	29	\$ 14.26	155	\$ 128.5	257	\$123.01
	0	\$ 0	0	\$ 0	4*	\$ 0.21
Timothy Furbush, CFA	29	\$ 14.26	155	\$ 128.5	257	\$123.01
	0	\$ 0	0	\$ 0	4*	\$ 0.21
Charles McGinn	29	\$ 14.26	155	\$ 128.5	257	\$123.01
	0	\$ 0	0	\$ 0	4*	\$ 0.21

* These accounts, which are a subset of the accounts in the preceding row, are subject to a performance-based advisory fee.

** None of these accounts are subject to a performance-based advisory fee.

Conflicts of Interest. A portfolio manager that has responsibility for managing more than one account may be subject to potential conflicts of interest because he or she is responsible for other accounts in addition to the Funds. Those conflicts could include preferential treatment of one account over others in terms of: (a) the portfolio manager's execution of different investment strategies for various accounts; or (b) the allocation of resources or of investment opportunities.

Portfolio managers may manage numerous accounts for multiple clients. These accounts may include registered investment companies, other types of pooled accounts (e.g., collective investment funds), and separate accounts (i.e., accounts managed on behalf of individuals or public or private institutions). Portfolio managers make investment decisions for each account based on the investment objectives and policies and other relevant investment considerations applicable to that portfolio. A potential conflict of interest may arise as a result of the portfolio managers' responsibility for multiple accounts with similar investment guidelines. Under these circumstances, a potential investment may be suitable for more than one of the portfolio managers' accounts, but the quantity of the investment available for purchase is less than the aggregate amount the accounts would ideally devote to the opportunity. Similar conflicts may arise when multiple accounts seek to dispose of the same investment. The portfolio managers may also manage accounts whose objectives and policies differ from that of the Large Cap Index, S&P 500 Index and Dynamic Asset Allocation Funds. These differences may be such that under certain circumstances, trading activity appropriate for one account managed by the portfolio manager may have adverse consequences for another account managed by the portfolio manager. For example, an account may sell a significant position in a security, which could cause the market price of that security to decrease, while a Fund maintained its position in that security.

A potential conflict may arise when the portfolio managers are responsible for accounts that have different advisory fees—the difference in fees could create an incentive for the portfolio manager to favor one account over another, for example, in terms of access to investment opportunities. Another potential conflict may arise when the portfolio manager has an investment in one or more accounts that participate in transactions with other accounts. His or her investment(s) may create an incentive for the portfolio manager to favor one account over another. SSGA FM has adopted policies and procedures reasonably designed to address these potential material conflicts. For instance, portfolio managers are normally responsible for all accounts within a certain investment discipline, and do not, absent special circumstances, differentiate among the various accounts when allocating resources. Additionally, SSGA FM and its advisory affiliates have processes and procedures for allocating investment opportunities among portfolios that are designed to provide a fair and equitable allocation.

T. Rowe Price

Compensation. SIMC pays T. Rowe Price a fee based on the assets under management of the High Yield Bond Fund as set forth in an investment sub-advisory agreement between T. Rowe Price and SIMC. T. Rowe Price pays its investment professionals out of its total revenues and other resources, including the sub-advisory fees earned with respect to the High Yield Bond Fund. The following information relates to the period ended September 30, 2020.

Portfolio manager compensation consists primarily of a base salary, a cash bonus, and an equity incentive that usually comes in the form of restricted stock grants. Compensation is variable and is determined based on the following factors.

Investment performance over 1-, 3-, 5-, and 10-year periods is the most important input. The weightings for these time periods are generally balanced and are applied consistently across similar strategies. T. Rowe Price (and T. Rowe Price Hong Kong, T. Rowe Price Singapore, T. Rowe Price Japan, and T. Rowe Price International, as appropriate) evaluates performance in absolute, relative, and risk-adjusted terms. Relative performance and risk-adjusted performance are typically determined with reference to the broad-based index (e.g., S&P 500 Index) and the Lipper average or index (e.g., Large-Cap Growth Index) set forth in the total returns table in the fund's prospectus, although other benchmarks may be used as well. Investment results are also measured against comparably managed funds of competitive investment management firms. The selection of comparable funds is approved by the applicable investment steering committee and is the same as the selection presented to the directors of the Price Funds in their regular review of fund performance. Performance is primarily measured on a pretax basis, although tax efficiency is considered.

Compensation is viewed with a long-term time horizon. The more consistent a manager's performance over time, the higher the compensation opportunity. The increase or decrease in a fund's assets due to the purchase or sale of fund shares is not considered a material factor. In reviewing relative performance for fixed income funds, a fund's expense ratio is usually taken into account. Contribution to T. Rowe Price's overall investment process is an important consideration as well. Leveraging ideas and investment insights across the global investment platform; working effectively with and mentoring others; and other contributions to our clients, the firm, or our culture are important components of T. Rowe Price's long-term success and are generally taken into consideration.

All employees of T. Rowe Price, including portfolio managers, participate in a 401(k) plan sponsored by T. Rowe Price Group. In addition, all employees are eligible to purchase T. Rowe Price common stock through an employee stock purchase plan that features a limited corporate matching contribution. Eligibility for and participation in these plans is on the same basis for all employees. Finally, all vice presidents of T. Rowe Price Group, including all portfolio managers, receive supplemental medical/hospital reimbursement benefits and are eligible to participate in a supplemental savings plan sponsored by T. Rowe Price Group.

This compensation structure is used when evaluating the performance of all portfolios managed by the portfolio manager.

Ownership of Fund Shares. As of September 30, 2020, T. Rowe Price's portfolio manager did not beneficially own any shares of the High Yield Bond Fund.

Other Accounts. As of September 30, 2020, in addition to the High Yield Bond Fund, T. Rowe Price's portfolio manager was responsible for the day-to-day management of certain other accounts, as follows:

<u>Portfolio Manager</u>	<u>Registered Investment Companies</u>		<u>Other Pooled Investment Vehicles</u>		<u>Other Accounts</u>	
	<u>Number of Accounts</u>	<u>Total Assets (in millions)</u>	<u>Number of Accounts</u>	<u>Total Assets (in millions)</u>	<u>Number of Accounts</u>	<u>Total Assets (in millions)</u>
Kevin Loomer, CFA	3	\$1,253	3	\$361	0	\$0

None of the accounts above are subject to a performance-based advisory fee.

Conflicts of Interest. Portfolio managers at T. Rowe Price and its affiliates may manage multiple accounts. These accounts may include, among others, mutual funds, separate accounts (assets managed on behalf of institutions such as pension funds, colleges and universities, and foundations), offshore funds, and common trust funds. Portfolio managers make investment decisions for each portfolio based on the investment objectives, policies, practices, and other relevant investment considerations that the managers believe are applicable to that portfolio. Consequently, portfolio managers may purchase (or sell) securities for one portfolio and not another portfolio. T. Rowe Price and its affiliates have adopted brokerage and trade allocation policies and procedures that they believe are reasonably designed to address any potential conflicts associated with managing multiple accounts for multiple clients.

The T. Rowe Price funds may, from time to time, own shares of Morningstar, Inc. Morningstar is a provider of investment research to individual and institutional investors, and publishes ratings on mutual funds, including the T. Rowe Price funds. T. Rowe Price manages the Morningstar retirement plan and acts as subadvisor to two mutual funds offered by Morningstar. In addition, T. Rowe Price and its affiliates pay Morningstar for a variety of products and services. In addition, Morningstar may provide investment consulting and investment management services to clients of T. Rowe Price or its affiliates.

Since the T. Rowe Price funds and other accounts have different investment objectives or strategies, potential conflicts of interest may arise in executing investment decisions or trades among client accounts. For example, if T. Rowe Price purchases a security for one account and sells the same security short for another account, such a trading pattern could disadvantage either the account that is long or short. It is possible that short sale activity could adversely affect the market value of long positions in one or more T. Rowe Price funds and other accounts (and vice versa) and create potential trading conflicts, such as when long and short positions are being executed at the same time. To mitigate these potential conflicts of

interest, T. Rowe Price has implemented policies and procedures requiring trading and investment decisions to be made in accordance with T. Rowe Price's fiduciary duties to all accounts, including the T. Rowe Price funds. Pursuant to these policies, portfolio managers are generally prohibited from managing multiple strategies where they hold the same security long in one strategy and short in another, except in certain circumstances, including where an investment oversight committee has specifically reviewed and approved the holdings or strategy. Additionally, T. Rowe Price has implemented policies and procedures that it believes are reasonably designed to ensure the fair and equitable allocation of trades, both long and short, to minimize the impact of trading activity across client accounts. T. Rowe Price monitors short sales to determine whether its procedures are working as intended and that such short sale activity is not materially impacting our trade executions and long positions for other clients.

WellsCap

Compensation. SIMC pays WellsCap a fee based on the assets under management of the U.S. Managed Volatility, Global Managed Volatility, Tax-Managed Managed Volatility, Tax-Managed International Managed Volatility and Core Fixed Income Funds as set forth in an investment sub-advisory agreement between WellsCap and SIMC. WellsCap pays its investment professionals out of its total revenues and other resources, including the sub-advisory fees earned with respect to the U.S. Managed Volatility, Global Managed Volatility, Tax-Managed Managed Volatility, Tax-Managed International Managed Volatility and Core Fixed Income Funds. The following information relates to the period ended September 30, 2020.

The compensation structure for WellsCap's Portfolio Managers includes a competitive fixed base salary plus variable incentives, payable annually and over a longer term period. WellsCap participates in third party investment management compensation surveys for market-based compensation information to help support individual pay decisions. In addition to surveys, WellsCap also considers prior professional experience, tenure, seniority and a Portfolio Manager's team size, scope and assets under management when determining his/her fixed base salary. In addition, Portfolio Managers, who meet the eligibility requirements, may participate in Wells Fargo's 401(k) plan that features a limited matching contribution. Eligibility for and participation in this plan is on the same basis for all employees.

WellsCap's investment incentive program plays an important role in aligning the interests of its portfolio managers, investment team members, clients and shareholders. Incentive awards for portfolio managers are determined based on a review of relative investment and business/team performance. Investment performance is generally evaluated for 1, 3, and 5 year performance results, with a predominant weighting on the 3- and 5- year time periods, versus the relevant benchmarks and/or peer groups consistent with the investment style. In the case of each Fund, the benchmark(s) against which the performance of the Fund's portfolio may be compared for these purposes generally are indicated in the "Average Annual Total Returns" table in the Prospectus. Once determined, incentives are awarded to portfolio managers annually, with a portion awarded as annual cash and a portion awarded as long term incentive. The long term portion of incentives generally carry a pro-rated vesting schedule over a three year period. For many of our portfolio managers, WellsCap further requires a portion of their annual long-term award be allocated directly into each strategy they manage through a deferred compensation vehicle. In addition, our investment team members who are eligible for long term awards also have the opportunity to invest up to 100% of their awards into investment strategies they support (through a deferred compensation vehicle).

Ownership of Fund Shares. As of September 30, 2020, WellsCap's portfolio managers did not beneficially own any shares of the U.S. Managed Volatility, Global Managed Volatility, Tax-Managed Managed Volatility, Tax-Managed International Managed Volatility or Core Fixed Income Funds.

Other Accounts. As of September 30, 2020, in addition to the U.S. Managed Volatility, Global Managed Volatility, Tax-Managed Managed Volatility, Tax-Managed International Managed Volatility and

Core Fixed Income Funds, WellsCap's 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)
Dennis Bein	15	\$ 4,278.71	15	\$7,669.62	17	\$ 4,383.29
	0	\$ 0	3*	\$ 163.55	1*	\$ 26.26
Harindra de Silva, Ph.D.	16	\$ 4,601.88	16	\$7,739.61	21	\$ 4,510.55
	0	\$ 0	3*	\$ 163.55	1*	\$ 26.26
David Krider	6	\$ 2,174.16	9	\$3,322.53	5	\$ 936.20
	0	\$ 0	3*	\$ 163.55	1*	\$ 26.26
Ryan Brown	7	\$ 1,936.12	5	\$4,330.86	13	\$ 3,570.86
Maulik Bhansali, CFA	8	\$19,861.47	5	\$3,006.60	32	\$12,887.29
	0	\$ 0	1*	\$ 36.57	2*	\$ 652.74
Jared Vasquez	8	\$19,861.47	5	\$3,006.60	32	\$12,887.29
	0	\$ 0	1*	\$ 36.57	2*	\$ 652.74

* These accounts, which are a subset of the preceding row, are subject to a performance-based advisory fee.

