

Elfun Funds IRA Application

Please mail completed application to:
Elfun Funds
PO Box 701
Milwaukee, WI 53201-0701

In compliance with the USA PATRIOT Act, all mutual funds are required to obtain the following information for all registered owners and all authorized individuals: full name, date of birth, Social Security number, and permanent street address. This information will be used to verify your true identity. We will return your application if any of this information is missing, and we may request additional information from you for verification purposes. In the rare event that we are unable to verify your identity, the Fund reserves the right to redeem your account as as age-appropriate distribution at the current day's net asset value.

Residency Requirement: You must be a legal resident of the United States (including the U.S. Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico) in order to be eligible to open an account with us.

Elfun Funds Eligibility

1. Owner is: (Choose one)

- ☐ a General Electric (GE) employee
- ☐ a GE retiree
- ☐ a GE Board member
- ☐ GE or a GE subsidiary
- ☐ a Fund Trustee
- ☐ a surviving, un-remarried spouse of a GE employee, GE retiree, GE Board member, or Fund Trustee
- ☐ an immediate family member of a GE employee, a GE retiree, a GE Board Member, or Fund Trustee including immediate family members of unitholders who are former GE employees or GE Board members
- ☐ a trust for the sole benefit of (a) GE employees, (b) GE retirees, (c) GE Board members, (d) Fund Trustee or immediately family members of (a), (b), (c), or (d)
- ☐ an estate planning vehicle of (a), (b), (c), or (d) for the benefit of the lineal descendants(s) (such as grandchildren and great grandchildren) of a GE employee, GE retiree, or GE Board member

2. GE Employee, GE Retiree, GE Board Member, Fund Trustee Information

GE Employee / GE Retiree / GE Board Member / Fund Trustee's Name

GE Employee / GE Retiree / GE Board Member / Fund Trustee's Social Security Number

- ☐ Current GE Employee
- ☐ GE Retiree Deceased? ☐ Yes ☐ No
- ☐ GE Board Member

SSO Number (GE Employee Only)

If account owner is not a GE Employee, a GE Retiree, a GE Board Member, or a Fund Trustee please indicate the account owner's relationship below.

Account Owner's Relationship to GE Employee / GE Retiree / GE Board Member / Fund Trustee

Examples: parent, spouse of parent, spouse, brother, sister, child, spouse of child, or grandchild (including blood, step, and adoptive relationships).

3. Type of IRA and Investor Information

If no tax year is indicated, we will assume it is for the current tax year. Refer to disclosure statement for eligibility requirements and contribution limits

Choose ONE of the following account types:

- ☐ Traditional IRA

☐ For tax year .

☐ IRA to IRA Transfer (please complete IRA Transfer of Assets Form)

☐ Rollover (shareholder has receipt of funds)

☐ Inherited IRA - Name of Decedent Date of Death Date of Birth
- ☐ Rollover IRA

☐ Rollover IRA to Rollover IRA

☐ Direct Rollover from qualified plan - complete any additional form(s) required by your Plan Administrator.

Please check the type of qualified plan:

☐ Corporate ☐ Pension ☐ Profit Sharing Plan ☐ 401(k) ☐ 403(b) ☐ Other
- ☐ Roth IRA

☐ For tax year

☐ Roth IRA to Roth IRA Transfer (please complete IRA Transfer of Assets Form)

☐ Traditional IRA Conversion to Roth IRA - year of conversion in which Traditional IRA was converted to Roth IRA

☐ Rollover from Roth IRA (shareholder has receipt of funds)

☐ Inherited Roth IRA - Name of Decedent Date of Death Date of Birth

4. Investor Information

First Name

M.I.

Last Name

Date of Birth

Social Security Number

Drivers License, State ID, or Military ID Number

State of Issue

5. Permanent Street Address

Residential Street Address - a P.O. Box is not allowed.

Street Address

Apt / Suite

City / State / Zip Code

Daytime Telephone Number

Evening Telephone Number

E-mail Address

Mailing Address - If different than residential address

If completed, this address will be used as the Address of Record for all statements, checks, and required mailings. A P.O. Box may be used.

Address

Apt / Suite

City / State / Zip Code

Duplicate Statements: Complete the spaces below only if you would like someone other than the account owner(s) to receive duplicate statements.

Company Name

Name

Street Address

Apt / Suite

City / State / Zip Code

Company Name

Name

Street Address

Apt / Suite

City / State / Zip Code

6. Investment Options

☐ **By check:** make checks payable to the Elfun Funds.

Note: Cashier's checks of \$10,000 or less, money orders of any amount, traveler's checks, credit card checks, starter checks, post-dated checks, third party checks will not be accepted.

☐ **By wire:** Call 800-242-0134

Note: A completed application is required in advance of the wire.

Fund Name and Number		Investment Amount
		Minimum of \$500 per fund
<input type="checkbox"/> Elfun Government Money Market Fund	2763	\$ _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Elfun Income Fund	2760	\$ _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Elfun International Fund	2759	\$ _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Elfun Diversified Fund	2762	\$ _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Elfun Trusts Fund	2758	\$ _____

7. Automatic Investment Plan (AIP)

Your signed application must be received at least 10 days prior to the initial AIP transaction.

If you choose this option, funds will be automatically transferred from your bank account. Please attach a voided check or savings deposit slip to Section 9 of this application. We are unable to debit mutual fund or pass-through ("for further credit") accounts.

Draw money for my AIP (check one):

☐ Semi-Monthly

☐ Monthly

Fund Name and Number		Amount Per Draw	AIP Start Month	AIP Start Day
		\$25 Minimum Per Investment		
<input type="checkbox"/> Elfun Government Money Market Fund	2763	\$ _____	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Elfun Income Fund	2760	\$ _____	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Elfun International Fund	2759	\$ _____	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Elfun Diversified Fund	2762	\$ _____	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Elfun Trusts Fund	2758	\$ _____	_____	_____

Please keep in mind that:

- There is a fee if the automatic purchase cannot be made (assessed by redeeming shares from your account).
 - Participation in the plan will be terminated upon redemption of all shares.
-

8. Telephone and Internet Options

You automatically have the ability to make telephone and/or internet normal distributions (must be age 59 1/2 or older)* or exchanges per the prospectus, unless you specifically decline below. See the prospectus for minimum and maximum amounts.

** You must complete Section 9 if you would like the proceeds of a redemption sent via Automated Clearing House (ACH) or wire.*

Please check the box below if you wish to decline these options. If the options are not declined, you are acknowledging acceptance of these options.

☐ **I decline telephone and/or internet transaction privileges.**

Should you wish to add the options at a later date, a signature guarantee may be required. Please refer to the prospectus or call a shareholder service associate at 800-242-0134 for more information.

9. Bank Information

If you have selected an automatic investment plan, wire redemptions, ACH purchases, ACH redemptions, or cash distributions, a voided bank check or preprinted savings deposit slip (not a counter deposit slip) is required. We are unable to debit or credit mutual fund or pass-through “for further credit to” accounts.

Please contact your financial institution to determine if it participates in the ACH system.

John Doe
Jane Doe
123 Main St.
Anytown, USA 12345

53289

Pay to the order of _____ \$ _____
_____ DOLLARS

Memo _____ Signed _____

⌚ 2345 78 ⌚ ⌚ 2345 7856 78 ⌚

10. E-Delivery

I would like to:

- ☐ Receive prospectuses, Annual Reports and Semi-Annual Reports electronically
- ☐ Receive statements electronically
- ☐ Receive tax statements electronically

By selecting any of the above options, you intend to waive the physical delivery of the prospectus, fund reports, account statements and/or tax forms. If you have opted to receive your statements or tax forms electronically, you will need to establish on-line access to your account, which you may do once your account has been established by visiting www.ssga.com.

Please note, you must provide your e-mail address in Section 5 to enroll in eDelivery.

11. Householding

In an effort to decrease costs, the Fund intends to reduce the number of duplicate prospectuses and Annual and Semi-Annual Reports you receive by sending only one copy of each to those addresses shared by two or more accounts and to shareholders we reasonably believe are from the same family or household. Once implemented, if you would like to discontinue householding for your accounts, please call toll-free at 800-242-0134 to request individual copies of these documents. Once the Fund receives notice to stop householding, we will begin sending individual copies thirty days after receiving your request. This policy does not apply to account statements.

12. Withholding Options for Traditional and Rollover IRAs

Please consult IRS Form W-4R available from www.irs.gov/pub/irs-pdf/fw4r.pdf. You may use these tables to help you select the appropriate withholding rate for this payment or distribution. Add your income from all sources and use the column that matches your filing status to find the corresponding rate of withholding. Review the “Suggestion for determining withholding” section of the instructions to help determine the rate of withholding appropriate to your tax situation.

Federal withholding will automatically be deducted from distributions at the rate of 10% for IRAs (20% for Qualified Plans), unless you check one of the boxes below. Certain Roth IRA distributions may not be subject to withholding. Withholding from a Qualified Plan generally must be at least 20% unless the distribution is to satisfy a Required Minimum Distribution (RMD).

You may elect a withholding rate from 0 to 100%. If you have too little tax withheld, you will generally owe tax when you file your tax return and may owe a penalty unless you make timely payments of estimated tax. Please be advised that withholding will be taken from the proceeds of your distribution. Should you wish to receive a specific net amount, you may want to consider increasing the amount of your distribution in the Distribution Instructions section. For systematic distributions, your withholding election will remain in effect until you revoke or change it, which you may do at any time.

Some states require withholding regardless of your federal withholding election. Furthermore, state withholding is not available for certain states.

Specifying a rate other than the default, 10% for IRAs or 20% for Qualified Plans, affirms that you have consulted IRS Form W-4R, and the Marginal Rate Tables within, to determine your withholding percentage.

- ☐ Do not take federal withholding. I understand that I am responsible for payment of any federal or state taxes on my distribution(s).
- ☐ Please take federal withholding at a rate of _____% from my distribution(s). State withholding may also apply (refer to your state’s guidelines for further information).
- ☐ Do not take state withholding.

13. Beneficiary Information - If you need more space, please enclose a separate sheet of paper

Primary

Name	Social Security Number / Tax ID Number	Date of Birth
City / State / Zip	Relationship to Account Owner	Percentage
Name	Social Security Number / Tax ID Number	Date of Birth
City / State / Zip	Relationship to Account Owner	Percentage
Name	Social Security Number / Tax ID Number	Date of Birth
City / State / Zip	Relationship to Account Owner	Percentage

Secondary

Name	Social Security Number / Tax ID Number	Date of Birth
City / State / Zip	Relationship to Account Owner	Percentage
Name	Social Security Number / Tax ID Number	Date of Birth
City / State / Zip	Relationship to Account Owner	Percentage
Name	Social Security Number / Tax ID Number	Date of Birth
City / State / Zip	Relationship to Account Owner	Percentage

Spousal Consent: If you name someone other than or in addition to your spouse a primary beneficiary and reside in a community or marital property state, including AZ, CA, ID, LA, NV, NM, TX, WA, and WI, your spouse must consent by signing below.

Signature of Spouse	Date (MM/DD/YYYY)
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☐ Check this box if you reside in a community or marital property state and are unmarried or do not have a surviving spouse.

