

# Mondrian International Government Fixed Income Fund



## MPIFX

### Investment Objective

The investment objective of the Fund is to seek long-term total return consistent with its value-oriented investment approach.

### Fund Strategy

Mondrian is an active, value-oriented defensive manager. We invest in international markets that offer high income in real (inflation-adjusted) terms, measured by a market's Prospective Real Yield (PRY).

We define PRY as the 10 year government bond yield minus Mondrian's inflation forecast.

### Fund Performance

	Annualized Returns						
	Quarter	YTD	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years	Since Inception
Mondrian Fund	4.58%	7.32%	7.21%	4.55%	4.35%	0.91%	2.85%
FTSE non-US Dollar World Government Bond Index	4.59%	5.68%	5.60%	3.54%	3.89%	1.26%	2.70%

Returns are annualized for periods over 1 year. Fund Inception November 2, 2007. The performance data quoted represents past performance. Past performance is no guarantee of future results. The investment return and principal value of an investment will fluctuate so that an investor's shares, when redeemed, may be worth more or less than their original cost and current performance may be lower or higher than performance quoted. For performance data current to the most recent month end, please call 888-832-4386. NAV returns since inception of November 2, 2007 when the Fund was the Laudus Mondrian International Government Fixed Income Fund. The Fund was reorganized into the Mondrian International Government Fixed Income Fund on September 24, 2018. It continues to be managed in the same way.

### Country Allocation

	Bond Exposure (%)	Currency Exposure (%)	FTSE WGBI Index (Non-US) (%)
<b>Pacific Asia</b>	<b>44.75</b>	<b>31.54</b>	<b>32.19</b>
Australia	3.99	0.07	3.38
Japan	33.70	29.25	27.57
Malaysia	2.18	2.18	0.65
New Zealand	4.88	0.04	0.00
<b>Americas</b>	<b>8.19</b>	<b>5.40</b>	<b>3.40</b>
Canada	1.96	1.96	2.43
Mexico	2.87	2.87	0.98
USA	3.36	0.57	-
<b>Europe</b>	<b>46.16</b>	<b>63.06</b>	<b>63.88</b>
Eurozone	42.36	49.07	53.20
Norway	0.00	1.96	0.27
Poland	0.00	1.95	0.83
Sweden	0.00	0.00	0.41
UK	3.83	9.81	8.43
<b>Cash</b>	<b>0.90</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

### Fund Overview

Initial Investment	\$50,000
Inception Date	November 2, 2007
Total Net Assets	\$24m
Ticker Symbol	MPIFX
CUSIP	36381Y306
NAV	\$10.26
Net Expense Ratio	0.60%
Gross Expense Ratio	1.02%

Effective September 24, 2018, Mondrian Investment Partners Limited (the Advisor) has contractually agreed to waive fees and reimburse expenses to the extent necessary to keep Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses (excluding interest, taxes, brokerage commissions, acquired fund fees and expenses and non-routine expenses from exceeding 0.60% of the Fund's average daily net assets until February 28, 2021.

Bond funds are subject to increased loss of principal during periods of rising interest rates. As interest rates rise, bond prices usually fall. Foreign investing involves special risks such as currency fluctuations and political uncertainty. Diversification does not eliminate the risk of experiencing investment losses. There are risks associated with investing in foreign companies, such as volatile market conditions, economic and political instability, fluctuations in currency and exchange rates, and an increased risk of price volatility associated with less uniformity in accounting and reporting requirements. Investing in emerging markets accentuates these risks. Investments in emerging markets are more likely to experience political turmoil or rapid changes in market or economic conditions than more developed countries. The Fund is non-diversified and, as such, may invest a greater percentage of its assets in the securities of a single issuer, making the Fund more susceptible to risks associated with a single economic or political event. The use of derivatives instruments involves risks different from, or possibly greater than, the risk associated with investing directly in securities.