Conflicts of Interest. WellsCap's Portfolio Managers often provide investment management for separate accounts advised in the same or similar investment style as that provided to mutual funds. While management of multiple accounts could potentially lead to conflicts of interest over various issues such as trade allocation, fee disparities and research acquisition, WellsCap has implemented policies and procedures for the express purpose of ensuring that clients are treated fairly and that potential conflicts of interest are minimized.

The Portfolio Managers face inherent conflicts of interest in their day-to-day management of the Funds and other accounts because the Funds may have different investment objectives, strategies and risk profiles than the other accounts managed by the Portfolio Managers. For instance, to the extent that the Portfolio Managers manage accounts with different investment strategies than the Funds, they may from time to time be inclined to purchase securities, including initial public offerings, for one account but not for a Fund. Additionally, some of the accounts managed by the Portfolio Managers may have different fee structures, including performance fees, which are or have the potential to be higher or lower, in some cases significantly higher or lower, than the fees paid by the Funds. The differences in fee structures may provide an incentive to the Portfolio Managers to allocate more favorable trades to the higher-paying accounts.

To minimize the effects of these inherent conflicts of interest, WellsCap has adopted and implemented policies and procedures, including brokerage and trade allocation policies and procedures, that they believe address the potential conflicts associated with managing portfolios for multiple clients and are designed to ensure that all clients are treated fairly and equitably. Accordingly, security block purchases are allocated to all accounts with similar objectives in a fair and equitable manner. Furthermore, WellsCap has adopted a Code of Ethics under Rule 17j-1 under the 1940 Act and Rule 204A-1 under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940 to address potential conflicts associated with managing the Funds and any personal accounts the Portfolio Managers may maintain.

Western Asset

Compensation. SIMC pays Western Asset a fee based on the assets under management of the Core Fixed Income Fund as set forth in an investment sub-advisory agreement between Western Asset and SIMC. Western Asset pays its investment professionals out of its total revenues and other resources,

including the sub-advisory fees earned with respect to the Core Fixed Income Fund. The following information relates to the period ended September 30, 2020.

At Western Asset, one compensation methodology covers all products and functional areas, including portfolio managers. The firm's philosophy is to reward its employees through total compensation. Total compensation is reflective of the external market value for skills, experience, ability to produce results and the performance of one's group and the firm as a whole.

Discretionary bonuses make up the variable component of total compensation. These are structured to reward sector specialists for contributions to the firm as well as relative performance of their specific portfolios/product and are determined by the professional's job function and performance as measured by a formal review process.

For portfolio managers, the formal review process includes a thorough review of portfolios they were assigned to lead or with which they were otherwise involved and includes not only investment performance, but maintaining a detailed knowledge of client portfolio objectives and guidelines, monitoring of risks and performance for adherence to these parameters, execution of asset allocation consistent with current firm and portfolio strategy, and communication with clients. In reviewing investment performance, one-, three- and five-year annualized returns are measured against appropriate market peer groups and to each fund's benchmark index.

Ownership of Fund Shares. As of September 30, 2020, Western Asset's portfolio managers did not beneficially own any shares of the Core Fixed Income Fund.

Other Accounts. As of September 30, 2020, in addition to the Core Fixed Income Fund, Western Asset's 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)
S. Kenneth Leech	100	\$173,157	226	\$80,090	635	\$225,473
	0	\$ 0	10*	\$ 1,425	25*	\$ 15,191
Mark S. Lindbloom	25	\$ 79,526	19	\$15,623	186	\$ 61,890
	0	\$ 0	0	\$ 0	7*	\$ 4,969
Julien Scholnick, CFA	18	\$ 74,141	15	\$13,163	173	\$ 59,250
	0	\$ 0	0	\$ 0	6*	\$ 4,589
John L. Bellows, Ph.D., CFA	18	\$ 70,151	16	\$13,267	180	\$ 60,800
	0	\$ 0	0	\$ 0	6*	\$ 4,589
Frederick R. Marki, CFA	21	\$ 74,548	20	\$16,219	189	\$ 66,580
	0	\$ 0	0	\$ 0	8*	\$ 6,474

* These accounts, which are a subset of the preceding row, are subject to a performance-based advisory fee.

Conflicts of Interest. Potential conflicts of interest may arise in connection with the management of multiple accounts (including accounts managed in a personal capacity). Western Asset has adopted compliance policies and procedures to address a wide range of potential conflicts of interest that could directly impact the Core Fixed Income Fund. These could include potential conflicts of interest related to the knowledge and timing of the Core Fixed Income Fund's trades, investment opportunities and broker selection. Portfolio managers may be privy to the size, timing and possible market impact of the Core Fixed Income Fund's trades.

It is possible that an investment opportunity may be suitable for both a portfolio and other accounts managed by a portfolio manager, but may not be available in sufficient quantities for both the portfolio and the other accounts to participate fully. Similarly, there may be limited opportunity to sell an investment

held by a portfolio and another account. A conflict may arise where a portfolio manager may have an incentive to treat an account preferentially as compared to a portfolio because the account pays a performance-based fee or the portfolio manager, Western Asset or an affiliate has an interest in the account. Western Asset has adopted procedures for allocation of portfolio transactions and investment opportunities across multiple client accounts on a fair and equitable basis over time. All eligible accounts that can participate in a trade share the same price on a pro-rata allocation basis to ensure that no conflict of interest occurs. Trades are allocated among similarly managed accounts to maintain consistency of portfolio strategy, taking into account cash availability, investment restrictions and guidelines and portfolio composition versus strategy.

With respect to securities transactions, Western Asset determines which broker or dealer to use to execute each order, consistent with its duty to seek best execution of the transaction. However, with respect to certain other accounts (such as pooled investment vehicles that are not registered investment companies and other accounts managed for organizations and individuals), Western Asset may be limited by the client with respect to the selection of brokers or dealers or may be instructed to direct trades through a particular broker or dealer. In these cases, trades for a portfolio in a particular security may be placed separately from, rather than aggregated with, such other accounts. Having separate transactions with respect to a security may temporarily affect the market price of the security or the execution of the transaction, or both, to the possible detriment of a portfolio or the other account(s) involved. Additionally, the management of multiple portfolios and/or other accounts may result in a portfolio manager devoting unequal time and attention to the management of each portfolio and/or other account. Western Asset's team approach to portfolio management and block trading approach works to limit this potential risk.

Western Asset also maintains a gift and entertainment policy to address the potential for a business contact to give gifts or host entertainment events that may influence the business judgment of an employee. Employees are permitted to retain gifts of only a nominal value and are required to make reimbursement for entertainment events above a certain value. All gifts (except those of a de minimus value) and entertainment events that are given or sponsored by a business contact are required to be reported in a gift and entertainment log, which is reviewed on a regular basis for possible issues.

Employees of Western Asset have access to transactions and holdings information regarding client accounts and Western Asset's overall trading activities. This information represents a potential conflict of interest because employees may take advantage of this information as they trade in their personal accounts. Accordingly, Western Asset maintains a Code of Ethics that is compliant with Rule 17j-1 of the 1940 Act and Rule 204A-1 of the Investment Advisers Act of 1940 (the "Advisers Act") to address personal trading. In addition, the Code of Ethics seeks to establish broader principles of good conduct and fiduciary responsibility in all aspects of Western Asset's business. The Code of Ethics is administered by the Legal & Compliance Department and monitored through Western Asset's compliance monitoring program.

Western Asset may also face other potential conflicts of interest with respect to managing client assets, and the description above is not a complete description of every conflict of interest that could be deemed to exist. The firm also maintains a compliance monitoring program and engages independent auditors to conduct a SSAE 16/ISAE 3402 audit on an annual basis. These steps help to ensure that potential conflicts of interest have been addressed.

Western Asset Limited

Compensation. SIMC pays Western Asset Limited a fee based on the assets under management of the Core Fixed Income Fund as set forth in an investment sub-advisory agreement between Western Asset Limited and SIMC. Western Asset Limited pays its investment professionals out of its total revenues and other resources, including the sub-advisory fees earned with respect to the Core Fixed Income Fund. The following information relates to the period ended September 30, 2020.

At Western Asset Limited, one compensation methodology covers all products and functional areas, including portfolio managers. The firm's philosophy is to reward its employees through total compensation.

Total compensation is reflective of the external market value for skills, experience, ability to produce results and the performance of one's group and the firm as a whole.

Discretionary bonuses make up the variable component of total compensation. These are structured to reward sector specialists for contributions to the firm as well as relative performance of their specific portfolios/product and are determined by the professional's job function and performance as measured by a formal review process.

For portfolio managers, the formal review process includes a thorough review of portfolios they were assigned to lead or with which they were otherwise involved and includes not only investment performance, but maintaining a detailed knowledge of client portfolio objectives and guidelines, monitoring of risks and performance for adherence to these parameters, execution of asset allocation consistent with current firm and portfolio strategy and communication with clients. In reviewing investment performance, one-, three- and five-year annualized returns are measured against appropriate market peer groups and to each fund's benchmark index.

Ownership of Fund Shares. As of September 30, 2020, Western Asset Limited's portfolio manager did not beneficially own any shares of the Core Fixed Income Fund.

Other Accounts. As of September 30, 2020, in addition to the Core Fixed Income Fund, Western Asset Limited's portfolio manager was 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)
S. Kenneth Leech	100	\$173,157	226	\$80,090	635	\$225,473
	0	\$ 0	10*	\$ 1,425	25*	\$ 15,191

* These accounts, which are a subset of the preceding row, are subject to a performance-based advisory fee.

Conflicts of Interest. Potential conflicts of interest may arise in connection with the management of multiple accounts (including accounts managed in a personal capacity). Western Asset Limited has adopted compliance policies and procedures to address a wide range of potential conflicts of interest that could directly impact the Core Fixed Income Fund. These could include potential conflicts of interest related to the knowledge and timing of the Core Fixed Income Fund's trades, investment opportunities and broker selection. Portfolio managers may be privy to the size, timing and possible market impact of the Core Fixed Income Fund's trades.

It is possible that an investment opportunity may be suitable for both a portfolio and other accounts managed by a portfolio manager, but may not be available in sufficient quantities for both the portfolio and the other accounts to participate fully. Similarly, there may be limited opportunity to sell an investment held by a portfolio and another account. A conflict may arise where the portfolio manager may have an incentive to treat an account preferentially as compared to a portfolio because the account pays a performance-based fee or the portfolio manager, Western Asset Limited or an affiliate has an interest in the account. Western Asset Limited has adopted procedures for allocation of portfolio transactions and investment opportunities across multiple client accounts on a fair and equitable basis over time. All eligible accounts that can participate in a trade share the same price on a pro-rata allocation basis to ensure that no conflict of interest occurs. Trades are allocated among similarly managed accounts to maintain consistency of portfolio strategy, taking into account cash availability, investment restrictions and guidelines and portfolio composition versus strategy.

With respect to securities transactions, Western Asset Limited determines which broker or dealer to use to execute each order, consistent with its duty to seek best execution of the transaction. However, with respect to certain other accounts (such as pooled investment vehicles that are not registered

investment companies and other accounts managed for organizations and individuals), Western Asset Limited may be limited by the client with respect to the selection of brokers or dealers or may be instructed to direct trades through a particular broker or dealer. In these cases, trades for a portfolio in a particular security may be placed separately from, rather than aggregated with, such other accounts. Having separate transactions with respect to a security may temporarily affect the market price of the security or the execution of the transaction, or both, to the possible detriment of a portfolio or the other account(s) involved. Additionally, the management of multiple portfolios and/or other accounts may result in a portfolio manager devoting unequal time and attention to the management of each portfolio and/or other account. Western Asset Limited's team approach to portfolio management and block trading approach works to limit this potential risk.

Western Asset Limited also maintains a gift and entertainment policy to address the potential for a business contact to give gifts or host entertainment events that may influence the business judgment of an employee. Employees are permitted to retain gifts of only a nominal value and are required to make reimbursement for entertainment events above a certain value. All gifts (except those of a de minimus value) and entertainment events that are given or sponsored by a business contact are required to be reported in a gift and entertainment log, which is reviewed on a regular basis for possible issues.

Employees of Western Asset Limited have access to transactions and holdings information regarding client accounts and Western Asset Limited's overall trading activities. This information represents a potential conflict of interest because employees may take advantage of this information as they trade in their personal accounts. Accordingly, Western Asset Limited maintains a Code of Ethics that is compliant with Rule 17j-1 of the 1940 Act and Rule 204A-1 of the Advisers Act to address personal trading. In addition, the Code of Ethics seeks to establish broader principles of good conduct and fiduciary responsibility in all aspects of Western Asset Limited's business. The Code of Ethics is administered by the Legal & Compliance Department and monitored through Western Asset Limited's compliance monitoring program.