Note: Trust beneficiaries must meet certain IRS-specified conditions to be an eligible beneficiary. We suggest you consult a professional tax advisor to determine if the trust you would like to designate as beneficiary meets these requirements. Elfun Funds beneficiaries are subject to the same rules of eligibility, as with ownership of the Elfun Funds. Non-eligible beneficiaries will not be permitted to retain assets in the Elfun Funds upon the death of the IRA holder. If a trust is designated as beneficiary, the Elfun Funds shares must be specifically earmarked for beneficiaries of the trust who are Elfun Funds eligible.

14. Signature and Certification Required by the Internal Revenue Service

- ✓ By signing below, I certify that I am a GE Employee, a GE Retiree, a GE Board Member, an immediate family member, or another eligible investor as described in the current prospectus and I authorize U.S. Bank Global Fund Services to cause an Elfun Funds account to be established by me.
- ✓ I understand and acknowledge that if my eligibility to invest in the Elfun Fund(s) cannot be verified or I have not fully and accurately completed all of the information required in this application, my account will not be opened and my order to purchase shares of the Elfun Fund(s) will not be effected, or if my account has been opened and my order effected, my shares of the Elfun Fund(s) will be redeemed at a price reflecting the net asset value per unit of the Elfun Fund(s) next calculated after determination that my eligibility to invest in the Elfun Fund(s) cannot be verified. **The proceeds you receive from that forced redemption may be less than the amount you invested. In order to avoid that potential immediate loss, please review the eligibility requirements before you invest.**
- ✓ I have read and understand the Disclosure Statement and Custodial Agreement. I adopt the Elfun Fund's Custodial Agreement, as it may be revised from time to time, and appoint the Custodian or its agent to perform those functions and appropriate administrative services specified. I have received and read the prospectus for the Elfun Funds (the "Fund"). I understand the Fund's objectives and policies and agree to be bound to the terms of the prospectus. Before I request an exchange, I will obtain the current prospectus for each fund. I acknowledge and consent to the householding (i.e. consolidation of mailings) of documents such as prospectuses, shareholder reports, proxies, and other similar documents. I may contact the Fund to revoke my consent. I agree to notify the Fund of any errors or discrepancies within 45 days after the date of the statement confirming a transaction. The statement will be deemed to be correct, and the Fund and its transfer agent shall not be liable if I fail to notify Elfun Funds within such time period. I have received, read and understand State Street's Privacy Notice. I certify that I am of legal age and have the legal capacity to make this purchase.
- ✓ If I am opening a Traditional IRA with a distribution from an employer-sponsored retirement plan, I elect to treat the distribution as a partial or total distribution and certify that the distribution qualifies as a rollover contribution. I understand that the fees relating to my account may be collected by redeeming sufficient shares. The custodian may change the fee schedule at any time.
- ✓ The Fund, its transfer agent, the distributor, and any of their respective agents or affiliates will not be responsible for banking system delays beyond their control. By completing Sections 7, 8, or 9, I authorize my bank to honor all entries to my bank account initiated through U.S. Bank NA, on behalf of the applicable Fund. The Fund, its transfer agent, the distributor, and any of their respective agents or affiliates will not be liable for acting upon instruction believed to be genuine and in accordance with the procedures described in the prospectus or the rules of the Automated Clearing House. When AIP or Telephone Purchase transactions are presented, sufficient funds must be in my account to pay them. I agree that my bank's treatment and rights to respect each entry shall be the same as if it were signed by me personally. I agree that if any such entries are not honored with good or sufficient cause, my bank shall be under no liability whatsoever. I further agree that any such authorization, unless previously terminated by my bank in writing, is to remain in effect until the Fund's transfer agent receives and has had reasonable amount of time to act upon a written notice of revocation.
- ✓ Your mutual fund account may be transferred to your state of residence if no activity occurs within your account during the inactivity period specified in your State's abandoned property laws.
- ✓ **Under penalty of perjury, I certify that (1) the Social Security or taxpayer identification number shown on this form is my correct taxpayer identification number, and (2) I am not subject to backup withholding as a result of either being exempt from backup withholding, not being notified by the IRS of a failure to report all interest or dividends, or the IRS has notified me that I am no longer subject to backup withholding, and (3) I am a U.S. person (including a U.S. resident alien), and (4) I am exempt from FATCA reporting.** (Cross out item 2 above if you have been notified by the IRS that you are currently subject to backup withholding due to a failure to report all interest and dividends).

The IRS does not require your consent to any provision of this document other than the certifications required to avoid backup withholding.

Signature of IRA Owner or Authorized Person

Date (MM/DD/YYYY)

Appointment as Custodian accepted:
U.S. Bank, NA



State Street Bank & Trust Company - Privacy Notice

We have created a security and privacy notice in order to demonstrate and communicate our commitment to the privacy of our shareholders. Please visit our website as www.ssga.com to obtain a copy of our privacy notice.

Elfun Money Market Fund
Elfun Government Money Market Fund (ELMXX)

(the “Fund”)

*Supplement dated October 3, 2023 to the
Summary Prospectuses, Prospectus and Statement of Additional Information (the “SAI”), each dated April 30, 2023, as may be
supplemented and/or revised from time to time*

Effective immediately, the Summary Prospectus and the Prospectus are revised as follows:

- The first paragraph of the sub-section titled “Principal Risks” within the Fund Summaries section for the Fund is hereby deleted and replaced with the following:

The Fund is subject to the following risks. You could lose money by investing in the Fund. Although the Fund seeks to preserve the value of your investment at \$1.00 per share, it cannot guarantee it will do so. **An investment in the Fund is subject to investment risks, including possible loss of principal, is not a deposit in a bank and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (“FDIC”) or any other government agency.** The Fund’s sponsor is not required to reimburse the Fund for losses, and you should not expect that the sponsor will provide financial support to the Fund at any time, including during periods of market stress.

Effective immediately, the Prospectus is revised as follows:

- In the section titled “Fund Objectives, Strategies and Risks – Additional Information About Risks,” the paragraph titled “Money Market Fund Regulatory Risk (principal risk for Elfun Government Money Market Fund)” is hereby deleted and replaced with the following:

Money Market Fund Regulatory Risk (principal risk for Elfun Government Money Market Fund). Money market funds and the securities they invest in are subject to comprehensive regulations. The SEC has adopted amendments to money market fund regulation that, among other things, increase the daily and weekly liquid asset requirements (“Money Market Fund Reform”). Money Market Reform permits government money market funds (such as the Fund), that are experiencing a negative gross yield as a result of negative interest rates, to either convert from a stable share price to a floating share price or reduce the number of shares outstanding (e.g., through a reverse stock split) to maintain a stable net asset value per share, subject to certain Board determinations and disclosures to investors. The Fund’s operations will be impacted as it comes into compliance with the New Money Market Fund Rules. The SEC and other government agencies continue to review the regulation of money market funds and may implement additional regulatory changes in the future. The enactment of any new legislation or regulations impacting the money market fund industry could limit the Fund’s investment flexibility and reduce its ability to generate returns.

- In the section titled “Additional Information About Investment Objectives, Principal Strategies and Risks – Additional Information About Risks,” the paragraph titled “Money Market Risk (principal risk for Elfun Government Money Market Fund)” is hereby deleted and replaced with the following:

Money Market Risk (principal risk for Elfun Government Money Market Fund). An investment in a money market fund is not a deposit of any bank and is not insured or guaranteed by the FDIC or any other government agency. Although a money market fund

generally seeks to preserve the value of its shares at \$1.00 per share, there can be no assurance that it will do so, and it is possible to lose money by investing in a money market fund. A major or unexpected change in interest rates or a decline in the credit quality of an issuer or entity providing credit support, an inactive trading market for money market instruments, or adverse market, economic, industry, political, regulatory, geopolitical, and other conditions could cause a money market fund's share price to fall below \$1.00. It is possible that a money market fund will issue and redeem shares at \$1.00 per share at times when the fair value of the money market fund's portfolio per share is more or less than \$1.00. A money market fund may be permitted to impose redemption fees during periods of high illiquidity in the markets for the investments held by it. None of State Street Corporation, State Street, State Street Global Advisors, SSGA FM or their affiliates (collectively, the "State Street Entities") guarantee the value of an investment in a money market fund at \$1.00 per share. Investors should have no expectation of capital support to a money market fund from the State Street Entities.

Effective immediately, the SAI is revised as follows:

- The following is added as a new sub-section to the section titled "Investment Strategies and Risks":

Recent Money Market Regulatory Reforms.

On July 12, 2023, the SEC adopted amendments to money market fund regulation ("Money Market Fund Reform") that, beginning on April 2, 2024, increase the daily liquid asset requirements from 10% to 25% and increase the weekly liquid asset requirements from 30% to 50%. Money Market Fund Reform permits government money market funds (such as the Elfun Government Money Market Fund), that are experiencing a gross negative yield as a result of negative interest rates, to either convert from a stable share price to a floating share price or reduce the number of shares outstanding (through a reverse stock split) to maintain a stable net asset value per share, subject to certain Board determinations and disclosures to investors. Money Market Fund Reform, among other things, also imposes additional reporting requirements on money market funds. The Elfun Government Money Market Fund's operations will be impacted as it comes into compliance with Money Market Fund Reform.

PLEASE RETAIN THIS SUPPLEMENT FOR FUTURE REFERENCE

100323SUPP10

Prospectus

April 30, 2023

Elfun Funds

Equity Funds

Elfun International Equity Fund (EGLBX)

Elfun Trusts (ELFNX)

Income Funds

Elfun Income Fund (EINFX)

Elfun Tax-Exempt Income Fund (ELFTX)

Asset Allocation Fund

Elfun Diversified Fund (ELDFX)

Money Market Fund

Elfun Government Money Market Fund (ELMXX)

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

An investment in any of the Funds offered by this Prospectus is not a bank deposit and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency.

None of State Street Corporation, State Street Bank and Trust Company, State Street Global Advisors, SSGA Funds Management, Inc. or their affiliates ("State Street Entities") guarantee the value of your investment in the Elfun Government Money Market Fund at \$1.00 per share. Investors in the Elfun Government Money Market Fund should have no expectation of capital support to the Fund from State Street Entities.

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Investment Objective

Elfun International Equity Fund (the "Fund") seeks long-term growth of capital and future income by investing principally in foreign securities consistent with prudent investment management and the preservation of capital.

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

The tables below describe the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold, and sell shares of the Fund ("Fund Shares"). **You may pay other fees, such as brokerage commissions and other fees to financial intermediaries which are not reflected in the tables and examples below.**

Shareholder Fees (fees paid directly from your investment)

Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed On Purchases (as a percentage of offering price)	None
Maximum Deferred Sales Charge (Load) (as a percentage of the net asset value)	None

Annual Fund Operating Expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)

Management Fees	0.21%
Distribution and Shareholder Service (12b-1) Fees	N/A
Other Expenses ¹	0.18%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses ¹	<u>0.39%</u>

¹ The Fund's "Other Expenses" and "Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses" have been restated to reflect current fees. Amounts do not reflect non-recurring expenses incurred during the prior fiscal year.

Example

This Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The Example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated, and then sell or hold all of your Fund Shares at the end of those periods. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund's operating expenses remain the same. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

<u>1 year</u>	<u>3 years</u>	<u>5 years</u>	<u>10 years</u>
\$40	\$126	\$220	\$495

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Fund Shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in Annual Fund Operating Expenses or in the Example, affect the Fund's performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 16% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund seeks to achieve its investment objectives by investing at least 80% of its net assets under normal circumstances in equity securities, such as common and preferred stocks.