## Statistical Information (3 year, as of September 30, 2020)

	Fund	FTSE non-USD World Gov. Bond Index
Sharpe ratio	0.45	0.28
Information ratio	0.74	0.00
Standard deviation	5.93%	6.02%
R-squared	95.51%	100%

Calculation information: All statistical information calculations are based on returns over the past 36 months for the Fund and the Index. Sharpe ratio is a measure of reward per unit of risk - the higher the Sharpe ratio, the better. It is a portfolio's excess return over the risk-free rate divided by the portfolio's standard deviation. The portfolio's excess return is its geometric mean return minus the geometric mean return of the risk-free instrument (by default, T- bills). Information ratio is a measure of the consistency of a portfolio manager's performance. It is calculated by taking the average excess return over the comparative index and dividing by the standard deviation of the excess returns. Standard deviation is a widely recognized measure of volatility of an investment portfolio, or how widely monthly returns vary from a portfolio's long-term average annual total return. R-squared indicates on a scale of 0 to 100 the percentage of a fund's performance that is explained by movements in its comparative index.

## Fund Characteristics

	Fund	FTSE non-USD World Gov. Bond Index
Number of Securities	46	813
Portfolio Turnover (1 Year Trailing)	12.60%	—
Average Maturity	11.3 years	10.6 years
Average Duration	9.8 years	9.8 years

## Investment Strategy

Our investment strategy is as follows:

### Overweight Positions

Malaysia and Mexico

New Zealand (fully currency hedged)

### Underweight Positions

Eurozone (broadly neutral to Italy and underweight Spain)

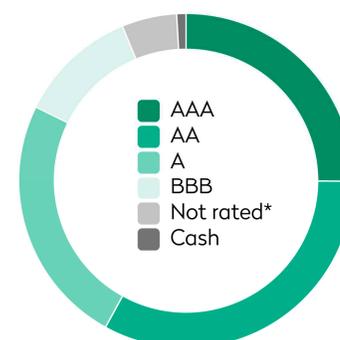
Underweight UK market

## Top Ten Holdings

	Net Assets
Japan Govt 30yr 0.3% 20-Jun-46 (051)	5.2%
Japan Govt 20yr 1.6% 20-Jun-30 (120)	4.8%
European Fin Stability 0.95% 14-Feb-28	4.7%
Kingdom of Belgium 1% 22-Jun-26	4.7%
Japan Govt 20yr 0.2% 20-Jun-36 (157)	4.6%
KFW Intl Finance 2.05% 16-Feb-26	4.6%
Japan Govt 30yr 2.4% 20-Dec-34 (017)	4.6%
Asian Dev Bank 2.35% 21-Jun-27	4.6%
Euro Inv Bank 2.15% 18-Jan-27	4.5%
Republic of Austria 6.25% 15-Jul-27	4.4%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>46.8%</b>

Holdings are subject to change.

## Credit Rating Distribution \*



The credit quality breakdown depicts the credit quality ratings of the Fund's securities. All rated securities are rated by Nationally Recognized Statistical Rating Organizations (NRSRO) Standard & Poor's (S&P), Moody's and/or Fitch. We progress down the hierarchy S&P followed by Moody's followed by Fitch. When a security is not rated by any NRSRO, it is classified as 'Not Rated'. Ratings are measured on a scale that generally ranges from AAA (highest) to D (lowest).

\* There are currently two Netherlands and Italian government bonds that are not rated by any NRSRO, but the issuers of these securities (the governments of the Netherlands and Italy) are rated by all three NRSROs.

FTSE non-US Dollar World Government Bond Index: A market capitalization index that measures the total rate of return performance for the government bonds of 22 countries, excluding the U.S., with a remaining maturity of at least 1 year. U.S. Dollar Index is an index (or measure) of the value of the United States dollar relative to a basket of foreign currencies, often referred to as a basket of U.S. trade partners' currencies.

Prospective Real Yield is the return that you expect to get from an investment, adjusted for the effects of inflation.