Western Asset Limited may also face other potential conflicts of interest with respect to managing client assets, and the description above is not a complete description of every conflict of interest that could be deemed to exist. The firm also maintains a compliance monitoring program and engages independent auditors to conduct a SSAE 16/ISAE 3402 audit on an annual basis. These steps help to ensure that potential conflicts of interest have been addressed.

DISTRIBUTION AND SHAREHOLDER 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 address at One Freedom Valley Drive, Oaks, Pennsylvania 19456.

Distribution Agreement, Shareholder Service and Administrative Service Plans. The Distributor serves as each Fund's distributor pursuant to a distribution agreement (the "Distribution Agreement") with the Trust.

For the fiscal year ended September 30, 2020, the Funds did not incur any 12b-1 expenses.

Pursuant to a Shareholder Service Plan (the "Shareholder Service Plan"), various classes of 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 each of the Class F and I Shares of the Fund, which is calculated daily and payable monthly.

The service fees payable under the Shareholder 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 Fund shares of the applicable Funds. Shareholder services under the Shareholder Service Plan may include: (i) maintaining accounts relating to clients; (ii) arranging for bank wires; (iii) responding to client inquiries relating to the services performed by service providers; (iv) responding to inquiries from clients concerning

their investment in shares; (v) assisting clients in changing dividend options, account designations and addresses; (vi) providing information periodically to clients showing their position in Fund shares; (vii) forwarding shareholder communications from the Funds such as proxies, shareholder reports, annual reports, and dividend distribution and tax notices to clients; (viii) processing purchase, exchange and redemption requests from clients and placing orders with the Funds or their service providers; (ix) providing sub-accounting with respect to Fund shares beneficially owned by clients; (x) processing dividend payments from the Funds on behalf of clients; and (xi) providing such other similar services as a Fund may reasonably request to the extent the service provider is permitted to do so under applicable statutes, rules and regulations.

Pursuant to an 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 the Class I Shares of the applicable Funds, 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 Fund shares; (iii) forwarding shareholder communications to clients (such as proxies, shareholder reports, annual and semi-annual financial statements and dividend, distribution and tax notices); (iv) processing purchase, exchange and redemption orders; (v) processing dividend payments 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.

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 Advisor 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 also may 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 employer 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 their 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, 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 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 its past profits or other available resources.

Although the Funds may use broker-dealers that sell Fund shares to effect transactions for the Funds' portfolios, the Funds, SIMC and the Sub-Advisers 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 sales of Fund shares.

SECURITIES LENDING ACTIVITY

The table below sets forth the gross income received by certain Funds from securities lending activities during the fiscal year ended September 30, 2020. The table also shows the fees and/or other compensation paid by the applicable Funds, any other fees or payments incurred by each Fund resulting from lending securities providers, and the net income earned by the Funds for securities lending activities.

	Large Cap Fund	Large Cap Value Fund	Large Cap Growth Fund	Large Cap Index Fund	Tax-Managed Large Cap Fund	S&P 500 Index Fund	Small Cap Fund
Gross Income from securities lending activities (including income from cash collateral reinvestment) . . .	\$569,616.16	\$196,049.54	\$183,923.93	\$17,492.52	\$1,140,672.29	\$25,710.18	\$435,520.59
<i>Fees and/or compensation for securities lending activities and related services</i>							
Fees paid to securities lending agent from a revenue split	\$ 26,858.95	\$ 12,308.87	\$ 5,905.60	\$ 1,355.76	\$ 77,274.69	\$ 806.30	\$ 24,235.89
Fees paid for any cash collateral management service (including fees deducted from a pooled cash collateral reinvestment vehicle) that are not included in the revenue split	\$ 16,515.82	\$ 3,721.46	\$ 11,035.85	\$ 328.05	\$ 28,030.40	\$ 2,218.88	\$ 10,584.44

	Large Cap Fund	Large Cap Value Fund	Large Cap Growth Fund	Large Cap Index Fund	Tax-Managed Large Cap Fund	S&P 500 Index Fund	Small Cap Fund
Administrative fees not included in revenue split	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
Indemnification fee not included in revenue split	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
Rebate (paid to borrower)	\$240,738.52	\$ 54,868.57	\$ 76,116.40	\$ 2,776.14	\$ 275,705.08	\$10,390.23	\$153,958.52
Other fees not included in revenue split	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
Aggregate fees/ compensation for securities lending activities	\$284,113.29	\$ 70,898.90	\$ 93,057.84	\$ 4,459.95	\$ 381,010.17	\$13,415.40	\$188,778.85
Net Income from securities lending activities	\$285,502.87	\$125,150.64	\$ 90,866.08	\$13,032.57	\$ 759,662.12	\$12,294.78	\$246,741.74
	Small Cap Value Fund	Small Cap Growth Fund	Tax-Managed Small/Mid Cap Fund	Mid-Cap Fund	Real Estate Fund	Core Fixed Income Fund	
Gross Income from securities lending activities (including income from cash collateral reinvestment)	\$168,776.70	\$513,042.21	\$784,760.18	\$8,222.17	\$3,054.54	\$1,571,108.98	
<i>Fees and/or compensation for securities lending activities and related services</i>							
Fees paid to securities lending agent from a revenue split . .	\$ 11,023.74	\$ 33,060.66	\$ 17,532.00	\$ 708.83	\$ 31.08	\$ 14,509.00	
Fees paid for any cash collateral management service (including fees deducted from a pooled cash collateral reinvestment vehicle) that are not included in the revenue split	\$ 4,165.33	\$ 8,908.45	\$ 23,573.34	\$ 40.33	\$ 85.54	\$ 53,379.57	
Administrative fees not included in revenue split . . .	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
Indemnification fee not included in revenue split . . .	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
Rebate (paid to borrower)	\$ 42,936.14	\$150,061.29	\$539,674.27	\$ 996.24	\$2,506.66	\$1,266,123.10	
Other fees not included in revenue split	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
Aggregate fees/ compensation for securities lending activities	\$ 58,125.21	\$192,030.40	\$580,779.62	\$1,745.39	\$2,623.28	\$1,334,011.67	
Net Income from securities lending activities	\$110,651.49	\$321,011.80	\$203,980.56	\$6,476.77	\$ 431.27	\$ 237,097.31	

	Tax-Managed International Managed Volatility Fund	Global Managed Volatility Fund	Tax Managed Volatility Fund	U.S Managed Volatility Fund
Gross Income from securities lending activities (including income from cash collateral reinvestment)	\$35,952.68	\$92,078.18	\$1,463.08	\$61,305.93
<i>Fees and/or compensation for securities lending activities and related services</i>				
Fees paid to securities lending agent from a revenue split	\$ 3,294.28	\$ 8,233.69	\$ 65.65	\$ 5,592.75
Fees paid for any cash collateral management service (including fees deducted from a pooled cash collateral reinvestment vehicle) that are not included in the revenue split	\$ 968.24	\$ 1,608.53	\$ 204.98	\$ 1,333.72
Administrative fees not included in revenue split	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
Indemnification fee not included in revenue split	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
Rebate (paid to borrower)	\$ 186.05	\$ 423.39	\$ 10.23	\$ 20.47
Other fees not included in revenue split	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
Aggregate fees/compensation for securities lending activities	\$ 4,448.57	\$10,265.61	\$ 280.85	\$ 6,946.94
Net Income from securities lending activities	\$31,504.11	\$81,812.57	\$1,182.23	\$54,358.99

Securities Finance Trust Company (eSecLending) acts as securities lending agent for certain Funds. In addition, the Funds have the ability to conduct securities lending activities with Goldman Sachs Bank USA, d/b/a Goldman Sachs Agency Lending (Goldman Sachs) as securities lending agent.

The services provided by eSecLending include conducting an auction process to determine optimal lending execution strategy for each portfolio or market (exclusive or discretionary); exclusive lending; discretionary lending; the coordination of cash collateral management with the Adviser; full administration and operational support of all lending activities and coordination with the Funds’ custodians; monitoring of program risk exposures; complete reporting of daily loan activity and exposure; compliance monitoring of all loan activity to satisfy the Funds guidelines and parameters; reporting of income accruals and distribution of income to Funds; tracking and reporting on “Qualified Dividend Income” (QDI) customized to Funds’ requirements; and assisting the Funds to satisfy regulatory reporting requirements.

During the most recent fiscal year, the High Yield Bond Fund, Conservative Income Fund, Tax-Free Conservative Income Fund, Real Return Fund, Dynamic Asset Allocation Fund and Multi-Strategy Alternative 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, thus, 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 investment performance of the Funds and, along with the Board, is responsible for the oversight of the Funds’ Sub-Advisers, which, in turn, are 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. Additionally, each Sub-Adviser 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 a 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 Sub-Advisers 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, and the various Sub-Advisory Agreements between SIMC and the Sub-Advisers with respect to the Funds, the Board annually meets with SIMC and, at least every other year, meets with the Sub-Advisers to review such services. Among other things, the Board regularly considers the Sub-Advisers' 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, Adviser and Sub-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 Sub-Advisers, 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, the Sub-Advisers 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. Neshor, 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 each 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, and 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 Trustees¹ (since 1989)—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. Neshor 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. 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. 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

¹ Messrs. Neshor 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.

Income Trust, SEI Tax Exempt Trust, SEI Institutional International Trust, SEI Institutional Investments Trust, SEI Asset Allocation Trust, Adviser Managed Trust, New Covenant Funds and SEI Catholic Values Trust.

WILLIAM M. DORAN (Born: 1940)—Trustee¹ (since 1986)—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 The Advisors’ Inner Circle Fund III, Gallery Trust, Schroder Series Trust, Schroder Global Series Trust, SEI Daily Income Trust, SEI Tax Exempt Trust, SEI Institutional International Trust, SEI Institutional Investments Trust, SEI Asset Allocation Trust, Adviser Managed Trust, New Covenant Funds and SEI Catholic Values Trust.

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 International Trust, SEI Institutional Investments Trust, SEI Asset Allocation 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 International Trust, SEI Institutional Investments Trust, SEI Asset Allocation 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 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 International Trust, SEI Institutional Investments Trust, SEI Asset Allocation 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

¹ Messrs. Neshor 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.

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 International Trust, SEI Institutional Investments Trust, SEI Asset Allocation 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 International Trust, SEI Institutional Investments Trust, SEI Asset Allocation 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. Trustee of SEI Insurance Products Trust from 2016 to 2020. Employee of Prudential from 1983 to 1997. Member of the Ernst & Young LLP Retirement Investment Committee from 2009 to 2015. Trustee/Director of SEI Structured Credit Fund, LP, SEI Daily Income Trust, SEI Tax Exempt Trust, SEI Institutional International Trust, SEI Institutional Investments Trust, SEI Asset Allocation 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 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 International Trust, SEI Institutional Investments Trust, SEI Asset Allocation 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 Tax Exempt Trust, SEI Daily Income Trust, SEI Institutional International Trust, SEI Asset Allocation 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. Neshor 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 various SEI Trusts since 1989.

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 various SEI Trusts since 1982.

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 various SEI Trusts 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 various SEI Trusts 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 various SEI Trusts 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 various SEI Trusts 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 various SEI Trusts 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 the Board or any Trustee as having 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 of the Trust. 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 auditor and whether to terminate this relationship; (ii) reviewing the independent auditor's 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 auditor to the Trust and certain other affiliated entities; (iv) serving as a channel of communication between the independent auditor and the Trustees; (v) reviewing the results of each external audit, including any qualifications in the independent auditor's opinion, any related management letter, management's responses to recommendations made by the independent auditor in connection with the audit, reports submitted to the Audit Committee by the internal auditing department of the Trust's 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 auditor that arose in connection with the preparation of those financial statements; (vii) considering, in consultation with the independent auditor and the Trust's senior internal accounting executive, if any, the independent auditor's report on the adequacy of the Trust's internal financial controls; (viii) reviewing, in consultation with the Trust's independent auditor, 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 met thirty-two (32) times 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 of the Trust. 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" (as that term is defined under the 1940 Act) 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 applicable Trust's offices. 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 three (3) 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 described below) 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. Neshner	\$10,001-\$50,000	Over \$100,000
Mr. Doran	None	Over \$100,000
Independent		
Mr. Sullivan	None	Over \$100,000
Ms. Lesavoy	\$50,001-\$100,000	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 ¹	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.