The Fund invests primarily (generally at least 65% of its net assets) in companies located in both developed and emerging market countries outside the U.S. The Fund considers an issuer to be located outside the U.S. if at least 50% of its revenues or profits are from business activities located outside the U.S., at least 50% of its assets are located outside the U.S. or the principal trading market for its securities is located outside the U.S. SSGA Funds Management, Inc. ("SSGA FM" or the "Adviser"), the investment adviser to the Fund, focuses on companies whose security prices it believes do not fully reflect their potential for growth. An emerging market country is any country having an economy and market that are (or would be) considered by the World Bank to be emerging or developing, or listed in the MSCI® Emerging Markets Index. Emerging market countries are located in regions such as Asia, Latin America, the Middle East, Southern

Europe, Eastern Europe (including the former republics of the Soviet Union and the Eastern Bloc) and Africa. Under normal circumstances, the Fund's assets are invested in securities of foreign (non-U.S.) companies representing at least three different countries, and at times a significant amount of the Fund's assets may be invested in a single country or region.

In seeking to achieve the Fund's investment objective with respect to future income, the Adviser will also consider companies that have the potential to pay dividends in the future.

The Adviser seeks to identify securities of companies that they believe have desirable characteristics for the Fund such as:

- low valuation relative to long term growth potential;
- potential for improvement in the company's business;
- appropriate capital structures;
- sufficient liquidity; and/or
- primarily large or medium capitalization (meaning companies with market capitalizations of \$2 billion or more).

The Adviser may consider selling a security when one of these characteristics no longer applies, when valuation becomes excessive, or when more attractive alternatives are identified.

In addition to common stocks and preferred stocks, equity securities may include other securities convertible into common stock or rights and warrants.

The Fund also may invest up to 20% of its assets in debt securities. The Fund is subject to no limitation with respect to the credit quality or maturities of the debt instruments in which it may invest. The Adviser may also use various types of derivative instruments (such as options, futures, options on futures and forward contracts) to gain or hedge exposure to certain types of securities as an alternative to investing directly in or selling such securities.

The Fund may also invest in depositary receipts, repurchase agreements, when-issued and delayed delivery securities, mortgage-related securities, and may hold securities that are restricted as to resale. The Fund may invest in other investment companies, including exchange-traded funds ("ETFs"), to the extent permitted by applicable law (including those advised by the Adviser). The Fund also may lend its securities.

Principal Risks

The Fund is subject to the following principal risks. You could lose money by investing in the Fund. Certain risks relating to instruments and strategies used in the management of the Fund are placed first. The significance of any specific risk to an investment in the Fund will vary over time, depending on the composition of the Fund's portfolio, market conditions, and other factors. You should read all of the risk information presented below carefully, because any one or more of these risks may result in losses to the Fund. **An investment in the Fund is subject to investment risks, including possible loss of principal, is not a deposit in a bank and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation ("FDIC") or any other government agency.** The Fund may not achieve its investment objective. The Fund is subject to the following principal risks. The Fund is not intended to be a complete investment program, but rather is intended for investment as part of a diversified investment portfolio. Investors should consult their own advisers as to the role of the Fund in their overall investment programs.

Market Risk: The Fund's investments are subject to changes in general economic conditions, general market fluctuations and the risks inherent in investment in securities markets. Investment markets can be volatile and prices of investments can change substantially due to various factors including, but not limited to, economic growth or recession, changes in interest rates, inflation, changes in the actual or perceived creditworthiness of issuers, and general market liquidity. The Fund is subject to the risk that geopolitical events will disrupt securities markets and adversely affect global economies and markets. Local, regional or global events such as war, military conflicts, acts of terrorism, natural disasters, the spread of infectious illness or other public health issues, or other events could have a significant impact on the Fund and its investments.

Equity Investing Risk: The market prices of equity securities owned by the Fund may go up or down, sometimes rapidly or unpredictably. The value of a security may decline for a number of reasons that may directly relate to the issuer and also may decline due to general industry or market conditions that are not specifically related to a particular company. In addition, equity markets tend to move in cycles, which may cause stock prices to fall over short or extended periods of time.

Non-U.S. Securities Risk: Non-U.S. securities (including depositary receipts) are subject to political, regulatory, and economic risks not present in domestic investments. There may be less information publicly available about a non-U.S. entity than about a U.S. entity, and many non-U.S. entities are not subject to accounting, auditing, legal and financial report standards comparable to those in the United States. Further, such entities and/or their securities may be subject to risks associated with currency controls; expropriation; changes in tax policy; greater market volatility; differing securities market structures; higher transaction costs; and various administrative difficulties, such as delays in clearing and settling portfolio transactions or in receiving payment of dividends. Securities traded on foreign markets may be less liquid (harder to sell) than securities traded domestically. Foreign governments may impose restrictions on the repatriation of capital to the U.S. In addition, to the extent that the Fund buys securities denominated in a foreign currency, there are special risks such as changes in currency exchange rates and the risk that a foreign government could regulate foreign exchange transactions. In addition, to the extent investments are made in a limited number of countries, events in those countries will have a more significant impact on the Fund. Investments in depositary receipts may be less liquid and more volatile than the underlying shares in their primary trading market.

Currency Risk: The value of the Fund's assets may be affected favorably or unfavorably by currency exchange rates, currency exchange control regulations, and delays, restrictions or prohibitions on the repatriation of foreign currencies. Foreign currency exchange rates may have significant volatility, and changes in the values of foreign currencies against the U.S. dollar may result in substantial declines in the values of the Fund's assets denominated in foreign currencies.

Counterparty Risk: The Fund will be subject to credit risk with respect to the counterparties with which the Fund enters into derivatives contracts, repurchase agreements, reverse repurchase agreements, and other transactions. If a counterparty fails to meet its contractual obligations, the Fund may be unable to terminate or realize any gain on the investment or transaction, or to recover collateral posted to the counterparty, resulting in a loss to the Fund. If the Fund holds collateral posted by its counterparty, it may be delayed or prevented from realizing on the collateral in the event of a bankruptcy or insolvency proceeding relating to the counterparty.

Debt Securities Risk: The values of debt securities may increase or decrease as a result of the following: market fluctuations, changes in interest rates, actual or perceived inability or unwillingness of issuers, guarantors or liquidity providers to make scheduled principal or interest payments, or illiquidity in debt securities markets. To the extent that interest rates rise, certain underlying obligations may be paid off substantially slower than originally anticipated and the value of those securities may fall sharply. A rising interest rate environment may cause the value of the Fund's fixed income securities to decrease, an adverse impact on the liquidity of the Fund's fixed income securities, and increased volatility of the fixed income markets. During periods when interest rates are at low levels, the Fund's yield can be low, and the Fund may have a negative yield (i.e., it may lose money on an operating basis). To the extent that interest rates fall, certain underlying obligations may be paid off substantially faster than originally anticipated. If the principal on a debt obligation is prepaid before expected, the prepayments of principal may have to be reinvested in obligations paying interest at lower rates. During periods of falling interest rates, the income received by the Fund may decline. Changes in interest rates will likely have a greater effect on the values of debt securities of longer durations. Returns on investments in debt securities could trail the returns on other investment options, including investments in equity securities. The U.S. Federal Reserve has been engaged in an aggressive campaign to raise interest rates in an effort to combat historically high levels of inflation. Interest rate increases may continue. High levels of inflation and/or a significantly changing interest rate environment can lead to heightened levels of volatility and reduced liquidity.

Derivatives Risk: Derivative transactions can create investment leverage and may have significant volatility. It is possible that a derivative transaction will result in a much greater loss than the principal amount invested, that changes in the value of a derivative transaction may not correlate perfectly with the underlying asset, and that the Fund may not be able to close out a derivative transaction at a favorable time or price. The counterparty to a derivatives con-

tract may be unable or unwilling to make timely settlement payments, return the Fund's margin, or otherwise honor its obligations. A derivatives transaction may not behave in the manner anticipated by the Adviser or may not have the effect on the Fund anticipated by the Adviser.

Emerging Markets Risk: Risks of investing in emerging markets include, among others, greater political and economic instability, greater volatility in currency exchange rates, less developed securities markets, possible trade barriers, currency transfer restrictions, a more limited number of potential buyers and issuers, an emerging market country's dependence on revenue from particular commodities or international aid, less governmental supervision and regulation, unavailability of currency hedging techniques, differences in auditing and financial reporting standards, less stringent investor protection and disclosure standards, less developed public health systems, and less developed legal systems. There is also the potential for unfavorable action such as expropriation, nationalization, embargo, and acts of war. The securities of emerging market companies may trade less frequently and in smaller volumes than more widely held securities. Market disruptions or substantial market corrections may limit very significantly the liquidity of securities of certain companies in a particular country or geographic region, or of all companies in the country or region. The Fund may be unable to liquidate its positions in such securities at any time, or at a favorable price, in order to meet the Fund's obligations. These risks are generally greater for investments in frontier market countries, which typically have smaller economies or less developed capital markets than traditional emerging market countries.

Growth Stock Risk: The prices of growth stocks may be based largely on expectations of future earnings, and their prices can decline rapidly and significantly in reaction to negative news. Growth stocks may underperform value stocks and stocks in other broad style categories (and the stock market as a whole) over any period of time and may shift in and out of favor with investors generally, sometimes rapidly, depending on changes in market, economic, and other factors.

Hedging Risk: The success of the Fund's hedging strategies will depend, in part, upon the Adviser's ability to assess correctly the degree of correlation between the performance of the instruments used in a hedging strategy and the performance of the investments being hedged. There is no guarantee that any hedging strategy used by the Fund will be successful in hedging the subject risks. It is possible that the Fund will lose money on a hedging transaction and on the asset of the Fund that was the subject of the hedge. Hedging transactions may have the effect of creating investment leverage in the Fund.

Information Technology Sector Risk: Market or economic factors impacting information technology companies could have a major effect on the value of the Fund's investments. The value of stocks of information technology companies is particularly vulnerable to rapid changes in technology product cycles, rapid product obsolescence, government regulation and competition, both domestically and internationally, including competition from foreign competitors with lower production costs. Like other technology companies, information technology companies may have limited product lines, markets, financial resources or personnel. Stocks of technology companies and companies that rely heavily on technology, especially those of smaller, less-seasoned companies, tend to be more volatile than the overall market. Information technology companies are heavily dependent on patent and intellectual property rights, the loss or impairment of which may adversely affect profitability. Additionally, companies in the information technology sector may face dramatic and often unpredictable changes in growth rates and competition for the services of qualified personnel.

Large-Capitalization Securities Risk: Returns on investments in securities of large companies could trail the returns on investments in securities of smaller and mid-sized companies. Larger companies may be unable to respond as quickly as smaller and mid-sized companies to competitive challenges or to changes in business, product, financial, or other market conditions. Larger companies may not be able to maintain growth at the high rates that may be achieved by well-managed smaller and mid-sized companies.

Management Risk: The Fund is actively managed. The Adviser's judgments about the attractiveness, relative value, or potential appreciation of a particular sector, security, commodity or investment strategy or as to a hedging strategy may prove to be incorrect, and may cause the Fund to incur losses. There can be no assurance that the Adviser's investment techniques and decisions will produce the desired results.

Mid-Capitalization Securities Risk: The securities of mid-capitalization companies may be more volatile and may involve more risk than the securities of larger companies. These companies may have limited product lines, markets or financial resources, may lack the competitive strength of larger companies, and may depend on a few key employees. In addition, these companies may have been recently organized and may have little or no track record of success. The securities of mid-sized companies may trade less frequently and in smaller volumes than more widely held securities. Some securities of mid-sized issuers may be illiquid or may be restricted as to resale, and their values may be volatile.