Maturity of a bond will generally be determined using a portfolio security's final maturity date (date on which the final principal payment of a bond is scheduled to be paid); however, for securitized products, such as mortgage-backed securities and certain other asset-backed securities, maturity will be determined on an average life basis (weighted average time to receipt of all principal payments) by the investment adviser. Because pre-payment rates of individual mortgage pools vary widely, the average life of a particular pool cannot be predicted precisely. For securities with embedded demand features, such as puts or calls, either the demand date or the final maturity date will be used depending on interest rates, yields and other market conditions. The weighted average maturity (WAM) of a fund is dollar-weighted based upon the market value of a fund's securities at the time of the calculation. Duration is a measure of an individual bond's sensitivity to interest rates, expressed in years. Calculations of duration generally take into account the bond's yield, interest payments, maturity date and call features. Weighted Average Duration is a measure of the duration of all bonds in a fund's portfolio, also expressed in years, based on the market value weighted average duration of each bond in the portfolio. Standard Deviation - A measure of the volatility of returns. Beta - A measure of a fund's sensitivity to market movements.

## Performance Review

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Over the third quarter as a whole, the FTSE World Government ex-US Bond Index rose 4.59% in US dollar unhedged terms. In local currency terms the index rose 0.9%, with benchmark international currencies rising 3.7% on average against the US dollar. The strongest performing markets were Mexico (+6.2%), the Eurozone (+6.1%) and New Zealand (+5.7%). Currency was the main driver of outperformance in the case of Mexico, whereas for New Zealand it was local bond market outperformance, and for the Eurozone it was more balanced between currency strength and local bond market outperformance. The weakest performing markets were Israel (+0.7%), Canada (+1.8%) and Japan (+2.4%). Currency was the chief detractor in the case of all three markets.

The Mondrian International Government Fixed Income Fund very slightly lagged the performance of the benchmark index over the third quarter with the Fund up 4.58%. Overweight positions to Mexico and an underweight to the UK market added to performance over the quarter. These positions were offset by the modest overweight to Poland and the underweight to the Eurozone, which detracted from relative performance. The Fund has outperformed the benchmark index by 1.6% year-to-date, with the Fund up 7.3% in absolute terms.

## Investment Outlook

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The Prospective Real Yield (PRY) of US bonds is now as low as it has ever been and PRYs in many other countries are higher. Coupled with the overvaluation of the US dollar, according to our Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) valuations, this only serves to underscore the value of international fixed income. High quality bond markets that provide more attractive PRYs include those of Australia, New Zealand, Malaysia, Mexico and Japan. In the case of Japan, even though nominal yields fall short of those in the US, forecast inflation is considerably lower, making the country's PRY higher and consequently its bonds relatively appealing. Good value currencies according to our PPP models, and to which we are overweight on global mandates, include the Norwegian krone, British pound sterling, Mexican peso, Polish zloty and Malaysian ringgit. However, we recently took profits on the Mexican peso, paring back the overweight in September as the currency rallied to a six-month high against the US dollar. We also continue to hold an overweight position in high quality corporate bonds and credit that was established at the height of the recent pandemic induced selloff.

Following the lead of the US Federal Reserve, which unveiled the results of policy framework review in August, the European Central Bank (ECB) is undertaking its own strategy review, which is due to be completed in about a year's time. However, it is already signaling that, just like the Fed, it is considering a move towards an explicitly symmetric inflation target. In other words, rather than attempting to achieve inflation of "below, but close to 2%" it will tolerate a period of above target inflation in order to achieve an average of 2% over time. However, saying it will tolerate above target inflation is not the same as achieving it. The ECB has failed to get close to its 2% inflation target for some time and demand and wage pressures remain highly subdued in the Eurozone which should continue to contain inflation over our forecast horizon. Like the Fed, what it is really signaling is that monetary policy is likely to remain loose and rates are likely to remain low for longer.