¹ Ms. Reynolds became a Trustee for the Trust effective December 4, 2019.

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. Neshner	\$ 0	\$0	\$0	\$ 0
Mr. Doran	\$ 0	\$0	\$0	\$ 0
Independent				
Mr. Sullivan	\$74,277	\$0	\$0	\$287,500
Ms. Lesavoy	\$80,737	\$0	\$0	\$312,500
Mr. Williams	\$83,321	\$0	\$0	\$322,500
Mr. Johnson	\$74,277	\$0	\$0	\$287,500
Mr. Harris	\$74,277	\$0	\$0	\$287,500
Ms. Cote	\$80,737	\$0	\$0	\$312,500
Mr. Taylor	\$74,277	\$0	\$0	\$287,500
Ms. Reynolds ¹	\$55,943	\$0	\$0	\$214,500

* 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.

¹ Ms. Reynolds became a Trustee for the Trust effective December 4, 2019.

Trust Officers. Set forth below are the names, dates of birth, position with the Trust, length of term of office, and the principal occupations for at least 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 to which SEI or its affiliates act 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 (since 2002)—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.

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

RUSSELL EMERY (Born: 1962)—Chief Compliance Officer (since 2006)—Chief Compliance Officer of SEI Daily Income Trust, SEI Tax Exempt Trust, SEI Institutional International Trust, SEI Institutional Investments Trust, SEI Asset Allocation 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 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 and Schroder Global Series Trust since 2017. Chief Compliance Officer of Winton Diversified Opportunities Fund (closed-end investment company) from 2014 to 2018.

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 have delegated proxy voting responsibilities to SIMC, subject to the Board's general oversight. In delegating proxy voting responsibilities, each Fund has directed that proxies be voted consistent with a 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 (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 12-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

Shares of a Fund may be purchased in exchange for securities included in the Fund subject to the Administrator’s determination that the securities are acceptable. Securities accepted in an exchange will be valued at the market value. All accrued interest and subscription of other rights which are reflected in the market price of accepted securities at the time of valuation become the property of the Trust and must be delivered by the shareholder to the Trust upon receipt from the issuer. A shareholder may recognize a gain or a loss for federal income tax purposes in making the exchange.

The Administrator will not accept securities for a Fund unless: (1) such securities are appropriate for the Fund at the time of the exchange; (2) such securities are acquired for investment and not for resale; (3) the shareholder represents and agrees that all securities offered to the Trust for the Fund are not subject to any restrictions upon their sale by the Fund under the 1933 Act, or otherwise; (4) such securities are traded on the American Stock Exchange, the New York Stock Exchange (“NYSE”) or on NASDAQ in an unrelated transaction with a quoted sales price on the same day the exchange valuation is made or, if not listed on such exchanges or on NASDAQ, have prices available from an independent pricing service approved by the Board; and (5) the securities may be acquired under the investment restrictions applicable to the Fund.

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 NYSE 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 NYSE, the Administrator, the advisers, the Distributor and/or the custodian are not 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.

It is currently the Trust’s policy to pay for 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 securities held by a Fund in lieu of cash. Shareholders may incur brokerage charges in connection with the sale of such securities. However, a shareholder will at all times be entitled to aggregate cash redemptions from a Fund of the Trust during any 90-day period of up to the lesser of \$250,000 or 1% of the Trust’s net assets in cash.

A gain or loss for federal income tax purposes would be realized by a shareholder subject to taxation upon an in-kind redemption depending upon the shareholder’s basis in the shares of the Fund redeemed.

Fund securities may be traded on foreign markets on days other than a Business Day or the net asset value of a Fund may be computed on days when such foreign markets are closed. In addition, foreign markets may close at times other than 4:00 p.m. Eastern Time. As a consequence, the net asset value of a share of a Fund may not reflect all events that may affect the value of the Fund’s foreign securities unless the adviser determines that such events materially affect net asset value in which case net asset value will be determined by consideration of other factors.

Certain shareholders in one or more of the Funds may obtain asset allocation services from SIMC and other financial intermediaries with respect to their investments in such Funds. If a sufficient amount of a Fund's assets are subject to such asset allocation services, the Fund may incur higher transaction costs and a higher portfolio turnover rate than would otherwise be anticipated as a result of redemptions and purchases of Fund shares pursuant to such services. Further, to the extent that SIMC is providing asset allocation services and providing investment advice to the Funds, it may face conflicts of interest in fulfilling its responsibilities because of the possible differences between the interests of its asset allocation clients and the interest of the Funds.

Use of Third-Party Independent Pricing Agents. The 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 the valuation of a Fund's net assets or involve a material departure in pricing methodology from that of the Fund's existing pricing agent or pricing methodology, Board approval may be obtained at the next regularly scheduled Board meeting.

TAXES

The following is only a summary of certain additional U.S. federal income tax considerations generally affecting the Funds and their shareholders that is intended to supplement the discussion contained in the Funds' prospectus. No attempt is made to present a detailed explanation of the tax treatment of the Funds or their shareholders, and the discussion here and in the Funds' prospectus 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. 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 a 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.

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. Thus, 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 the Funds are currently eligible for the reduced maximum tax rate to individuals of 20% (lower rates apply to individuals in lower tax brackets) to the extent that the Funds receive qualified dividend income on the securities they hold and the Funds report 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. Certain Funds' investment strategies may limit their ability to make distributions eligible for the reduced tax rates applicable to qualified dividend income.

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 currently set at a 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.

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. Certain Funds' investment strategies will significantly limit their ability to distribute dividends eligible for the dividends-received deduction for corporations.

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 taxable income and capital gains realized during a taxable year, 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. This is known as "buying a dividend" and should be avoided by taxable investors.

The Funds (or their administrative agents) 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 or disallowed to the extent of the exempt interest dividend. 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 the Funds' ability to qualify as RICs, 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.

Certain derivative investment by the Funds, such as ETPs and OTC derivatives may not produce qualifying income for purposes of the "Qualifying Income Test" described above, which must be met in order for a Fund to maintain its status as a RIC under the Code. In addition, the determination of the value and the identity of the issuer of such derivative investments are often unclear for purposes of the "Asset Test" described above. The Funds intend to carefully monitor such investments to ensure that any non-qualifying income does not exceed permissible limits and to ensure that they are adequately diversified under the Asset Test. The Funds, however, may not be able to accurately predict the non-qualifying income from these investments and there are no assurances that the IRS will agree with the Funds' determination of the "Asset Test" with respect to such derivatives.

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

Certain of the Dynamic Asset Allocation Fund's and the Multi-Strategy Alternative Fund's investments, such as commodity futures contracts, other commodity-related derivative instruments and commodities, when made directly, may not produce qualifying income to the Fund. To the extent the Dynamic Asset Allocation Fund or the Multi-Strategy Alternative Fund invest in such investments directly, the 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, Treasury Receipts, 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, in general, derives less than 90% of its income from the qualifying income 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.

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.

"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 "qualified publicly traded partnership" as defined for the purpose of the immediately preceding paragraphs. This deduction, if allowed in full, equates to a maximum effective tax rate of 29.6% (37% top rate applied to income after 20% deduction). The Code does not contain a provision permitting a RIC, such as a Fund, 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 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 the regular 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 the Fund and which the Fund properly reports as "section 199A dividends," are treated as "qualified REIT dividends" in the hands of non-corporate shareholders. A section 199A dividend is treated as a qualified REIT dividend only if the shareholder receiving such dividend holds the dividend-paying RIC shares for at least 46 days of the 91-day period beginning 45 days before the shares become ex-dividend, and is not under an obligation to make related payments with respect to a position in substantially similar or related property. A Fund is permitted to report such part of its dividends as section 199A dividends as are eligible, but is not required to do so.

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 may 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 arising from a QEF election will be "qualifying income" under the Qualifying Income Test (as described above) even if not distributed to the Fund, if the Fund derives such income from its 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.

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 (including an ETF which is taxable as a RIC) will not be passed through to you unless the Fund qualifies as a "qualified fund-of-funds" under the Code. If a 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 pensions plans, individual retirement accounts, 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 Fund’s generally serve to block UBTI from being realized by their tax-exempt shareholders. However, notwithstanding the foregoing, a 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 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. 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. This 30% withholding tax generally will not apply to exempt-interest dividends, distributions of the excess of net long-term capital gains over net short-term capital losses, or to redemption proceeds. A Fund may also, 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.

Tax-Free Conservative Income Fund. The following paragraphs only apply to the Tax-Free Conservative Income Fund. Shares of the Tax-Free Conservative Income Fund may not be suitable for tax-exempt shareholders since such shareholders generally would not benefit from the tax-exempt status of distributions from the Fund. Tax-exempt shareholders should contact their tax advisors and financial planners regarding the tax consequences to them of an investment in the Fund.

If at least 50% of the value of the Fund's total assets at the close of each quarter of its taxable years consists of debt obligations that generate interest exempt from U.S. federal income tax, then the Fund may qualify to pass through to its shareholders the tax-exempt character of its income from such debt obligations by paying tax-exempt interest dividends. The Fund intends to qualify and to provide shareholders with income exempt from U.S. federal income tax in the form of exempt-interest dividends. "Tax exempt-interest dividends" are dividends (other than capital gain dividends) paid by a RIC that are properly reported as such in a written statement furnished to shareholders.

The Fund will report to its shareholders the portion of the distributions for the taxable year that constitutes tax-exempt interest dividends. The reported portion generally cannot exceed the excess of the amount of interest excludable from gross income under the Code received by the Fund during the taxable year over any amounts disallowed with respect to deductions for interest expense incurred to purchase or carry tax-exempt obligations. Similarly, interest on indebtedness incurred to purchase or carry shares of the Fund by shareholders will not be deductible to the extent that the Fund's distributions are exempt from the U.S. federal income tax. In addition, an investment in the Fund may result in liability for U.S. federal alternative minimum tax ("AMT") applicable only to non-corporate taxpayers. Certain deductions and exemptions have been designated "tax preference items" which must be added back to taxable income for purposes of calculating the AMT. Tax preference items include tax-exempt interest on certain "private activity bonds." To the extent the Fund invests in certain private activity bonds, its shareholders will be required to report that portion of the Fund's distributions attributable to income from the bonds as a tax preference item in determining their AMT, if any. Shareholders will be notified of the tax status of distributions made by the Fund. Persons who may be "substantial users" (or "related persons" of substantial users) of facilities financed by private activity bonds should consult their tax advisors before purchasing shares in the Fund. Furthermore, shareholders will not be permitted to deduct any of their share of the Fund's expenses in computing their AMT.

Shareholders with questions or concerns about the AMT should consult their own tax advisors.

The IRS is paying increased attention to whether debt obligations intended to produce interest exempt from U.S. federal income tax in fact meet the requirements for such exemption. Ordinarily, the Fund relies on opinions from the issuer's bond counsel that interest on the issuer's debt obligation will be exempt from U.S. federal income tax. However, no assurance can be given that the IRS will not successfully challenge such exemption, which could cause interest on the debt obligation to be taxable and could jeopardize the Fund's ability to pay any tax-exempt interest dividends. Similar challenges may occur as to state specific exemptions.

A shareholder who receives Social Security or railroad retirement benefits should consult the shareholder's own tax advisor to determine what effect, if any, an investment in the Fund may have on the U.S. federal taxation of such benefits. Tax-exempt interest dividends are included in income for purposes of determining the amount of benefits that are taxable.

Distributions of the Fund's income other than tax-exempt interest dividends generally will be taxable to shareholders. Gains realized by the Fund on the sale or exchange of investments that generate tax-exempt income will also be taxable to shareholders.

Although tax-exempt interest dividends are generally exempt from U.S. federal income tax, there may not be a similar exemption under the laws of a particular state or local taxing jurisdiction. Thus, tax-exempt interest dividends may be subject to state and local taxes. You should consult your own tax advisor to discuss the tax consequences of your investment in the Fund.

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 GNMA 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 Transactions. Generally, equity securities are bought and sold through brokerage transactions for which commissions are payable. Purchases from underwriters will include the underwriting commission or concession, and purchases from dealers serving as market makers will include a dealer's mark-up or reflect a dealer's mark-down. Money market securities and other debt securities are usually bought and sold directly from the issuer or an underwriter or market maker for the securities. Generally, the Funds will not pay brokerage commissions for such purchases. When a debt security is bought from an underwriter, the purchase price will usually include an underwriting commission or concession. The purchase price for securities bought from dealers serving as market makers will similarly include the dealer's mark-up or reflect a dealer's mark-down. When a Fund executes transactions in the over-the-counter market, it will generally deal with primary market makers unless prices that are more favorable are otherwise obtainable.