Preferred Securities Risk: Generally, preferred security holders have no or limited voting rights with respect to the issuing company. In addition, preferred securities are subordinated to bonds and other debt instruments in a company's capital structure and therefore will be subject to greater credit risk than those debt instruments. Dividend payments on a preferred security typically must be declared by the issuer's board of directors. An issuer's board of directors is generally not under any obligation to pay a dividend (even if such dividends have accrued), and may suspend payment of dividends on preferred securities at any time. In the event an issuer of preferred securities experiences economic difficulties, the issuer's preferred securities may lose substantial value due to the reduced likelihood that the issuer's board of directors will declare a dividend and the fact that the preferred security may be subordinated to other securities of the same issuer. Further, because many preferred securities pay dividends at a fixed rate, their market price can be sensitive to changes in interest rates in a manner similar to bonds — that is, as interest rates rise, the value of the preferred securities held by the Fund are likely to decline. Therefore, to the extent that the Fund invests a substantial portion of its assets in fixed rate preferred securities, rising interest rates may cause the value of the Fund's investments to decline significantly. In addition, because many preferred securities allow holders to convert the preferred securities into common stock of the issuer, their market price can be sensitive to changes in the value of the issuer's common stock and, therefore, declining common stock values may also cause the value of the Fund's investments to decline. Preferred securities often have call features which allow the issuer to redeem the security at its discretion. The redemption of a preferred security having a higher than average yield may cause a decrease in the Fund's yield.

Small-, Mid- and Micro- Capitalization Securities Risk: The securities of small-, mid- and micro-capitalization companies may be more volatile and may involve more risk than the securities of larger companies. These companies may have limited product lines, markets or financial resources, may lack the competitive strength of larger companies, and may depend on a few key employees. In addition, these companies may have been recently organized and may have little or no track record of success. The securities of smaller companies may trade less frequently and in smaller volumes than more widely held securities. Some securities of smaller issuers may be illiquid or may be restricted as to resale, and their values may have significant volatility. The Fund may be unable to liquidate its positions in such securities at any time, or at a favorable price, in order to meet the Fund's obligations. Returns on investments in securities of small-, mid- and micro-capitalization companies could trail the returns on investments in securities of larger companies.

Unconstrained Sector Risk: The Fund may invest a substantial portion of its assets within one or more economic sectors or industries, which may change from time to time. Greater investment focus on one or more sectors or industries increases the potential for volatility and the risk that events negatively affecting such sectors or industries could reduce returns, potentially causing the value of the Fund's Shares to decrease, perhaps significantly.

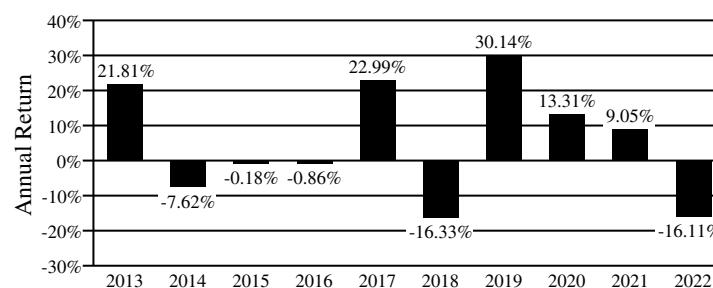
Valuation Risk: Some portfolio holdings, potentially a large portion of the Fund's investment portfolio, may be valued on the basis of factors other than market quotations. This may occur more often in times of market turmoil or reduced liquidity. There are multiple methods that can be used to value a portfolio holding when market quotations are not readily available. The value established for any portfolio holding at a point in time might differ from what would be produced using a different methodology or if it had been priced using market quotations. Portfolio holdings that are valued using techniques other than market quotations, including "fair valued" securities, may be subject to greater fluctuation in their valuations from one day to the next than if market quotations were used. In addition, there is no assurance that the Fund could sell or close out a portfolio position for the value established for it at any time, and it is possible that the Fund would incur a loss because a portfolio position is sold or closed out at a discount to the valuation established by the Fund at that time. Investors who purchase or redeem Fund Shares on days when the

Fund is holding fair-valued investments may receive fewer or more shares or lower or higher redemption proceeds than they would have received if the Fund had not fair-valued the holding(s) or had used a different valuation methodology.

Performance

The bar chart and table below provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by illustrating the variability of the Fund's returns from year-to-year and by showing how the Fund's average annual returns for the periods indicated compared with those of a broad measure of market performance. The Fund's past performance does not necessarily indicate how the Fund will perform in the future. Current performance information for the Fund is available toll free by calling (800)-242-0134 or by visiting our website at www.ssga.com.

Annual Total Returns (years ended 12/31)



Highest Quarterly Return: 17.92% (Q2, 2020)

Lowest Quarterly Return: -22.03% (Q1, 2020)

Average Annual Total Returns (for periods ended 12/31/22)

	One Year	Five Years	Ten Years	Inception Date
Elfun International Equity Fund				1/1/1988
Return Before Taxes	-16.11%	2.45%	4.45%	
Return After Taxes on Distributions	-17.26%	1.68%	3.78%	
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	-8.47%	2.10%	3.57%	
MSCI EAFE Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes other than withholding taxes on reinvested dividends)	-14.45%	1.54%	4.67%	

After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. After-tax returns depend on an investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown above, and after-tax returns are not relevant to investors who hold their shares through tax-advantaged arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts ("IRAs"). The returns after taxes can exceed the returns before taxes due to an assumed tax benefit for a shareholder from realizing a capital loss on a sale of Fund shares.

Investment Adviser

SSGA FM serves as the investment adviser to the Fund.

The professional primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund is Michael Solecki, who has served as a portfolio manager of the Fund since 1999.

Michael Solecki, CFA, is a Senior Managing Director of the Adviser, Portfolio Manager and the Chief Investment Officer for Fundamental Growth and Core Equity. He joined the Adviser in 2016 through the acquisition of GE Asset Management Incorporated ("GEAM") by the ultimate parent company of State Street Global Advisors ("SSGA").

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

Purchase Minimums

The Fund's initial and subsequent investment minimums generally are as follows, although the Fund may reduce or waive the minimums in some cases.

	By mail	By wire/ACH	Automatic
Initial Investment	\$500	\$500	\$25

There is no minimum for subsequent investments. You may purchase shares of the Fund by mail, bank wire, electronic funds transfer, via the Fund's website, or by telephone after you have opened an account with the Fund. You may obtain an account application from the Fund by calling 1-800-242-0134 or from the Fund's website at www.ssga.com.

You may sell (redeem) all or part of your Fund shares on any business day through the following options:

By Mail:

State Street Global Advisors
c/o U.S. Bank Global Fund Services
P.O. Box 701
Milwaukee, WI 53201-0701

By Overnight:

State Street Global Advisors
c/o U.S. Bank Global Fund Services
615 East Michigan Street
Milwaukee, WI 53202-5207

- Calling us at (800)-242-0134; or
- By accessing the Elfun Funds' website at www.ssga.com.

Tax Information

The Fund's distributions are expected to be taxed as ordinary income, qualified dividend income and/or capital gains, unless you are investing through a tax-advantaged arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan or IRA. Any withdrawals made from such tax-advantaged arrangement may be taxable to you.

Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries

If you purchase Fund Shares through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank), the Fund, the Adviser or its affiliates may pay the financial intermediary for certain activities related to the Fund, including educational training programs, conferences, the development of technology platforms and reporting systems, or other services related to the sale or promotion of the Fund. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the broker-dealer or other intermediary and your salesperson to recommend the Fund over another investment. Ask your salesperson or visit your financial intermediary's website for more information.

Investment Objective

Elfun Trusts (the “Fund”) seeks long-term growth of capital and future income rather than current income.

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

The tables below describe the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold, and sell shares of the Fund (“Fund Shares”). **You may pay other fees, such as brokerage commissions and other fees to financial intermediaries which are not reflected in the tables and examples below.**

Shareholder Fees (fees paid directly from your investment)

Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed On Purchases (as a percentage of offering price)	None
Maximum Deferred Sales Charge (Load) (as a percentage of the net asset value)	None

Annual Fund Operating Expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)

Management Fees	0.14%
Distribution and Shareholder Service (12b-1) Fees	N/A
Other Expenses	0.04%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	<u>0.18%</u>

Example

This Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The Example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated, and then sell or hold all of your Fund Shares at the end of those periods. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund’s operating expenses remain the same. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

<u>1 year</u>	<u>3 years</u>	<u>5 years</u>	<u>10 years</u>
\$18	\$58	\$101	\$228

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or “turns over” its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Fund Shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in Annual Fund Operating Expenses or in the Example, affect the Fund’s performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund’s portfolio turnover rate was 29% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund seeks to achieve its investment objectives by investing in equity securities of U.S. companies. The Fund considers a company to be a U.S. company if it generates at least 50% of its revenues or profits from business activities in the U.S., has at least 50% of its assets situated in the U.S. or has the principal trading market for its securities in the U.S. The Fund also may invest, generally to a lesser extent, in securities of foreign (non-U.S.) issuers, including securities of issuers located in emerging markets.

SSGA Funds Management, Inc. (“SSGA FM” or the “Adviser”), the investment adviser to the Fund, selects equity securities from a number of industries based on the merits of individual companies. In seeking to achieve the Fund’s investment objective with respect to future income, the Adviser will also consider companies that have the potential to pay dividends in the future. While the Fund may invest in companies of any market capitalization, it expects to primarily invest in large capitalization companies. The Fund may invest a substantial portion of its assets within one or more economic sectors or industries, which may change from time to time.

The Adviser seeks to identify securities of issuers that they believe have desirable characteristics for the Fund such as:

- above-average annual growth rates;

- appropriate capital structures;
- leadership in their respective industries; and/or
- high quality management focused on generating shareholder value.

The Adviser may consider selling a security when one of these characteristics no longer applies, when valuation has become excessive, or when more attractive alternatives are identified.

Equity securities may include common stocks, preferred stocks, other securities convertible into common stock or rights and warrants. Equity securities held by the Fund may be denominated in non-U.S. currencies and may be held outside the United States.

The Fund may invest to a lesser extent in debt securities. The Fund is permitted to invest up to 5% of its total assets (including any borrowings) in high yield securities (also known as below investment-grade bonds or “junk bonds”). The Fund is subject to no limitation with respect to the maturities of the debt instruments in which it may invest. The Adviser may also use various types of derivative instruments (such as options, futures and options on futures) to gain or hedge exposure to certain types of securities as an alternative to investing directly in or selling securities.

The Fund may invest in depositary receipts, repurchase agreements, when-issued and delayed delivery securities, mortgage-related securities, and may hold securities that are restricted as to resale. The Fund may invest in other investment companies, including exchange-traded funds (“ETFs”), to the extent permitted by applicable law (including those advised by SSGA FM). The Fund also may lend its securities.

Principal Risks

The Fund is subject to the following principal risks. You could lose money by investing in the Fund. Certain risks relating to instruments and strategies used in the management of the Fund are placed first. The significance of any specific risk to an investment in the Fund will vary over time, depending on the composition of the Fund’s portfolio, market conditions, and other factors. You should read all of the risk information presented below carefully, because any one or more of these risks may result in losses to the Fund. **An investment in the Fund is subject to investment risks, including possible loss of principal, is not a deposit in a bank and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (“FDIC”) or any other government agency.** The Fund may not achieve its investment objective. The Fund is not intended to be a complete investment program, but rather is intended for investment as part of a diversified investment portfolio. Investors should consult their own advisers as to the role of the Fund in their overall investment programs.