The ECB's monetary policy is often characterized as having the sole objective of price stability. Although it is true that this is the primary objective, it also has a subordinate objective of supporting "the general economic policies in the Union." One of the most high-profile economic policies of the union is now enshrined in the "European Green Deal" which aims to make the EU economy climate-neutral by 2050. An important facet of this deal is supporting innovation and investment in environmentally friendly technologies. The ECB is now actively investigating ways in which it can support the rapidly growing green bond market such as loosening collateral requirements for green bonds and skewing its purchases of corporate bonds in favor for green bonds. It is clear that this market is going to continue to increase in importance and Mondrian has just launched a global green bond fund. This is available in both hedged and unhedged US dollar and euro versions and it targets bonds that genuinely support climate-aligned or environmentally friendly projects.

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**To determine if the Fund is an appropriate investment for you, carefully consider the Fund's investment objectives, risk, and charges and expenses. This and other information can be found in the funds full and summary prospectus which can be obtained by calling 888-832-4386 or by visiting [www.mondrian.com/mutualfunds](http://www.mondrian.com/mutualfunds). Please read the prospectus carefully before investing.**

*Investing involves risk, including the possible loss of principal. International investments entail risks not ordinarily associated with U.S. investments including fluctuation in currency values, differences in accounting principles, or economic or political instability in other nations. Emerging markets involve heightened risks related to the same factors, as well as increased volatility and lower trading volume. The Fund may invest in derivatives, which are often more volatile than other investments and may magnify the Fund's gains or losses.*

*Indices are unmanaged and do not include the effect of fees. One cannot invest directly in an index.*

*The Mondrian Investment Partners Limited Funds are distributed by SEI Investment Distribution Co. (SIDCO). SIDCO is not affiliated with the advisor, Mondrian Investment Partners Limited. Mondrian Investment Partners Limited is Authorized and Regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority.*

## Mondrian Investment Partners Limited

### Our Organization

#### Successful and Well-Managed

- Founded in 1990
- Almost 30 years of stable, consistent leadership
- Over USD 50 billion\* under management and advisement

#### Independent, Employee-Owned

- Equity ownership plan designed to attract, retain and motivate highly skilled people
- Mondrian is employee owned
- Approximately half of employees are partners

#### Time-Tested Investment Philosophy and Process

- All products utilize an income-oriented value discipline
- Consistently applied since the company's founding in 1990
- In-depth global fundamental research

#### Well-Resourced Team

- Highly experienced team of 57 investment professionals in London
- Low turnover of professional staff
- Strong culture of client service and support

\* As of September 30, 2020, Mondrian has total assets under management of USD 46.9 billion. In addition, the firm also had USD 3.6 billion of model delivery assets under advisement.

#### Company Overview

Mondrian is an independent, employee-owned, global value-oriented manager with almost 30 years' experience in managing a range of equity and fixed income products for a variety of clients based around the World. During this period the business has been managed in a stable, successful fashion, and is controlled by an employee partnership. This ownership structure ensures alignment of interests with clients and reinforces the long-term approach to investment that Mondrian has used since the firm was founded in 1990. Prior to a management buyout in 2004, the business was affiliated with US-based Delaware Investments. Mondrian's value style products have had a track record of producing consistent, strong risk-adjusted performance in a variety of different market environments.

#### People: Our Best Resource

The most important resource of any investment organization, and Mondrian in particular, is the investment team and staff. Mondrian's investment team has been working together for almost 30 years. We have a low turnover of professional staff, and a strong culture of client service and support.

#### Philosophy

Mondrian follows a highly disciplined and repeatable process: it overweight markets that it believes will provide a high risk-adjusted real income stream. To do so, Mondrian calculates each market's Prospective Real Yield (PRY), factoring in its own inflation forecasts and analysis of sovereign credit risk.

This is overlaid with a separate assessment of relative currency valuations employing Mondrian's own real exchange rate analysis