Brokerage Selection. The Trust has no obligation to deal with any broker-dealer or group of brokers or dealers in the execution of transactions in portfolio securities. Subject to policies established by the Trustees, the advisers are responsible for placing orders to execute Fund transactions. In placing orders, it is the Trust's 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 the advisers generally seek reasonably competitive spreads or brokerage commissions, the Trust will not necessarily be paying the lowest spread or commission available. The Trust will not purchase portfolio securities from any affiliated person acting as principal except in conformity with the regulations of the SEC.

The Trust does not 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, the Funds' advisers may select a broker based upon brokerage or research services provided to the advisers. The 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 the advisers, under certain circumstances, to cause the 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: (1) 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; (2) furnishing analyses and reports concerning issuers, industries, securities, economic factors and trends, portfolio strategy, and the performance of accounts; and (3) effecting securities transactions and performing functions incidental thereto (such as clearance, settlement and custody). In the case of research services, the advisers believe that access to independent investment research is beneficial to their investment decision-making processes and, therefore, to the Funds. In addition to agency transactions, the advisers may receive brokerage and research services in connection with certain riskless principal transactions, as defined by Financial Industry Regulatory Authority Rules ("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 which assists in the valuation and pricing of investments. Examples of research-oriented services for which the advisers might utilize 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. The 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 the advisers will be in addition to and not in lieu of the services required to be performed by the Funds' advisers under the Investment Advisory Agreements. Any advisory or other fees paid to the advisers are not reduced as a result of the receipt of research services.

In some cases an adviser may receive a service from a broker that has both a "research" and a "non-research" use. When this occurs, the adviser 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 the 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, the adviser faces a potential conflict of interest, but the 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, the Funds 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 the 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.

SIMC also from time to time executes trades with the Distributor, again acting as introducing broker, in connection with the transition of the securities and other assets included in a Fund's portfolio when there is a change in Sub-Advisers in the Fund or a reallocation of assets among the 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 Trust's policy to achieve best net results, and must comply with the Trust's procedures regarding the execution of Fund transactions through affiliated brokers. The Funds do not direct brokerage to brokers in recognition of, or as compensation for, the promotion or sale of Fund shares.

For the fiscal years ended September 30, 2018, 2019 and 2020, the Funds paid the following brokerage fees:

Fund	Total \$ Amount of Brokerage Commissions Paid (000)			Total \$ Amount of Brokerage Commissions Paid to Affiliated Brokers (000)			% of Total Brokerage Commissions Paid to Affiliated Brokers	% of Total Brokerage Transactions Effected Through Affiliated Brokers
	2018	2019	2020	2018	2019	2020	2020	2020
Large Cap Fund	\$ 328	\$282	\$ 234	\$—	\$—	\$—	0%	0%
Large Cap Value Fund	\$ 211	\$145	\$ 212	\$—	\$—	\$—	0%	0%
Large Cap Growth Fund	\$ 137	\$165	\$ 114	\$—	\$—	\$—	0%	0%
Large Cap Index Fund	\$ 22	\$ 14	\$ 13	\$—	\$—	\$—	0%	0%
Tax-Managed Large Cap Fund	\$ 248	\$402	\$ 435	\$—	\$—	\$—	0%	0%
S&P 500 Index Fund	\$ 21	\$ 18	\$ 17	\$—	\$—	\$—	0%	0%
Small Cap Fund	\$ 364	\$265	\$ 485	\$—	\$—	\$—	0%	0%
Small Cap Value Fund	\$ 146	\$114	\$ 108	\$—	\$—	\$—	0%	0%
Small Cap Growth Fund	\$ 165	\$235	\$ 243	\$—	\$—	\$—	0%	0%
Tax-Managed Small/ Mid Cap Fund	\$ 425	\$464	\$ 380	\$—	\$—	\$—	0%	0%
Mid-Cap Fund	\$ 65	\$ 13	\$ 13	\$—	\$—	\$—	0%	0%
U.S. Managed Volatility Fund	\$ 300	\$192	\$ 275	\$—	\$—	\$—	0%	0%
Global Managed Volatility Fund	\$ 494	\$359	\$ 350	\$—	\$—	\$—	0%	0%
Tax-Managed Managed Volatility Fund	\$ 75	\$104	\$ 95	\$—	\$—	\$—	0%	0%
Tax-Managed International Managed Volatility Fund	\$ 219	\$200	\$ 271	\$—	\$—	\$—	0%	0%
Real Estate Fund	\$ 192	\$147	\$ 213	\$12	\$10	\$18	8%	0%
Core Fixed Income Fund	\$ 227	\$—	\$ 373	\$—	\$—	\$—	0%	0%
High Yield Bond Fund	\$ 18	\$—	\$ 7	\$—	\$—	\$—	0%	0%
Conservative Income Fund	\$—	\$—	\$ 0	\$—	\$—	\$—	0%	0%
Tax-Free Conservative Income Fund	\$—	\$—	\$ 0	\$—	\$—	\$—	0%	0%
Real Return Fund	\$—	\$—	\$ 0	\$—	\$—	\$—	0%	0%
Dynamic Asset Allocation Fund	\$ 76	\$—	\$ 65	\$—	\$—	\$—	0%	0%
Multi-Strategy Alternative Fund	\$1,093	\$918	\$1304	\$—	\$—	\$—	0%	0%

* Not in operation during such period.

Brokerage with Fund Affiliates. It is expected that certain of the Funds may execute brokerage or other agency transactions through the Distributor, a registered broker-dealer, for a commission, in conformity with the 1940 Act, the 1934 Act and rules, or any orders of the SEC. These provisions require that commissions paid to the Distributor by the Trust for exchange transactions not exceed “usual and customary” brokerage commissions. The rules define “usual and customary” commissions to include amounts that are “reasonable and fair compared to the commission, fee or other remuneration received or to be received by other brokers in connection with comparable transactions involving similar securities being purchased or sold on a securities exchange during a comparable period of time.” In addition, the Funds may direct commission business to one or more designated broker-dealers, including the Distributor, in connection with payment of certain of the Funds’ expenses by such broker-dealers. The Trustees, including those who are not “interested persons” of the Trust, have adopted procedures for evaluating the reasonableness of commissions paid to the Distributor and will review these procedures periodically. The Trust will not purchase portfolio securities from any affiliated person acting as principal except in conformity with the regulations or any orders of the SEC.

The portfolio turnover rate for the Funds for the fiscal years ending September 30, 2019 and 2020 was as follows:

Fund	Turnover Rate	
	2019	2020
Large Cap Fund	72%	63%
Large Cap Value Fund	52%	65%
Large Cap Growth Fund	88%	58%
Large Cap Index Fund	6%	8%
Tax-Managed Large Cap Fund	54%	40%
S&P 500 Index Fund	11%	19%
Small Cap Fund	116%	149%
Small Cap Value Fund	74%	65%
Small Cap Growth Fund	172%	173%
Tax-Managed Small/Mid Cap Fund	115%	90%
Mid-Cap Fund	99%	108%
U.S. Managed Volatility Fund	44%	77%
Global Managed Volatility Fund	66%	86%
Tax-Managed Managed Volatility Fund	29%	27%
Tax Managed International Managed Volatility Fund	55%	79%
Real Estate Fund	71%	123%
Core Fixed Income Fund	387%	357%
High Yield Bond Fund	69%	88%
Conservative Income Fund	0%	0%
Tax-Free Conservative Income Fund	0%	0%
Real Return Fund	34%	41%
Dynamic Asset Allocation Fund	5%	16%
Multi-Strategy Alternative Fund	315%	527%

* Not in operation during such period.

The Trust is required to identify any securities of its “regular brokers or dealers” (as such term is defined in the 1940 Act) that the Trust has acquired during its most recent fiscal year. As of September 30, 2020, the Trust held the following securities:

Fund	Name of Issuer	Type of Security	Amount (000)
Large Cap Fund	JP Morgan	Equity	\$ 39,153
Large Cap Value Fund	JP Morgan	Equity	\$ 27,328
Large Cap Growth Fund	JP Morgan	Equity	\$ 44,452

Fund	Name of Issuer	Type of Security	Amount (000)
Large Cap Index Fund	Bank of America	Equity	\$ 7,631
	Goldman, Sachs & Co.	Equity	\$ 3
Tax-Managed Large Cap Fund	JP Morgan	Equity	\$ 34,000
S&P 500 Index Fund	JP Morgan	Equity	\$ 5,749
Small Cap Fund	JP Morgan	Equity	\$ 16,187
	Sanford C. Bernstein	Equity	\$ 121
Small Cap Value Fund	JP Morgan	Equity	\$ 3,993
Small Cap Growth Fund	JP Morgan	Equity	\$ 333
Tax-Managed Small/Mid Cap Fund	JP Morgan	Equity	\$ 246
Mid-Cap Fund	JP Morgan	Equity	\$ 2,048
U.S. Managed Volatility Fund	JP Morgan	Equity	\$ 26,022
Tax-Managed Managed Volatility Fund	JP Morgan	Equity	\$ 15,376
	Pershing	Equity	\$ 11,928
Real Estate Fund	Merrill Lynch	Equity	\$ 927
	Wachovia Securities, Inc.	Equity	\$ 429
	Barclays Capital Inc.	Equity	\$ 335
Core Fixed Income Fund	Deutsche Bank Securities Inc.	Debt	\$4,977,592
	Citigroup	Debt	\$4,020,068
	Credit Suisse—First Boston	Debt	\$3,189,418
	J.P. Morgan Securities	Debt	\$2,921,239
	Goldman, Sachs & Co.	Debt	\$2,886,618
High Yield Bond Fund	JP Morgan Chase	Debt	\$ 367,264
	Barclays Capital Inc.	Debt	\$ 274,065
	Goldman, Sachs & Co.	Debt	\$ 218,230
	Citigroup Global Markets	Debt	\$ 206,239
	Morgan Stanley & Co, Inc	Debt	\$ 201,318
Conservative Income Fund	TD Securities (USA) LLC	Debt	\$6,287,851
	Bank of America	Debt	\$4,685,277
	Goldman, Sachs & Co.	Debt	\$ 881,718
	JP Morgan	Debt	\$ 424,784
Tax-Free Conservative Income Fund	Brean Capital, LLC	Debt	\$ 366,979
	JP Morgan	Debt	\$ 164,018
	Wells Fargo Securities, LLC	Debt	\$ 98,710
	Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith	Debt	\$ 91,200
	Citigroup Global Markets	Debt	\$ 81,272
Real Return Fund	Barclays Capital Inc. Fixed Income	Debt	\$ 74,197
	Goldman, Sachs & Co.	Debt	\$ 160,917
	Chase Securities, Inc.	Debt	\$ 20,316
	Citigroup Global Markets	Debt	\$ 16,088
	Barclays Capital Inc. Fixed Income	Debt	\$ 12,989
Dynamic Asset Allocation Fund	Greenwich Cap	Debt	\$ 2,902
	Merrill Lynch	Equity	\$ 29,120
Multi-Strategy Alternative Fund	JP Morgan	Equity	\$ 7,097
	Morgan Stanley & Co, Inc	Debt	\$ 85,849
	JP Morgan Chase	Debt	\$ 67,759
	Citigroup	Debt	\$ 52,589
	Goldman, Sachs & Co.	Debt	\$ 35,868
	UBS Securities LLC	Debt	\$ 20,554

DISCLOSURE OF PORTFOLIO HOLDINGS INFORMATION

Portfolio holdings information for the Funds can be obtained on the Internet at the following address: <http://www.seic.com/holdings> (the Portfolio Holdings Website). The 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' portfolio securities is in the best interests of Fund shareholders, and includes procedures to address conflicts of interest.

Except as set forth below, five calendar days after each month end, a list of all portfolio holdings in each Fund as of the end of such month shall be made available on the Portfolio Holdings Website. Beginning on the day after any portfolio holdings information is posted on the Portfolio Holdings Website, such information will be delivered directly to any person 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.