Market Risk: The Fund’s investments are subject to changes in general economic conditions, general market fluctuations and the risks inherent in investment in securities markets. Investment markets can be volatile and prices of investments can change substantially due to various factors including, but not limited to, economic growth or recession, changes in interest rates, inflation, changes in the actual or perceived creditworthiness of issuers, and general market liquidity. The Fund is subject to the risk that geopolitical events will disrupt securities markets and adversely affect global economies and markets. Local, regional or global events such as war, military conflicts, acts of terrorism, natural disasters, the spread of infectious illness or other public health issues, or other events could have a significant impact on the Fund and its investments.

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Management Risk: The Fund is actively managed. The Adviser's judgments about the attractiveness, relative value, or potential appreciation of a particular sector, security, commodity or investment strategy or as to a hedging strategy may prove to be incorrect, and may cause the Fund to incur losses. There can be no assurance that the Adviser's investment techniques and decisions will produce the desired results.

Non-U.S. Securities Risk: Non-U.S. securities (including depositary receipts) are subject to political, regulatory, and economic risks not present in domestic investments. There may be less information publicly available about a non-U.S. entity than about a U.S. entity, and many non-U.S. entities are not subject to accounting, auditing, legal and financial report standards comparable to those in the United States. Further, such entities and/or their securities may be subject to risks associated with currency controls; expropriation; changes in tax policy; greater market volatility; differing securities market structures; higher transaction costs; and various administrative difficulties, such as delays in clearing and settling portfolio transactions or in receiving payment of dividends. Securities traded on foreign markets may be less liquid (harder to sell) than securities traded domestically. Foreign governments may impose restrictions on the repatriation of capital to the U.S. In addition, to the extent that the Fund buys securities denominated in a foreign currency, there are special risks such as changes in currency exchange rates and the risk that a foreign government could regulate foreign exchange transactions. In addition, to the extent investments are made in a limited number of countries, events in those countries will have a more significant impact on the Fund. Investments in depositary receipts may be less liquid and more volatile than the underlying shares in their primary trading market.

Preferred Securities Risk: Generally, preferred security holders have no or limited voting rights with respect to the issuing company. In addition, preferred securities are subordinated to bonds and other debt instruments in a company's capital structure and therefore will be subject to greater credit risk than those debt instruments. Dividend payments on a preferred security typically must be declared by the issuer's board of directors. An issuer's board of directors is generally not under any obligation to pay a dividend (even if such dividends have accrued), and may suspend payment of dividends on preferred securities at any time. In the event an issuer of preferred securities experiences economic difficulties, the issuer's preferred securities may lose substantial value due to the reduced likelihood that the issuer's board of directors will declare a dividend and the fact that the preferred security may be subordinated to other securities of the same issuer. Further, because many preferred securities pay dividends at a fixed rate, their market price can be sensitive to changes in interest rates in a manner similar to bonds — that is, as interest rates rise, the value of the preferred securities held by the Fund are likely to decline. Therefore, to the extent

that the Fund invests a substantial portion of its assets in fixed rate preferred securities, rising interest rates may cause the value of the Fund's investments to decline significantly. In addition, because many preferred securities allow holders to convert the preferred securities into common stock of the issuer, their market price can be sensitive to changes in the value of the issuer's common stock and, therefore, declining common stock values may also cause the value of the Fund's investments to decline. Preferred securities often have call features which allow the issuer to redeem the security at its discretion. The redemption of a preferred security having a higher than average yield may cause a decrease in the Fund's yield.

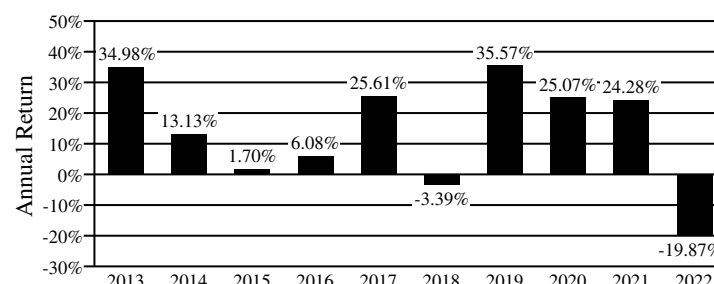
Small-, Mid- and Micro Capitalization Securities Risk: The securities of small-, mid- and micro-capitalization companies may be more volatile and may involve more risk than the securities of larger companies. These companies may have limited product lines, markets or financial resources, may lack the competitive strength of larger companies, and may depend on a few key employees. In addition, these companies may have been recently organized and may have little or no track record of success. The securities of smaller companies may trade less frequently and in smaller volumes than more widely held securities. Some securities of smaller issuers may be illiquid or may be restricted as to resale, and their values may have significant volatility. The Fund may be unable to liquidate its positions in such securities at any time, or at a favorable price, in order to meet the Fund's obligations. Returns on investments in securities of small-, mid- and micro-capitalization companies could trail the returns on investments in securities of larger companies.

Unconstrained Sector Risk: The Fund may invest a substantial portion of its assets within one or more economic sectors or industries, which may change from time to time. Greater investment focus on one or more sectors or industries increases the potential for volatility and the risk that events negatively affecting such sectors or industries could reduce returns, potentially causing the value of the Fund's Shares to decrease, perhaps significantly.

Performance

The bar chart and table below provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by illustrating the variability of the Fund's returns from year-to-year and by showing how the Fund's average annual returns for the periods indicated compared with those of a broad measure of market performance. The Fund's past performance does not necessarily indicate how the Fund will perform in the future. Current performance information for the Fund is available toll free by calling (800)-242-0134 or by visiting our website at www.ssga.com.

Annual Total Returns (years ended 12/31)



Highest Quarterly Return: 22.90% (Q2, 2020)

Lowest Quarterly Return: -16.96% (Q1, 2020)

Average Annual Total Returns (for periods ended 12/31/22)

	One Year	Five Years	Ten Years	Inception Date
Elfun Trusts				5/27/1935
Return Before Taxes	-19.87%	10.28%	12.94%	
Return After Taxes on Distributions	-21.46%	7.64%	10.30%	
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	-10.64%	7.89%	10.03%	
S&P 500 Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	-18.11%	9.42%	12.56%	

After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. After-tax returns depend on an investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown above, and after-tax returns are not relevant to investors who hold their shares through tax-advantaged arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts ("IRAs"). The returns after taxes can exceed the returns before taxes due to an assumed tax benefit for a shareholder from realizing a capital loss on a sale of Fund shares.

Investment Adviser

SSGA FM serves as the investment adviser to the Fund.

The professionals primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund are William Sandow and Chris Sierakowski. They have served as portfolio managers on the Fund since 2019.

William Sandow is a Vice President of the Adviser and a Portfolio Manager in the Fundamental Growth and Core U.S. Equity Group. He joined the Adviser in 2016 through the acquisition of GE Asset Management Incorporated ("GEAM") by the ultimate parent company of State Street Global Advisors ("SSGA").

Chris Sierakowski, CFA, is a Managing Director of the Adviser and a Portfolio Manager in the Fundamental Growth and Core U.S. Equity Group. He joined the Adviser in 2016 through the acquisition of GEAM by the ultimate parent company of SSGA.

Purchase and Sale of Fund SharesPurchase Minimums

The Fund's initial and subsequent investment minimums generally are as follows, although the Fund may reduce or waive the minimums in some cases.

	By mail	By wire/ACH	Automatic
Initial Investment	\$500	\$500	\$25

There is no minimum for subsequent investments. You may purchase shares of the Fund by mail, bank wire, electronic funds transfer, via the Fund's website, or by telephone after you have opened an account with the Fund. You may obtain an account application from the Fund by calling 1-800-242-0134 or from the Fund's website at www.ssga.com.

You may sell (redeem) all or part of your Fund shares on any business day through the following options:

By Mail:

State Street Global Advisors
c/o U.S. Bank Global Fund Services
P.O. Box 701
Milwaukee, WI 53201-0701

By Overnight:

State Street Global Advisors
c/o U.S. Bank Global Fund Services
615 East Michigan Street
Milwaukee, WI 53202-5207

- Calling us at (800)-242-0134; or
- By accessing the Elfund Funds' website at www.ssga.com.

Tax Information

The Fund's distributions are expected to be taxed as ordinary income, qualified dividend income and/or capital gains, unless you are investing through a tax-advantaged arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan or IRA. Any withdrawals made from such tax-advantaged arrangement may be taxable to you.

Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries

If you purchase Fund Shares through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank), the Fund, the Adviser or its affiliates may pay the financial intermediary for certain activities related to the Fund, including educational training programs, conferences, the development of technology platforms and reporting systems, or other services related

to the sale or promotion of the Fund. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the broker-dealer or other intermediary and your salesperson to recommend the Fund over another investment. Ask your salesperson or visit your financial intermediary's website for more information.

Investment Objective

Elfun Income Fund (the “Fund”) seeks a high level of income consistent with prudent investment management and the preservation of capital.

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

The tables below describe the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold, and sell shares of the Fund (“Fund Shares”). **You may pay other fees, such as brokerage commissions and other fees to financial intermediaries which are not reflected in the tables and examples below.**

Shareholder Fees (fees paid directly from your investment)

Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed On Purchases (as a percentage of offering price)	None
Maximum Deferred Sales Charge (Load) (as a percentage of the net asset value)	None

Annual Fund Operating Expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)

Management Fees	0.17%
Distribution and Shareholder Service (12b-1) Fees	N/A
Other Expenses	0.15%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses	0.01%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.33%
Less Fee Waivers and/or Expense Reimbursements ¹	(0.01)%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waivers and/or Expense Reimbursements	<u>0.32%</u>

¹ The Fund’s investment adviser, SSGA Funds Management, Inc. (the “Adviser” or “SSGA FM”), is contractually obligated until April 30, 2024 to waive its management fee and/or reimburse certain expenses for the Fund, in an amount equal to any acquired fund fees and expenses (“AFFEs”), excluding AFFEs derived from the Fund’s holdings in acquired funds for cash management purpose, if any. This fee waiver and/or expense reimbursement arrangement may not be terminated prior to April 30, 2024 except with approval of the Fund’s Board of Trustees.

Example

This Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The Example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated, and then sell or hold all of your Fund Shares at the end of those periods. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund’s operating expenses remain the same. The calculation of costs for the one-year period takes into account the effect of any current contractual fee waivers and/or reimbursements; and the calculation of costs for the remaining periods takes such fee waivers and/or reimbursements into account only for the first year of each such period. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

<u>1 year</u>	<u>3 years</u>	<u>5 years</u>	<u>10 years</u>
\$33	\$106	\$186	\$422

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or “turns over” its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Fund Shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in Annual Fund Operating Expenses or in the Example, affect the Fund’s performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund’s portfolio turnover rate was 40% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund seeks to achieve its investment objective by investing at least 80% of its net assets under normal circumstances in debt securities.