Sixty calendar days after the end of each quarter, a list of all portfolio holdings in the Multi-Strategy Alternative Fund as of the end of such quarter 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 with respect to the Multi-Strategy Alternative Fund shall remain there until the sixtieth calendar day following the twelfth 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 that is satisfactory to the Trust's officers and that provides that the reporting service will keep the information confidential and 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' 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 by the nature of its relationship with the Trust, and such service providers will be prohibited from trading on the information. Portfolio holdings of a Fund may also be provided to a prospective service provider for that Fund, so long as the prospective service provider executes a confidentiality agreement with the Fund in such form as deemed acceptable by an officer of the Fund. The Board exercises on-going oversight of the disclosure of Fund portfolio holdings by overseeing the implementation of the Funds' policies and procedures by the CCO.

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

The Funds file a complete schedule of their monthly portfolio holdings with the SEC 60 days after the end of the Fund's first and third fiscal quarter as exhibits to Form N-PORT and after the end of the Funds' second and fourth fiscal quarters as exhibits to Form N-CSR and N-CSRS.

DESCRIPTION OF SHARES

The Agreement and 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. Shareholders have no preemptive rights. The Agreement and Declaration of Trust provides that the Trustees of the Trust may create additional series of shares or separate classes of portfolios. Share certificates representing the shares will not be issued.

Any series of the Trust may reorganize or merge with one or more other series of the Trust or another investment company. Any such reorganization or merger shall be pursuant to the terms and conditions specified in an agreement and plan of reorganization authorized and approved by the Trustees and entered into by the relevant series in connection therewith. In addition, such reorganization or merger may be authorized by vote of a majority of the Trustees then in office and, to the extent permitted by applicable law, without the approval of shareholders of any series.

LIMITATION OF TRUSTEES' LIABILITY

The Agreement and 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 Agreement and 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 Agreement and 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 Agreement and 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, the advisers 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 the shareholders requesting the meeting.

Where the Prospectuses for the Funds or SAI state 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 business 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 Trust’s Agreement and Declaration of Trust 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 because the Agreement and Declaration of Trust 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 January 12, 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 a Fund. Persons who owned 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 the 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 below 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>
Large Cap Fund—Class F Shares		
SEI Private Trust Company c/o GWP US Advisors One Freedom Valley Drive Oaks, PA 19456-9989	120,680,687.20	89.98%
SEI Private Trust Company c/o GWP US Advisors One Freedom Valley Drive Oaks, PA 19456-9989	9,818,316.833	7.32%
Large Cap Fund—Class Y Shares		
SEI Asset Allocation Trust Aggressive Strategy Fund Attn: Jack McCue—IMU One Freedom Valley Drive Oaks, PA 19456-9989	2,401,139.29	32.89%
SEI Asset Allocation Trust Market Growth Strategy Fund One Freedom Valley Drive Oaks, PA 19456-9989	2,056,262.413	28.17%

<u>Name and Address</u>	<u>Number of Shares</u>	<u>Percent of Fund/Class</u>
SEI Private Trust Company c/o GWS US Advisors Y Shares One Freedom Valley Drive Oaks, PA 19456-9989	1,060,521.47	14.53%
SEI Asset Allocation Trust Core Market Strategy Fund Attn: Jack McCue—IMU One Freedom Valley Drive Oaks, PA 19456-9989	579,386.96	7.94%
SEI Asset Allocation Trust Moderate Strategy Fund Attn: Jack McCue—IMU One Freedom Valley Drive Oaks, PA 19456-9989	444,212.381	6.08%
Large Cap Value Fund—Class F Shares		
SEI Private Trust Company c/o GWS US Advisors Y Shares One Freedom Valley Drive Oaks, PA 19456-9989	46,776,163.894	87.72%
Large Cap Value Fund—Class I Shares		
Attn NPIO Trading Desk FBO PLIC Various Retirement Plans 717 High Street Des Moines, Iowa 50392-0001	73,357.52	61.96%
SEI Private Trust Company c/o/ Houston Trust Attn: Mutual Funds One Freedom Valley Drive Oaks, PA 19456-9989	14,835.63	12.53%
Wells Fargo Bank FBO William C Reha MD 401K Plan 1525 West Wt Harris Blvd Charlotte, NC 28288-1151	12,389.16	10.46%
Wells Fargo Bank FBO Arsement Redd & Morella LLC PS 401K 1525 West Wt Harris Blvd Charlotte, NC 28288-1151	7,519.60	6.35%

<u>Name and Address</u>	<u>Number of Shares</u>	<u>Percent of Fund/Class</u>
Large Cap Value Fund—Class Y Shares		
SEI Private Trust Company c/o GWS US Advisors Y Shares One Freedom Valley Drive Oaks, PA 19456-9989	7,060,521.45	93%
SEI Private Trust Company c/o GWS US Advisors Y Shares One Freedom Valley Drive Oaks, PA 19456-9989	496,981.63	6.55%
Large Cap Growth Fund—Class I Shares		
Attn NPIO Trading Desk FBO PLIC Various Retirement Plans 717 High Street Des Moines, Iowa 50392-0001	34,752.93	42.77%
Wells Fargo Bank FBO William C Reha MD 401K Plan 1525 West Wt Harris Blvd Charlotte, NC 28288-1151	11,009.75	13.55%
Wells Fargo Bank FBO Third Party Verification 401K Plan 1525 West Wt Harris Blvd Charlotte, NC 28288-1151	9,903.09	12.19%
SEI Private Trust Company c/o Houston Trust Attn: Mutual Fund Admin One Freedom Valley Drive Oaks, PA 19456-9989	9,048.88	11.14%
Wells Fargo Bank FBO William M O'Dell Jr. CPC PC 401K 1525 West Wt Harris Blvd Charlotte, NC 28288-1151	5,729.65	7.05%
Wells Fargo Bank FBO Arsement Redd & Morella LLC PS 401K 1525 West Wt Harris Blvd Charlotte, NC 28288-1151	5,417.96	6.67%
Large Cap Growth Fund—Class Y Shares		
SEI Private Trust Company c/o GWS US Advisors Y Shares One Freedom Valley Drive Oaks, PA 19456-9989	3,904,604.43	93.17%

<u>Name and Address</u>	<u>Number of Shares</u>	<u>Percent of Fund/Class</u>
SEI Private Trust Company c/o GWS US Advisors Y Shares One Freedom Valley Drive Oaks, PA 19456-9989	241,879.21	5.77%
Large Cap Index Fund—Class F Shares		
SEI Private Trust Company c/o GWS US Advisors One Freedom Valley Drive Oaks, PA 19456-9989	58,233,427.32	94.93%
Tax-Managed Large Cap Fund—Class F Shares		
SEI Private Trust Company c/o GWP US Advisors One Freedom Valley Drive Oaks, PA 19456-9989	92,634,439.21	75.79%
SEI Private Trust Company c/o GWP US Advisors One Freedom Valley Drive Oaks, PA 19456-9989	11,781,466.99	9.64%
Tax-Managed Large Cap Fund—Class Y Shares		
SEI Private Trust Company c/o GWS US Advisors Y Shares One Freedom Valley Drive Oaks, PA 19456-9989	6,609,998.51	44.16%
SEI Asset Allocation Trust Tax-Managed Market Growth Strategy Fund One Freedom Valley Drive Oaks, PA 19456-9989	2,483,032.52	16.59%
SEI Asset Allocation Trust Tax-Managed Aggressive Strategy Fund Attn: Jack McCue—IMU One Freedom Valley Drive Oaks, PA 19456-9989	1,498,555.55	10.01%
SEI Private Trust Company c/o GWS US Advisors Y Shares One Freedom Valley Drive Oaks, PA 19456-9989	756,320.74	5.05%

<u>Name and Address</u>	<u>Number of Shares</u>	<u>Percent of Fund/Class</u>
S&P 500 Index Fund—Class F Shares		
SEI Private Trust Company c/o GWP US Advisors One Freedom Valley Drive Oaks, PA 19456-9989	4,203,488.03	37.55%
Nationwide Life Insurance Company c/o NACO IPO Portfolio Accounting P.O. 182029 Columbus, OH 43218-2029	1,673,280.47	14.95%
Charles Schwab & Co Inc Special Custody A/C FBO Customers Attn: Mutual Funds 211 Main St San Francisco, CA 94105-1905	1,620,833.83	14.48%
SEI Private Trust Company c/o GWP US Advisors One Freedom Valley Drive Oaks, PA 19456-9989	611,487.94	5.46%
SEI Private Trust Company One Freedom Valley Drive Oaks, PA 19456-9989	597,206.20	5.34%
S&P 500 Index Fund—Class I Shares		
Attn NPIO Trading Desk FBO PLIC Various Retirement Plans 717 High Street Des Moines, Iowa 50392-0001	19,013.21	28.23%
Wells Fargo Bank FBO The Heritage Automotive Grp 401KPSP 1525 West Wt Harris Blvd Charlotte, NC 28288-1151	11,010.09	16.35%
SEI Private Trust Company c/o/ Houston Trust Attn: Mutual Funds One Freedom Valley Drive Oaks, PA 19456-9989	9,681.29	14.37%
Wells Fargo Bank FBO Arsement Redd & Morella LLC PS 401K 1525 West Wt Harris Blvd Charlotte, NC 28288-1151	6,877.38	10.21%

<u>Name and Address</u>	<u>Number of Shares</u>	<u>Percent of Fund/Class</u>
SEI Private Trust Company c/o GWP US Advisors One Freedom Valley Drive Oaks, PA 19456-9989	6,431.50	9.55%
Wells Fargo Bank FBO Phoenix Mechanical Contracting 401K 1525 West Wt Harris Blvd Charlotte, NC 28288-1151	5,452.60	8.09%
Small Cap Fund—Class F Shares		
SEI Private Trust Company c/o GWP US Advisors One Freedom Valley Drive Oaks, PA 19456-9989	40,092,539.59	91.00%
SEI Private Trust Company c/o GWP US Advisors One Freedom Valley Drive Oaks, PA 19456-9989	3,014,517.53	6.84%
Small Cap Fund—Class Y Shares		
SEI Asset Allocation Trust Aggressive Strategy Fund Attn: Jack McCue—IMU One Freedom Valley Drive Oaks, PA 19456-9989	749,311.95	35.79%
SEI Private Trust Company c/o GWS US Advisors Y Shares One Freedom Valley Drive Oaks, PA 19456-9989	500,505.91	23.9%
SEI Asset Allocation Trust Market Growth Strategy Fund Attn: Jack McCue—IMU One Freedom Valley Drive Oaks, PA 19456-9989	417,165.55	19.92%
SEI Asset Allocation Trust Core Market Strategy Fund Attn: Jack McCue—IMU One Freedom Valley Drive Oaks, PA 19456-9989	168,081.86	8.03%
Charles Schwab & Co. Inc. Special Custody A/C FBO Customers Attn: Mutual Funds 211 Main Street San Francisco, California 94105-1905	115,839.37	5.53%

<u>Name and Address</u>	<u>Number of Shares</u>	<u>Percent of Fund/Class</u>
Small Cap Value Fund—Class F Shares		
SEI Private Trust Company c/o GWP US Advisors One Freedom Valley Drive Oaks, PA 19456-9989	13,090,626.96	87.63%
SEI Private Trust Company c/o GWP US Advisors One Freedom Valley Drive Oaks, PA 19456-9989	847,711.43	5.67%
Small Cap Value Fund—Class I Shares		
Attn: NPIO Trade Desk FBO PLIC Various Retirement Plans 711 High Street Des Moines, Iowa 50392-0001	46,978.32	68.23%
Wells Fargo Bank FBO William C Reha MD 401K Plan 1525 West Wt Harris Blvd Charlotte, NC 28288-1151	5,765.38	8.37%
SEI Private Trust Company c/o/ Houston Trust Attn: Mutual Funds One Freedom Valley Drive Oaks, PA 19456-9989	5,142.60	7.47%
Nationwide Trust Co FSB c/o IPO Portfolio Accounting Columbus, OH 43218-2029	4,923.45	7.15%
Small Cap Value Fund—Class Y Shares		
SEI Private Trust Company c/o GWS US Advisors Y Shares One Freedom Valley Drive Oaks, PA 19456-9989	2,503,275.60	92.1%
SEI Private Trust Company c/o GWS US Advisors Y Shares One Freedom Valley Drive Oaks, PA 19456-9989	201,708.44	7.42%