The Fund invests primarily in a variety of investment-grade debt securities, such as mortgage-backed securities, corporate bonds, U.S. Government securities and money market instruments. The Fund normally has a weighted average effective maturity of approximately five to ten years, but is subject to no limitation with respect to the maturities of the instruments in which it may invest. U.S. Government securities are securities that are issued or guaranteed as to principal or interest by the U.S. Government or one of its agencies or instrumentalities. Some U.S. Government securities are backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Government, such as U.S. Treasury bills and notes and obligations of the Government National Mortgage Association ("Ginnie Mae"). Other U.S. Government securities are neither issued by nor guaranteed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Government, including those issued by the Federal National Mortgage Association ("Fannie Mae") and the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation ("Freddie Mac"). Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac have been operating under a conservatorship since 2008, with the Federal Housing Finance Agency acting as their conservator, and receive certain financing support from and have access to certain borrowing arrangements with the U.S. Treasury.

SSGA Funds Management, Inc. ("SSGA FM" or the "Adviser"), the investment adviser to the Fund, seeks to identify debt securities that they believe have desirable characteristics for the Fund such as:

- attractive yields and prices;
- the potential for capital appreciation; and/or
- reasonable credit quality.

The Adviser may consider selling a security when one of these characteristics no longer applies, when valuation becomes excessive, or when more attractive alternatives are identified.

The Fund also may invest up to 20% of its net assets in high yield securities (also known as "junk bonds") and, to a lesser extent, in asset-backed securities, in foreign (including emerging markets) debt securities and equity securities. The Fund may also invest in exchange-traded products ("ETPs") that provide exposure to such investments, including ETPs that pay fees to the Adviser and its affiliates for management, marketing or other services. High yield securities are those rated BB+ through B- by S&P Global Ratings ("S&P") or Ba1 through B3 by Moody's Investor Services, Inc. ("Moody's") or below or of similar quality. An emerging market country is any country having an economy and market that are (or would be) considered by the World Bank to be emerging or developing, or listed in the MSCI® Emerging Markets Index. Emerging market countries are located in regions such as Asia, Latin America, the Middle East, Southern Europe, Eastern Europe (including the former republics of the Soviet Union and the Eastern Bloc) and Africa.

The Adviser may also use various types of derivative instruments (such as options, futures, options on futures, forward contracts, interest-only swaps, interest rate swaps, index swaps, credit default swaps and structured and indexed securities) to manage yield, duration (a measure of a bond price's sensitivity to a given change in interest rates) and exposure to credit quality, and to gain or hedge exposure to certain securities, indices or market segments.

The Fund may also invest in repurchase agreements, reverse repurchase agreements, when-issued and delayed delivery securities, municipal obligations, floating rate and variable rate instruments, zero-coupon obligations, and may hold securities that are restricted as to resale. The Fund may invest in other investment companies, including exchange-traded funds ("ETFs"), to the extent permitted by applicable law (including those advised by the Adviser). The Fund also may lend its securities and may engage in active and frequent trading of its portfolio securities.

Principal Risks

The Fund is subject to the following principal risks. You could lose money by investing in the Fund. Certain risks relating to instruments and strategies used in the management of the Fund are placed first. The significance of any specific risk to an investment in the Fund will vary over time, depending on the composition of the Fund's portfolio, market conditions, and other factors. You should read all of the risk information presented below carefully, because any one or more of these risks may result in losses to the Fund. **An investment in the Fund is subject to investment risks, including possible loss of principal, is not a deposit in a bank and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation ("FDIC") or any other government agency.** The Fund may not achieve its investment objective. The Fund is not intended to be a complete investment program, but rather is intended for investment as part of a diversified investment portfolio. Investors should consult their own advisers as to the role of the Fund in their overall investment programs.

Market Risk: The Fund's investments are subject to changes in general economic conditions, general market fluctuations and the risks inherent in investment in securities markets. Investment markets can be volatile and prices of investments can change substantially due to various factors including, but not limited to, economic growth or recession, changes in interest rates, inflation, changes in the actual or perceived creditworthiness of issuers, and general market liquidity. The Fund is subject to the risk that geopolitical events will disrupt securities markets and adversely affect global economies and markets. Local, regional or global events such as war, military conflicts, acts of terrorism, natural disasters, the spread of infectious illness or other public health issues, or other events could have a significant impact on the Fund and its investments.

Debt Securities Risk: The values of debt securities may increase or decrease as a result of the following: market fluctuations, changes in interest rates, actual or perceived inability or unwillingness of issuers, guarantors or liquidity providers to make scheduled principal or interest payments, or illiquidity in debt securities markets. To the extent that interest rates rise, certain underlying obligations may be paid off substantially slower than originally anticipated and the value of those securities may fall sharply. A rising interest rate environment may cause the value of the Fund's fixed income securities to decrease, an adverse impact on the liquidity of the Fund's fixed income securities, and increased volatility of the fixed income markets. During periods when interest rates are at low levels, the Fund's yield can be low, and the Fund may have a negative yield (i.e., it may lose money on an operating basis). To the extent that interest rates fall, certain underlying obligations may be paid off substantially faster than originally anticipated. If the principal on a debt obligation is prepaid before expected, the prepayments of principal may have to be reinvested in obligations paying interest at lower rates. During periods of falling interest rates, the income received by the Fund may decline. Changes in interest rates will likely have a greater effect on the values of debt securities of longer durations. Returns on investments in debt securities could trail the returns on other investment options, including investments in equity securities. The U.S. Federal Reserve has been engaged in an aggressive campaign to raise interest rates in an effort to combat historically high levels of inflation. Interest rate increases may continue. High levels of inflation and/or a significantly changing interest rate environment can lead to heightened levels of volatility and reduced liquidity.

Below Investment-Grade Securities Risk: Lower-quality debt securities ("high yield" or "junk" bonds) are considered predominantly speculative, and can involve a substantially greater risk of default than higher quality debt securities. Issuers of lower-quality debt securities may have substantially greater risk of insolvency or bankruptcy than issuers of higher-quality debt securities. They can be illiquid, and their values can have significant volatility and may decline significantly over short periods of time. Lower-quality debt securities tend to be more sensitive to adverse news about the issuer, or the market or economy in general.

Mortgage-Related and Other Asset-Backed Securities Risk: Investments in mortgage-related and other asset-backed securities are subject to the risk of significant credit downgrades, illiquidity, and defaults to a greater extent than many other types of fixed-income investments. The liquidity of mortgage-related and asset-backed securities may change over time. During periods of falling interest rates, mortgage- and asset-backed securities may be called or prepaid, which may result in the Fund having to reinvest proceeds in other investments at a lower interest rate. During periods of rising interest rates, the average life of mortgage- and asset-backed securities may extend, which may lock in a below-market interest rate, increase the security's duration and interest rate sensitivity, and reduce the value of the security. Enforcing rights against the underlying assets or collateral may be difficult, and the underlying assets or collateral may be insufficient if the issuer defaults.

U.S. Government Securities Risk: Certain U.S. government securities are supported by the full faith and credit of the United States; others are supported by the right of the issuer to borrow from the U.S. Treasury; others are supported by the discretionary authority of the U.S. government to purchase the agency's obligations; and still others are supported only by the credit of the issuing agency, instrumentality, or enterprise. Although U.S. government-sponsored enterprises such as the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation ("Freddie Mac") and the Federal National Mortgage Association ("Fannie Mae") may be chartered or sponsored by Congress, they are not funded by Congressional appropriations, and their securities are not issued by the U.S. Treasury, are not supported by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government, and involve increased credit risks.

Counterparty Risk: The Fund will be subject to credit risk with respect to the counterparties with which the Fund enters into derivatives contracts, repurchase agreements, reverse repurchase agreements, and other transactions. If a counterparty fails to meet its contractual obligations, the Fund may be unable to terminate or realize any gain on the investment or transaction, or to recover collateral posted to the counterparty, resulting in a loss to the Fund. If the Fund holds collateral posted by its counterparty, it may be delayed or prevented from realizing on the collateral in the event of a bankruptcy or insolvency proceeding relating to the counterparty.

Currency Risk: The value of the Fund's assets may be affected favorably or unfavorably by currency exchange rates, currency exchange control regulations, and delays, restrictions or prohibitions on the repatriation of foreign currencies. Foreign currency exchange rates may have significant volatility, and changes in the values of foreign currencies against the U.S. dollar may result in substantial declines in the values of the Fund's assets denominated in foreign currencies.

Derivatives Risk: Derivative transactions can create investment leverage and may have significant volatility. It is possible that a derivative transaction will result in a much greater loss than the principal amount invested, that changes in the value of a derivative transaction may not correlate perfectly with the underlying asset, and that the Fund may not be able to close out a derivative transaction at a favorable time or price. The counterparty to a derivatives contract may be unable or unwilling to make timely settlement payments, return the Fund's margin, or otherwise honor its obligations. A derivatives transaction may not behave in the manner anticipated by the Adviser or may not have the effect on the Fund anticipated by the Adviser.

Emerging Markets Risk: Risks of investing in emerging markets include, among others, greater political and economic instability, greater volatility in currency exchange rates, less developed securities markets, possible trade barriers, currency transfer restrictions, a more limited number of potential buyers and issuers, an emerging market country's dependence on revenue from particular commodities or international aid, less governmental supervision and regulation, unavailability of currency hedging techniques, differences in auditing and financial reporting standards, less stringent investor protection and disclosure standards, less developed public health systems, and less developed legal systems. There is also the potential for unfavorable action such as expropriation, nationalization, embargo, and acts of war. The securities of emerging market companies may trade less frequently and in smaller volumes than more widely held securities. Market disruptions or substantial market corrections may limit very significantly the liquidity of securities of certain companies in a particular country or geographic region, or of all companies in the country or region. The Fund may be unable to liquidate its positions in such securities at any time, or at a favorable price, in order to meet the Fund's obligations. These risks are generally greater for investments in frontier market countries, which typically have smaller economies or less developed capital markets than traditional emerging market countries.

Equity Investing Risk: The market prices of equity securities owned by the Fund may go up or down, sometimes rapidly or unpredictably. The value of a security may decline for a number of reasons that may directly relate to the issuer and also may decline due to general industry or market conditions that are not specifically related to a particular company. In addition, equity markets tend to move in cycles, which may cause stock prices to fall over short or extended periods of time.

Financial Sector Risk: Financial services companies are subject to extensive governmental regulation, which may limit both the amounts and types of loans and other financial commitments they can make, the interest rates and fees they can charge, the scope of their activities, the prices they can charge and the amount of capital they must maintain. Profitability is largely dependent on the availability and cost of capital funds and can fluctuate significantly when interest rates change or due to increased competition. In addition, deterioration of the credit markets generally may cause an adverse impact in a broad range of markets, including U.S. and international credit and interbank money markets generally, thereby affecting a wide range of financial institutions and markets. Certain events in the financial sector may cause an unusually high degree of volatility in the financial markets, both domestic and foreign, and cause certain financial services companies to incur large losses. Securities of financial services companies may experience a dramatic decline in value when such companies experience substantial declines in the valuations of their assets, take action to raise capital (such as the issuance of debt or equity securities), or cease operations. Credit losses resulting from financial difficulties of borrowers and financial losses associated with investment activities can negatively impact the sector. Insurance companies may be subject to severe price competition. Adverse eco-

conomic, business or political developments could adversely affect financial institutions engaged in mortgage finance or other lending or investing activities directly or indirectly connected to the value of real estate.

Hedging Risk: The success of the Fund's hedging strategies will depend, in part, upon the Adviser's ability to assess correctly the degree of correlation between the performance of the instruments used in a hedging strategy and the performance of the investments being hedged. There is no guarantee that any hedging strategy used by the Fund will be successful in hedging the subject risks. It is possible that the Fund will lose money on a hedging transaction and on the asset of the Fund that was the subject of the hedge. Hedging transactions may have the effect of creating investment leverage in the Fund.