<u>Name and Address</u>	<u>Number of Shares</u>	<u>Percent of Fund/Class</u>
Small Cap Growth Fund—Class F Shares		
SEI Private Trust Company c/o GWP US Advisors One Freedom Valley Drive Oaks, PA 19456-9989	7,790,711.16	84.67%
SEI Private Trust Company c/o GWP US Advisors One Freedom Valley Drive Oaks, PA 19456-9989	556,264.41	6.05%
Small Cap Growth Fund—Class I Shares		
Attn: NPIO Trade Desk FBO PLIC Various Retirement Plans 711 High Street Des Moines, Iowa 50392-0001	22,223.59	52.51%
Wells Fargo Bank FBO Arsement Redd & Morella LLC PS 401K 1525 West Wt Harris Blvd Charlotte, NC 28288-1151	5,879.08	13.89%
Wells Fargo Bank FBO Third Party Verification 401K Plan 1525 West Wt Harris Blvd Charlotte, NC 28288-1151	5,408.51	12.78%
SEI Private Trust Company c/o/ Houston Trust Attn: Mutual Funds One Freedom Valley Drive Oaks, PA 19456-9989	3,486.85	8.24%
Wells Fargo Bank FBO William M Odell Jr. CPC PC 401K 1525 West Wt Harris Blvd Charlotte, NC 28288-1151	3,094.41	7.31%
Small Cap Growth Fund—Class Y Shares		
SEI Private Trust Company c/o GWS US Advisors Y Shares One Freedom Valley Drive Oaks, PA 19456-9989	878,424.46	89.85%
SEI Private Trust Company c/o GWS US Advisors Y Shares One Freedom Valley Drive Oaks, PA 19456-9989	77,810.55	7.96%

<u>Name and Address</u>	<u>Number of Shares</u>	<u>Percent of Fund/Class</u>
Tax-Managed Small/Mid Cap Fund—Class F Shares		
SEI Private Trust Company c/o GWP US Advisors One Freedom Valley Drive Oaks, PA 19456-9989	27,545,956.34	80.39%
SEI Private Trust Company c/o GWP US Advisors One Freedom Valley Drive Oaks, PA 19456-9989	3,769,568.82	11.00%
Tax-Managed Small/Mid Cap Fund—Class Y Shares		
SEI Private Trust Company c/o GWS US Advisors Y Shares One Freedom Valley Drive Oaks, PA 19456-9989	1,741,125.88	42.04%
SEI Asset Allocation Trust Tax-Managed Market Growth Strategy Fund One Freedom Valley Drive Oaks, PA 19456-9989	766,433.67	18.51%
SEI Asset Allocation Trust Tax-Managed Aggressive Strategy Fund Attn: Jack McCue—IMU One Freedom Valley Drive Oaks, PA 19456-9989	469,828.98	11.34%
SEI Private Trust Company c/o Private Wealth Management One Freedom Valley Drive Oaks, PA 19456-9989	257,641.54	6.22%
SEI Private Trust Company c/o GWS US Advisors Y Shares One Freedom Valley Drive Oaks, PA 19456-9989	230,250.94	5.56%
Mid-Cap Fund—Class F Shares		
SEI Private Trust Company c/o GWP US Advisors One Freedom Valley Drive Oaks, PA 19456-9989	1,946,104.55	77.34%
SEI Private Trust Company c/o GWP US Advisors One Freedom Valley Drive Oaks, PA 19456-9989	133,850.37	5.32%

<u>Name and Address</u>	<u>Number of Shares</u>	<u>Percent of Fund/Class</u>
Mid-Cap Fund—Class I Shares		
Wells Fargo Bank FBO Third Party Verification 401k Plan 1525 West Wt Harris Blvd Charlotte, NC 28288-1151	6,323.32	26.74%
Wells Fargo Bank FBO William C Reha MD 401K Plan 1525 West Wt Harris Blvd Charlotte, NC 28288-1151	6,160.44	26.05%
Attn: NPIO Trade Desk FBO PFG-WF Merger Various Retirement Plans 711 High Street Des Moines, Iowa 50392-0001	3,882.61	16.42%
Attn: NPIO Trade Desk FBO PLIC Various Retirement Plans 711 High Street Des Moines, Iowa 50392-0001	3,800.00	16.07%
Wells Fargo Bank FBO William M Odell Jr CPC PC 401K 1525 West Wt Harris Blvd Charlotte, NC 28288-1151	2,277.49	9.63%
Wells Fargo Bank FBO EG Middleton Inc Ret Svgs Plan 1525 West Wt Harris Blvd Charlotte, NC 28288-1151	1,206.60	5.1%
Mid Cap Fund—Class Y Shares		
SEI Private Trust Company c/o GWS US Advisors Y Shares One Freedom Valley Drive Oaks, PA 19456-9989	41,907.79	37.9%
CBNA AS Custodian FBO Iron Workers #399 Annuity Fund Plan 6 Rhoads Dr Ste 7 Utica, NY 13502-6317	27,902.03	25.23%
U.S. Managed Volatility Fund—Class F Shares		
SEI Private Trust Company c/o GWP US Advisors One Freedom Valley Drive Oaks, PA 19456-9989	35,381,871.63	77.61%

<u>Name and Address</u>	<u>Number of Shares</u>	<u>Percent of Fund/Class</u>
SEI Private Trust Company	6,106,743.91	13.39%
c/o GWP US Advisors		
One Freedom Valley Drive		
Oaks, PA 19456-9989		

U.S. Managed Volatility Fund—Class I Shares

Wells Fargo Bank FBO	30,018.52	40.01%
EG Middleton Inc Ret Svgs Plan		
1525 West Wt Harris Blvd		
Charlotte, NC 28288-1151		
Wells Fargo Bank FBO	27,154.79	36.19%
William C Reha MD 401K Plan		
1525 West Wt Harris Blvd		
Charlotte, NC 28288-1151		
Wells Fargo Bank FBO	17,562.78	23.41%
Third Party Verification 401K Plan		
1525 West Wt Harris Blvd		
Charlotte, NC 28288-1151		

U.S. Managed Volatility Fund—Class Y Shares

Raymond James	44,684,624.02	82.91%
Attn: Courtney Waller		
880 Carillon Parkway		
St. Petersburg, Florida 33716-1102		
SEI Private Trust Company	3,135,171.23	5.82%
c/o GWS US Advisors Y Shares		
One Freedom Valley Drive		
Oaks, PA 19456-9989		

Global Managed Volatility Fund—Class F Shares

SEI Private Trust Company	68,569,341.07	81.72%
c/o GWP US Advisors		
One Freedom Valley Drive		
Oaks, PA 19456-9989		
SEI Private Trust Company	11,281,206.39	13.44%
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>
Global Managed Volatility Fund—Class I Shares		
Wells Fargo Bank FBO	40,368.93	44.35%
EG Middleton Inc Ret Svgs Plan 1525 West Wt Harris Blvd Charlotte, NC 28288-1151		
Wells Fargo Bank FBO	38,908.37	42.75%
William C Reha MD 401K Plan 1525 West Wt Harris Blvd Charlotte, NC 28288-1151		
Wells Fargo Bank FBO	7,714.11	8.48%
Third Party Verification 401k Plan 1525 West Wt Harris Blvd Charlotte, NC 28288-1151		
Global Managed Volatility Fund—Class Y Shares		
SEI Private Trust Company	4,380,586.97	34.2%
c/o GWS US Advisors Y Shares One Freedom Valley Drive Oaks, PA 19456-9989		
SEI Asset Allocation Trust	2,343,279.06	18.29%
Moderate Strategy Fund Attn: Jack McCue One Freedom Valley Drive Oaks, PA 19456-9989		
Charles Schwab & Co Inc	2,052,522.55	16.02%
Special Custody A/C FBO Customers Attn: Mutual Funds 211 Main Street San Francisco, CA 94105-1905		
SEI Asset Allocation Trust	757,343.85	5.91%
Conservative Strategy Fund Attn: Jack McCue One Freedom Valley Drive Oaks, PA 19456-9989		
SEI Private Trust Company	707,494.19	5.52%
c/o Dubuque Bank & Trust Co. 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 Managed Volatility Fund—Class F Shares		
SEI Private Trust Company c/o GWP US Advisors One Freedom Valley Drive Oaks, PA 19456-9989	36,774,655.80	73.73%
SEI Private Trust Company c/o GWP US Advisors One Freedom Valley Drive Oaks, PA 19456-9989	6,824,669.10	13.68%
Tax-Managed Managed Volatility Fund—Class Y Shares		
SEI Private Trust Company c/o GWS US Advisors Y Shares One Freedom Valley Drive Oaks, PA 19456-9989	2,110,018.29	47.59%
SEI Private Trust Company c/o GWS US Advisors Y Shares One Freedom Valley Drive Oaks, PA 19456-9989	366,207.63	8.26%
Raymond James Attn: Courtney Waller 880 Carillon Parkway St. Petersburg, Florida 33716-1102	346,594.00	7.82
SEI Private Trust Company c/o Private Wealth Management One Freedom Valley Drive Oaks, PA 19456-9989	257,624.08	5.81%
UBS WM USA Attn: Department Manager 1000 Harbor Blvd Weehawken, NJ 07086-6761	232,131.40	5.24%
Tax-Managed International Managed Volatility Fund—Class F Shares		
SEI Private Trust Company c/o GWP US Advisors One Freedom Valley Drive Oaks, PA 19456-9989	25,480,133.17	83.35%
SEI Private Trust Company c/o GWP US Advisors One Freedom Valley Drive Oaks, PA 19456-9989	4,064,314.65	13.29%

<u>Name and Address</u>	<u>Number of Shares</u>	<u>Percent of Fund/Class</u>
Tax-Managed International Managed Volatility Fund—Class Y Shares		
SEI Private Trust Company c/o Private Wealth Management One Freedom Valley Drive Oaks, PA 19456-9989	3,083,192.10	58.92%
SEI Private Trust Company c/o GWS US Advisors Y Shares One Freedom Valley Drive Oaks, PA 19456-9989	871,880.44	16.66%
SEI Private Trust Company c/o Private Wealth Management One Freedom Valley Drive Oaks, PA 19456-9989	339,695.18	6.49%
Real Estate Fund—Class F Shares		
SEI Private Trust Company c/o GWP US Advisors One Freedom Valley Drive Oaks, PA 19456-9989	2,491,426.45	44.27%
SEI Private Trust Company One Freedom Valley Drive Oaks, PA 19456-9989	1,152,103.33	20.47%
Wells Fargo Bank Na FBO Mitsubishi Motors N A—SIMC P.O. Box 1533 Minneapolis, MN 55480-1533	706,678.78	12.56%
Wells Fargo Bank NA FBO NJ ED Health and Welfare Ben Trust P.O. Box 1533 Minneapolis, MN 55480-1533	495,779.92	8.81%
SEI Private Trust Company c/o GWP US Advisors One Freedom Valley Drive Oaks, PA 19456-9989	322,864.64	5.74%
Real Estate Fund—Class I Shares		
Wells Fargo Bank FBO EG Middleton Inc Ret Svgs Plan 1525 West Wt Harris Blvd Charlotte, NC 28288-1151	12,894.53	53.66%

<u>Name and Address</u>	<u>Number of Shares</u>	<u>Percent of Fund/Class</u>
Wells Fargo Bank FBO William C Reha MD 401K Plan 1525 West Wt Harris Blvd Charlotte, NC 28288-1151	9,194.53	38.26%
Real Estate Fund—Class Y Shares		
SEI Private Trust Company c/o GWS US Advisors Y Shares One Freedom Valley Drive Oaks, PA 19456-9989	609,056.88	48.69%
SEI Asset Allocation Trust Tax-Managed Conservative Strategy Fund Attn: Jack McCue One Freedom Valley Drive Oaks, PA 19456-9989	333,899.75	26.7%
SEI Asset Allocation Trust Tax-Managed Moderate Strategy Fund Attn: Jack McCue—IMU One Freedom Valley Drive Oaks, PA 19456-9989	253,737.42	20.29%
Core Fixed Income Fund—Class F Shares		
SEI Private Trust Company c/o GWP US Advisors One Freedom Valley Drive Oaks, PA 19456-9989	288,355,540.42	87.21%
SEI Private Trust Company c/o GWP US Advisors One Freedom Valley Drive Oaks, PA 19456-9989	25,781,102.817	7.8%
Core Fixed Income Fund—Class I Shares		
Attn: NPIO Trade Desk FBO PLIC Various Retirement Plans 711 High Street Des Moines, Iowa 50392-0001	144,941.89	37.41%
SEI Private Trust Company c/o/ Houston Trust Attn: Mutual Funds One Freedom Valley Drive Oaks, PA 19456-9989	97,540.80	25.18%

<u>Name and Address</u>	<u>Number of Shares</u>	<u>Percent of Fund/Class</u>
Wells Fargo Bank FBO Arsement Redd & Morella LLC PS 401K 1525 West Wt Harris Blvd Charlotte, NC 28288-1151	63,105.39	16.29%
SEI Private Trust Company c/o M & T Baml Attn: Mutual Funds One Freedom Valley Drive Oaks, PA 19456-9989	32,049.71	8.27%
Core Fixed Income Fund—Class Y Shares		
SEI Private Trust Company c/o GWS US Advisors Y Shares One Freedom Valley Drive Oaks, PA 19456-9989	18,802,113.27	47.73%
Charles Schwab & Co Inc Special Custody A/C FBO Customers Attn: Mutual Funds 211 Main Street San Francisco, CA 94105-1905	7,480,690.57	18.99%
Great-West Trust Company LLC TTEE F c/o FASCore LLC FBO Capital Hlth Ret Sav & Invst Pl 8515 E Orchard Rd 2T2 Greenwood Village, CO 80111-5002	2,876,170.53	7.3%
SEI Asset Allocation Moderate Strategy Fund Attn: Jack McCue One Freedom Valley Drive Oaks, PA 19456-9989	2,334,361.09	5.93%
SEI Asset Allocation Market Growth Strategy Fund One Freedom Valley Drive Oaks, PA 19456-9989	2,311,906.07	5.87%
High Yield Bond Fund—Class F Shares		
SEI Private Trust Company c/o GWP US Advisors One Freedom Valley Drive Oaks, PA 19456-9989	170,202,244.46	84.69%

<u>Name and Address</u>	<u>Number of Shares</u>	<u>Percent of Fund/Class</u>
SEI Private Trust Company c/o GWP US Advisors One Freedom Valley Drive Oaks, PA 19456-9989	17,185,973.96	8.55%
High Yield Bond Fund—Class I Shares		
Attn: NPIO Trade Desk FBO PLIC Various Retirement Plans 711 High Street Des Moines, Iowa 50392-0001	28,000.01	37.42%
Attn: NPIO Trade Desk FBO PFG-WF Merger Omnibus Acct Various Retirement Plans 711 High Street Des Moines, Iowa 50392-0001	27,944.88	37.35%
Wells Fargo Bank FBO Third Party Verification 401K Plan 1525 West Wt Harris Blvd Charlotte, NC 28288-1151	13,832.31	18.49%
Wells Fargo Bank FBO EG Middleton Inc Ret Svgs Plan 1525 West Wt Harris Blvd Charlotte, NC 28288-1151	4,371.67	5.84%
High Yield Bond Fund—Class Y Shares		
SEI Private Trust Company c/o GWS US Advisors Y Shares One Freedom Valley Drive Oaks, PA 19456-9989	14,452,241.10	53.68%
SEI Asset Allocation Trust Tax-Managed Moderate Strategy Fund Attn: Jack McCue—IMU One Freedom Valley Drive Oaks, PA 19456-9989	1,723,373.70	6.4%
SEI Asset Allocation Trust Aggressive Strategy Fund Attn: Jack McCue—IMU One Freedom Valley Drive Oaks, PA 19456-9989	1,557,752.31	5.79%
SEI Asset Allocation Trust Tax-Managed Market Growth Strategy Fund One Freedom Valley Drive Oaks, PA 19456-9989	1,520,446.34	5.65%

<u>Name and Address</u>	<u>Number of Shares</u>	<u>Percent of Fund/Class</u>
SEI Asset Allocation Trust Tax-Managed Conservative Strategy Fund Attn: Jack McCue—IMU One Freedom Valley Drive Oaks, PA 19456-9989	1,476,876.46	5.49%
SEI Asset Allocation Trust Tax-Managed Market Growth Strategy Fund One Freedom Valley Drive Oaks, PA 19456-9989	1,455,775.10	5.41%
Conservative Income Fund—Class F Shares		
SEI Private Trust Company c/o GWP US Advisors One Freedom Valley Drive Oaks, PA 19456-9989	22,281,964.00	73.3%
SEI Private Trust Company c/o GWP US Advisors One Freedom Valley Drive Oaks, PA 19456-9989	6,366,704.38	20.94%
Conservative Income Fund—Class Y Shares		
SEI Asset Allocation Trust Conservative Strategy Fund Attn: Jack McCue SEI Investment Management Unit One Freedom Valley Drive Oaks, PA 19456-9989	762,173.19	41.9%
SEI Asset Allocation Trust Defensive Strategy Fund One Freedom Valley Drive Oaks, PA 19456-9989	256,855.12	14.12%
SEI Private Trust Company c/o Pinnacle Trust GWP One Freedom Valley Drive Oaks, PA 19456-9989	173,320.45	9.53%
SEI Private Trust Company c/o GWS US Advisors Y Shares One Freedom Valley Drive Oaks, PA 19456-9989	131,953.45	7.25%
SEI Private Trust Company One Freedom Valley Drive Oaks, PA 19456-9989	125,166.27	6.88%

<u>Name and Address</u>	<u>Number of Shares</u>	<u>Percent of Fund/Class</u>
Tax-Free Conservative Income Fund—Class F Shares		
SEI Private Trust Company c/o GWP US Advisors One Freedom Valley Drive Oaks, PA 19456-9989	16,210,459.22	80.74%
SEI Private Trust Company c/o GWP US Advisors One Freedom Valley Drive Oaks, PA 19456-9989	3,571,550.68	17.79%
Tax-Free Conservative Income Fund—Class Y Shares		
SEI Private Trust Company c/o Private Wealth Management One Freedom Valley Drive Oaks, PA 19456-9989	308,758.76	42.6%
SEI Private Trust Company c/o GWP US Advisors One Freedom Valley Drive Oaks, PA 19456-9989	208,151.53	28.72%
Charles Schwab & Co Inc Special Custody A/C FBO Customers Attn: Mutual Funds 211 Main Street San Francisco, CA 94105-1905	131,824.08	18.19%
Real Return Fund—Class F Shares		
SEI Private Trust Company c/o GWP US Advisors One Freedom Valley Drive Oaks, PA 19456-9989	18,371,654.38	80.24%
SEI Private Trust Company c/o GWP US Advisors One Freedom Valley Drive Oaks, PA 19456-9989	4,175,174.42	18.23%
Real Return Fund—Class Y Shares		
SEI Private Trust Company c/o GWS US Advisors Y Shares One Freedom Valley Drive Oaks, PA 19456-9989	649,020.38	31.98%

<u>Name and Address</u>	<u>Number of Shares</u>	<u>Percent of Fund/Class</u>
SEI Asset Allocation Trust Moderate Strategy Fund Attn: Jack McCue One Freedom Valley Drive Oaks, PA 19456-9989	488,061.41	24.05%
Wells Fargo Bank NA FBO SEI Capital Accumulation Plan 125 West Wt Harris Blvd Charlotte, NC 28288-1151	307,961.37	15.17%
SEI Asset Allocation Trust Conservative Strategy Fund Attn: Jack McCue SEI Investment Management Unit One Freedom Valley Drive Oaks, PA 19456-9989	288,661.60	14.22%
SEI Private Trust Company c/o GWS US Advisors Y Shares One Freedom Valley Drive Oaks, PA 19456-9989	110,155.23	5.43%
Dynamic Asset Allocation Fund—Class F Shares		
SEI Private Trust Company c/o GWP US Advisors One Freedom Valley Drive Oaks, PA 19456-9989	43,748,989.14	90.74%
SEI Private Trust Company c/o GWP US Advisors One Freedom Valley Drive Oaks, PA 19456-9989	3,066,160.87	6.36%
Dynamic Asset Allocation Fund—Class Y Shares		
SEI Asset Allocation Trust Aggressive Strategy Fund Attn: Jack McCue—IMU One Freedom Valley Drive Oaks, PA 19456-9989	896,372.28	31.02%
SEI Asset Allocation Trust Market Growth Strategy Fund One Freedom Valley Drive Oaks, PA 19456-9989	754,985.48	26.13%

<u>Name and Address</u>	<u>Number of Shares</u>	<u>Percent of Fund/Class</u>
SEI Private Trust Company c/o GWS US Advisors Y Share One Freedom Valley Drive Oaks, PA 19456-9989	401,983.70	13.91%
Charles Schwab & Co Inc Special Custody A/C FBO Customers Attn: Mutual Funds 211 Main Street San Francisco, CA 94105-1905	341,036.40	11.8%
SEI Asset Allocation Trust Core Market Strategy Fund Attn: Jack McCue—IMU One Freedom Valley Drive Oaks, PA 19456-9989	258,455.09	8.95%
Multi-Strategy Alternative Fund—Class F Shares		
SEI Private Trust Company c/o GWP US Advisors One Freedom Valley Drive Oaks, PA 19456-9989	40,339,351.06	88.39%
SEI Private Trust Company c/o GWP US Advisors One Freedom Valley Drive Oaks, PA 19456-9989	4,292,553.80	9.41%
Multi-Strategy Alternative Fund—Class Y Shares		
SEI Private Trust Company c/o GWS US Advisors Y Shares One Freedom Valley Drive Oaks, PA 19456-9989	576,962.67	68.52%
Charles Schwab & Co Inc Special Custody A/C FBO Customers Attn: Mutual Funds 211 Main Street San Francisco, CA 94105-1905	152,763.47	18.14%

MASTER/FEEDER OPTION

Certain Funds may, in the future, seek to achieve their investment objectives by investing all of their assets in another investment company having the same investment objective and substantially the same investment policies and restrictions as those applicable to the Funds. It is expected that any such investment company would be managed by SIMC in substantially the same manner as the Funds. The initial shareholder(s) of the Funds voted to vest such authority in the sole discretion of the Trustees and such investment may be made without further approval of the shareholders of the Funds. However, shareholders of the Funds will be given 30 days' prior notice of any such investment. Such investment would be made only if the Trustees determine it to be in the best interests of the Funds and their shareholders. In making that determination, the Trustees will consider, among other things, the benefits to shareholders and/or the opportunity to reduce costs and achieve operational efficiencies. Although the Funds believe that the Trustees will not approve an arrangement that is likely to result in higher costs, no assurance is given that costs will be materially reduced if this option is implemented.

CUSTODIANS

U.S. Bank National Association ("U.S. Bank"), located at 425 Walnut Street, Cincinnati, Ohio 45202, acts as wire agent and custodian for the assets of the Large Cap, Large Cap Value, Large Cap Growth, Large Cap Index, Tax-Managed Large Cap, S&P 500 Index, Small Cap, Small Cap Value, Small Cap Growth, Tax-Managed Small/Mid Cap, Mid-Cap, Real Estate, U.S. Managed Volatility, Tax-Managed Managed Volatility, Core Fixed Income, High Yield Bond, Conservative Income, Tax-Free Conservative Income, and Multi-Strategy Alternative Funds. Brown Brothers Harriman & Co. ("BBH"), located at 40 Water Street, Boston, Massachusetts, 02109-3661, acts as wire agent and custodian for the assets of the Global Managed Volatility, Tax-Managed International Managed Volatility, Real Return and Dynamic Asset Allocation Funds. U.S. Bank and BBH hold cash, securities and other assets of the respective Funds for which they act as custodian as required by the 1940 Act.

INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

KPMG LLP, located at 1601 Market Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 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.

APPENDIX A DESCRIPTION OF RATINGS

Description of Ratings

The following descriptions of securities ratings have been published by Moody's, 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 to 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 bond anticipation notes of up to five years maturity. Municipal notes rated on the MIG scale may be secured by either pledged revenues or proceeds of a take-out financing received prior to note maturity. MIG ratings expire at the maturity of the obligation, and the issuer's long-term rating is only one consideration in assigning the MIG rating. MIG ratings are divided into three levels—MIG 1 through MIG 3—while speculative grade short-term obligations are designated SG.

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: a long or short-term debt rating and a demand obligation rating. The first element represents Moody's evaluation of risk associated with scheduled principal and interest payments. The second element represents Moody's evaluation of risk associated with the ability to receive purchase price upon demand ("demand feature"). The second element uses a rating from a variation of the MIG scale called the Variable Municipal Investment Grade ("VMIG") scale.

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 an investment grade short-term rating or may lack the structural and/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 ratings are generally assigned to those obligations considered short-term in the relevant market. Short-term ratings are also used to indicate the creditworthiness of an obligor with respect to put features on long-term obligations. 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 a financial obligation in accordance with the terms of the obligation;

The nature of 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 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. An obligation's rating is lowered to 'D' if it is subject to a distressed exchange offer.

*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. An obligation's rating is lowered to 'D' if it is subject to a distressed exchange offer.

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 exchange offer, 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 webpage. Such issues are denoted '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. 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.