Income Risk: The Fund's income may decline due to falling interest rates or other factors. Issuers of securities held by the Fund may call or redeem the securities during periods of falling interest rates, and the Fund would likely be required to reinvest in securities paying lower interest rates. If an obligation held by the Fund is prepaid, the Fund may have to reinvest the prepayment in other obligations paying income at lower rates.

Management Risk: The Fund is actively managed. The Adviser's judgments about the attractiveness, relative value, or potential appreciation of a particular sector, security, commodity or investment strategy or as to a hedging strategy may prove to be incorrect, and may cause the Fund to incur losses. There can be no assurance that the Adviser's investment techniques and decisions will produce the desired results.

Non-U.S. Securities Risk: Non-U.S. securities (including depositary receipts) are subject to political, regulatory, and economic risks not present in domestic investments. There may be less information publicly available about a non-U.S. entity than about a U.S. entity, and many non-U.S. entities are not subject to accounting, auditing, legal and financial report standards comparable to those in the United States. Further, such entities and/or their securities may be subject to risks associated with currency controls; expropriation; changes in tax policy; greater market volatility; differing securities market structures; higher transaction costs; and various administrative difficulties, such as delays in clearing and settling portfolio transactions or in receiving payment of dividends. Securities traded on foreign markets may be less liquid (harder to sell) than securities traded domestically. Foreign governments may impose restrictions on the repatriation of capital to the U.S. In addition, to the extent that the Fund buys securities denominated in a foreign currency, there are special risks such as changes in currency exchange rates and the risk that a foreign government could regulate foreign exchange transactions. In addition, to the extent investments are made in a limited number of countries, events in those countries will have a more significant impact on the Fund. Investments in depositary receipts may be less liquid and more volatile than the underlying shares in their primary trading market.

Rapid Changes in Interest Rates Risk: Rapid changes in interest rates may cause significant requests to redeem Fund Shares, and possibly cause the Fund to sell portfolio securities at a loss to satisfy those requests.

Real Estate Sector Risk: An investment in a real property company may be subject to risks similar to those associated with direct ownership of real estate, including, by way of example, the possibility of declines in the value of real estate, losses from casualty or condemnation, and changes in local and general economic conditions, supply and demand, interest rates, environmental liability, zoning laws, regulatory limitations on rents, property taxes, and operating expenses. Some real property companies have limited diversification because they invest in a limited number of properties, a narrow geographic area, or a single type of property.

Risk of Investment in Other Pools: If the Fund invests in another pooled investment vehicle, it is exposed to the risk that the other pool will not perform as expected and is exposed indirectly to all of the risks applicable to an investment in such other pool. The investment policies of the other pool may not be the same as those of the Fund; as a result, an investment in the other pool may be subject to additional or different risks than those to which the Fund is typically subject. The Fund bears its proportionate share of the fees and expenses of any pool in which it invests. The Adviser or an affiliate may serve as investment adviser to a pool in which the Fund may invest, leading to potential conflicts of interest. It is possible that other clients of the Adviser or its affiliates will purchase or sell interests in a pool sponsored or managed by the Adviser or its affiliates at prices and at times more favorable than those at which the Fund does so.

Unconstrained Sector Risk: The Fund may invest a substantial portion of its assets within one or more economic sectors or industries, which may change from time to time. Greater investment focus on one or more sectors or industries increases the potential for volatility and the risk that events negatively affecting such sectors or industries could reduce returns, potentially causing the value of the Fund's Shares to decrease, perhaps significantly.

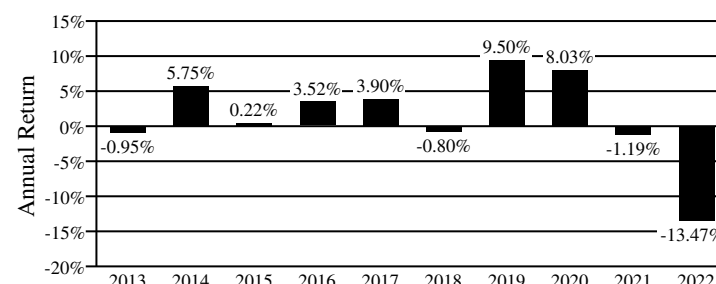
U.S. Treasury Obligations Risk: U.S. Treasury obligations may differ from other fixed income securities in their interest rates, maturities, times of issuance and other characteristics. Similar to other issuers, changes to the financial condition or credit rating of the U.S. government may cause the value of the Fund's U.S. Treasury obligations to decline.

Valuation Risk: Some portfolio holdings, potentially a large portion of the Fund's investment portfolio, may be valued on the basis of factors other than market quotations. This may occur more often in times of market turmoil or reduced liquidity. There are multiple methods that can be used to value a portfolio holding when market quotations are not readily available. The value established for any portfolio holding at a point in time might differ from what would be produced using a different methodology or if it had been priced using market quotations. Portfolio holdings that are valued using techniques other than market quotations, including "fair valued" securities, may be subject to greater fluctuation in their valuations from one day to the next than if market quotations were used. In addition, there is no assurance that the Fund could sell or close out a portfolio position for the value established for it at any time, and it is possible that the Fund would incur a loss because a portfolio position is sold or closed out at a discount to the valuation established by the Fund at that time. Investors who purchase or redeem Fund Shares on days when the Fund is holding fair-valued investments may receive fewer or more shares or lower or higher redemption proceeds than they would have received if the Fund had not fair-valued the holding(s) or had used a different valuation methodology.

Performance

The bar chart and table below provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by illustrating the variability of the Fund's returns from year-to-year and by showing how the Fund's average annual returns for the periods indicated compared with those of a broad measure of market performance. The Fund's past performance does not necessarily indicate how the Fund will perform in the future. Current performance information for the Fund is available toll free by calling (800)-242-0134 or by visiting our website at www.ssga.com.

Annual Total Returns (years ended 12/31)



Highest Quarterly Return: 4.77% (Q2, 2020)

Lowest Quarterly Return: -6.30% (Q1, 2022)

Average Annual Total Returns (for periods ended 12/31/22)

	One Year	Five Years	Ten Years	Inception Date
Elfun Income Fund				12/31/1984
Return Before Taxes	-13.47%	0.07%	1.26%	
Return After Taxes on Distributions	-14.84%	-1.29%	-0.04%	
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	-7.81%	-0.45%	0.43%	
Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Bond Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	-13.01%	0.02%	1.06%	

After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. After-tax returns depend on an investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown above, and after-tax returns are not relevant to investors who hold their shares through tax-advantaged arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts ("IRAs"). The returns after taxes can exceed the returns before taxes due to an assumed tax benefit for a shareholder from realizing a capital loss on a sale of Fund shares.

The returns for certain periods would have been lower without the effect of a contractual fee waiver and/or reimbursement.

Investment Adviser

SSGA FM serves as the investment adviser to the Fund.

The professionals primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund are Matthew Nest and James Palmieri. They have served as portfolio managers of the Fund since 2018 and 2019, respectively.

Matthew Nest, CFA, is a Managing Director of the Adviser and the Global Head of Active Fixed Income. He joined the Adviser in 2016.

James Palmieri, CFA, is a Managing Director of the Adviser, a Senior Portfolio Manager, and Head of Structured Credit for the Fundamental Active Fixed Income Team. He joined the Adviser in 2016 through the acquisition of GE Asset Management Incorporated ("GEAM") by the ultimate parent company of State Street Global Advisors ("SSGA").

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

Purchase Minimums

The Fund's initial and subsequent investment minimums generally are as follows, although the Fund may reduce or waive the minimums in some cases.

	By mail	By wire/ACH	Automatic
Initial Investment	\$500	\$500	\$25

There is no minimum for subsequent investments. You may purchase shares of the Fund by mail, bank wire, electronic funds transfer, via the Fund's website, or by telephone after you have opened an account with the Fund. You may obtain an account application from the Fund by calling 1-800-242-0134 or from the Fund's website at www.ssga.com.

You may sell (redeem) all or part of your Fund shares on any business day through the following options:

By Mail:

State Street Global Advisors
c/o U.S. Bank Global Fund Services
P.O. Box 701
Milwaukee, WI 53201-0701

By Overnight:

State Street Global Advisors
c/o U.S. Bank Global Fund Services
615 East Michigan Street
Milwaukee, WI 53202-5207

- Calling us at (800)-242-0134; or
- By accessing the Elfund Funds' website at www.ssga.com.

Tax Information

The Fund's distributions are expected to be taxed as ordinary income and/or capital gains, unless you are investing through a tax-advantaged arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan or IRA. Any withdrawals made from such tax-advantaged arrangement may be taxable to you.

Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries

If you purchase Fund Shares through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank), the Fund, the Adviser or its affiliates may pay the financial intermediary for certain activities related to the Fund, including educational training programs, conferences, the development of technology platforms and reporting systems, or other services related

to the sale or promotion of the Fund. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the broker-dealer or other intermediary and your salesperson to recommend the Fund over another investment. Ask your salesperson or visit your financial intermediary's website for more information.

Investment Objective

Elfun Tax-Exempt Income Fund (the “Fund”) seeks as high a level of current interest income exempt from federal income taxation as is available from a concentration of investments in municipal bonds consistent with prudent investment management and the preservation of capital.

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

The tables below describe the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold, and sell shares of the Fund (“Fund Shares”). **You may pay other fees, such as brokerage commissions and other fees to financial intermediaries which are not reflected in the tables and examples below.**

Shareholder Fees (fees paid directly from your investment)

Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed On Purchases (as a percentage of offering price)	None
Maximum Deferred Sales Charge (Load) (as a percentage of the net asset value)	None

Annual Fund Operating Expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)

Management Fees	0.16%
Distribution and Shareholder Service (12b-1) Fees	N/A
Other Expenses	0.05%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	<u>0.21%</u>

Example

This Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The Example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated, and then sell or hold all of your Fund Shares at the end of those periods. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund’s operating expenses remain the same. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

<u>1 year</u>	<u>3 years</u>	<u>5 years</u>	<u>10 years</u>
\$22	\$68	\$118	\$268

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or “turns over” its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Fund Shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in Annual Fund Operating Expenses or in the Example, affect the Fund’s performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund’s portfolio turnover rate was 43% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund seeks to achieve its investment objective by investing primarily in investment-grade municipal obligations. Under normal circumstances, SSGA Funds Management, Inc. (“SSGA FM” or the “Adviser”), the investment adviser to the Fund, manages the Fund so that at least 80% of the Fund’s income is exempt from both regular federal income taxes and the federal alternative minimum tax.

The Adviser seeks to identify debt securities that they believe have desirable characteristics for the Fund such as:

- attractive yields and prices;
- the potential for income generation;
- the potential for capital appreciation; and/or
- reasonable credit quality.

The Adviser may consider selling a security when one of these characteristics no longer applies, when valuation becomes excessive, or when more attractive alternatives are identified.

The Fund generally will have an effective duration of 75% to 125% of the duration of the Bloomberg U.S. Municipal Bond Index. As of February 28, 2023, the effective duration of the Bloomberg U.S. Municipal Bond Index was 6.15 years. Duration is a measure of a bond price's sensitivity to a given change in interest rates.

The Fund also may invest to a lesser extent in tax-free or taxable money market instruments and may hold cash. The Fund also may invest up to 10% of its net assets in high yield securities (also known as below investment-grade bonds or "junk bonds"). The Fund considers a bond to be "high yield" if the middle rating of Fitch Ratings, Inc. ("Fitch"), Moody's Investor Services, Inc. ("Moody's") and S&P Global Ratings ("S&P") (each, an "NRSRO") is below investment-grade. If fewer than three of these NRSROs have rated the bond, the Fund will consider the bond to be "high yield" if it is rated below investment-grade by at least one of these NRSROs, or if unrated, determined to be of comparable quality by the Adviser.

The Adviser may also use various types of derivative instruments (such as options, futures and options on futures) to manage yield, duration and exposure to credit quality, and to gain or hedge exposure to certain securities, indices or market segments.

The Fund may also invest in repurchase agreements, reverse repurchase agreements, when-issued and delayed delivery securities, municipal obligations, floating rate and variable rate instruments, zero-coupon obligations, mortgage-related securities, and may hold securities that are restricted as to resale. The Fund may invest in other investment companies (including those advised by the Adviser), including exchange-traded funds ("ETFs"), to the extent permitted by applicable law. The Fund also may lend its securities.

The Bloomberg U.S. Municipal Bond Index is a market value-weighted index of investment-grade municipal bonds with maturities of one year or more.

Principal Risks

The Fund is subject to the following principal risks. You could lose money by investing in the Fund. Certain risks relating to instruments and strategies used in the management of the Fund are placed first. The significance of any specific risk to an investment in the Fund will vary over time, depending on the composition of the Fund's portfolio, market conditions, and other factors. You should read all of the risk information presented below carefully, because any one or more of these risks may result in losses to the Fund. **An investment in the Fund is subject to investment risks, including possible loss of principal, is not a deposit in a bank and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation ("FDIC") or any other government agency.** The Fund may not achieve its investment objective. The Fund is subject to the following principal risks. The Fund is not intended to be a complete investment program, but rather is intended for investment as part of a diversified investment portfolio. Investors should consult their own advisers as to the role of the Fund in their overall investment programs.

Market Risk: The Fund's investments are subject to changes in general economic conditions, general market fluctuations and the risks inherent in investment in securities markets. Investment markets can be volatile and prices of investments can change substantially due to various factors including, but not limited to, economic growth or recession, changes in interest rates, inflation, changes in the actual or perceived creditworthiness of issuers, and general market liquidity. The Fund is subject to the risk that geopolitical events will disrupt securities markets and adversely affect global economies and markets. Local, regional or global events such as war, military conflicts, acts of terrorism, natural disasters, the spread of infectious illness or other public health issues, or other events could have a significant impact on the Fund and its investments.

Debt Securities Risk: The values of debt securities may increase or decrease as a result of the following: market fluctuations, changes in interest rates, actual or perceived inability or unwillingness of issuers, guarantors or liquidity providers to make scheduled principal or interest payments, or illiquidity in debt securities markets. To the extent that interest rates rise, certain underlying obligations may be paid off substantially slower than originally anticipated and the value of those securities may fall sharply. A rising interest rate environment may cause the value of the Fund's fixed income securities to decrease, an adverse impact on the liquidity of the Fund's fixed income securities, and increased volatility of the fixed income markets. During periods when interest rates are at low levels, the Fund's

yield can be low, and the Fund may have a negative yield (i.e., it may lose money on an operating basis). To the extent that interest rates fall, certain underlying obligations may be paid off substantially faster than originally anticipated. If the principal on a debt obligation is prepaid before expected, the prepayments of principal may have to be reinvested in obligations paying interest at lower rates. During periods of falling interest rates, the income received by the Fund may decline. Changes in interest rates will likely have a greater effect on the values of debt securities of longer durations. Returns on investments in debt securities could trail the returns on other investment options, including investments in equity securities. The U.S. Federal Reserve has been engaged in an aggressive campaign to raise interest rates in an effort to combat historically high levels of inflation. Interest rate increases may continue. High levels of inflation and/or a significantly changing interest rate environment can lead to heightened levels of volatility and reduced liquidity.

Tax-Exempt Securities Risk: The amount of public information available about tax-exempt securities is generally less than for corporate equities or bonds. The secondary market for tax-exempt securities also tends to be less well-developed and less liquid than many other securities markets, which may limit the Fund's ability to sell its tax-exempt securities at attractive prices. Special factors, such as legislative changes, and state and local economic and business developments, may adversely affect the yield and/or value of the Fund's investments in tax-exempt securities. Tax-exempt issuers can and have defaulted on obligations, been downgraded or commenced insolvency proceedings. Like other issuers and securities, the likelihood that the credit risk associated with such issuers and such securities will increase is greater during times of economic stress and financial instability.

Below Investment-Grade Securities Risk: Lower-quality debt securities ("high yield" or "junk" bonds) are considered predominantly speculative, and can involve a substantially greater risk of default than higher quality debt securities. Issuers of lower-quality debt securities may have substantially greater risk of insolvency or bankruptcy than issuers of higher-quality debt securities. They can be illiquid, and their values can have significant volatility and may decline significantly over short periods of time. Lower-quality debt securities tend to be more sensitive to adverse news about the issuer, or the market or economy in general.

Counterparty Risk: The Fund will be subject to credit risk with respect to the counterparties with which the Fund enters into derivatives contracts, repurchase agreements, reverse repurchase agreements, and other transactions. If a counterparty fails to meet its contractual obligations, the Fund may be unable to terminate or realize any gain on the investment or transaction, or to recover collateral posted to the counterparty, resulting in a loss to the Fund. If the Fund holds collateral posted by its counterparty, it may be delayed or prevented from realizing on the collateral in the event of a bankruptcy or insolvency proceeding relating to the counterparty.

Income Risk: The Fund's income may decline due to falling interest rates or other factors. Issuers of securities held by the Fund may call or redeem the securities during periods of falling interest rates, and the Fund would likely be required to reinvest in securities paying lower interest rates. If an obligation held by the Fund is prepaid, the Fund may have to reinvest the prepayment in other obligations paying income at lower rates.

Management Risk: The Fund is actively managed. The Adviser's judgments about the attractiveness, relative value, or potential appreciation of a particular sector, security, commodity or investment strategy or as to a hedging strategy may prove to be incorrect, and may cause the Fund to incur losses. There can be no assurance that the Adviser's investment techniques and decisions will produce the desired results.

Municipal Obligations Risk: Issuers, including governmental issuers, may be unable to pay their obligations as they come due. The values of municipal obligations may be adversely affected by local political and economic conditions and developments. In addition, the values of municipal obligations that depend on a specific revenue source to fund their payment obligations may fluctuate as a result of actual or anticipated changes in the cash flows generated by the revenue source or changes in the priority of the municipal obligation to receive the cash flows generated by the revenue source. Municipal obligations may be more susceptible to downgrades or defaults during recessions or similar periods of economic stress. The secondary market for municipal obligations also tends to be less well-developed and less liquid than many other securities markets, which may limit the Fund's ability to sell its municipal obligations at attractive prices, particularly in stressed market conditions. The differences between the price at which an obligation can be purchased and the price at which it can be sold may widen during periods of market distress. Less liquid obligations can become more difficult to value and be subject to erratic price movements. In addition,

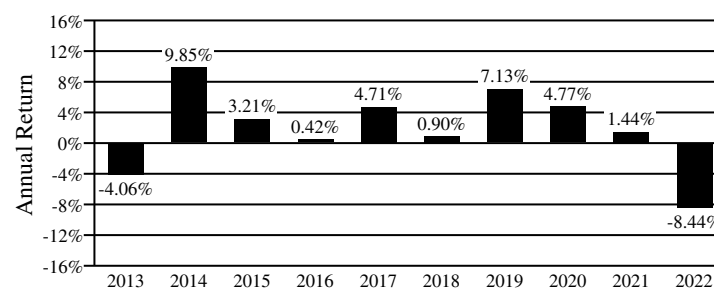
changes in U.S. federal tax laws or the activity of an issuer may adversely affect the tax-exempt status of municipal obligations. Loss of tax-exempt status may cause interest received and distributed to shareholders by the Fund to be taxable and may result in a significant decline in the values of such municipal obligations.

Valuation Risk: Some portfolio holdings, potentially a large portion of the Fund's investment portfolio, may be valued on the basis of factors other than market quotations. This may occur more often in times of market turmoil or reduced liquidity. There are multiple methods that can be used to value a portfolio holding when market quotations are not readily available. The value established for any portfolio holding at a point in time might differ from what would be produced using a different methodology or if it had been priced using market quotations. Portfolio holdings that are valued using techniques other than market quotations, including "fair valued" securities, may be subject to greater fluctuation in their valuations from one day to the next than if market quotations were used. In addition, there is no assurance that the Fund could sell or close out a portfolio position for the value established for it at any time, and it is possible that the Fund would incur a loss because a portfolio position is sold or closed out at a discount to the valuation established by the Fund at that time. Investors who purchase or redeem Fund Shares on days when the Fund is holding fair-valued investments may receive fewer or more shares or lower or higher redemption proceeds than they would have received if the Fund had not fair-valued the holding(s) or had used a different valuation methodology.

Performance

The bar chart and table below provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by illustrating the variability of the Fund's returns from year-to-year and by showing how the Fund's average annual returns for the periods indicated compared with those of a broad measure of market performance. The Fund's past performance does not necessarily indicate how the Fund will perform in the future. Current performance information for the Fund is available toll free by calling (800)-242-0134 or by visiting our website at www.ssga.com.

Annual Total Returns (years ended 12/31)



Highest Quarterly Return: 3.58% (Q1, 2014)

Lowest Quarterly Return: -5.78% (Q1, 2022)

Average Annual Total Returns (for periods ended 12/31/22)

	One Year	Five Years	Ten Years	Inception Date
Elfun Tax-Exempt Income Fund				1/1/1980
Return Before Taxes	-8.44%	1.02%	1.86%	
Return After Taxes on Distributions	-9.78%	0.71%	1.52%	
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	-4.99%	1.36%	1.98%	
Bloomberg U.S. Municipal Bond Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	-8.53%	1.25%	2.13%	

After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. After-tax returns depend on an investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown above, and after-tax returns are not relevant to investors who hold their shares through tax-advantaged arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts ("IRAs"). The returns after taxes can exceed the returns before taxes due to an assumed tax benefit for a shareholder from realizing a capital loss on a sale of Fund shares.

Investment Adviser

SSGA FM serves as the investment adviser to the Fund.

The professionals primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund are Arthur Aaronson and Stella DeLucia. They have served as portfolio managers of the Fund since 2019.

Arthur Aaronson, CPA, is a Vice President of the Adviser and a Portfolio Manager in the Global Fixed Income Solutions group focusing on Tax Exempt and Taxable Municipal securities. He joined the Adviser in 2016 through the acquisition of GE Asset Management Incorporated ("GEAM") by the ultimate parent company of State Street Global Advisors ("SSGA").

Stella DeLucia is a Managing Director of the Adviser and a Senior Portfolio Manager in the Fixed Income Insurance Team. She joined the Adviser in 2016 through the acquisition of GEAM by the ultimate parent company of SSGA.

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

Purchase Minimums

The Fund's initial and subsequent investment minimums generally are as follows, although the Fund may reduce or waive the minimums in some cases.

	By mail	By wire/ACH	Automatic
Initial Investment	\$500	\$500	\$25

There is no minimum for subsequent investments. You may purchase shares of the Fund by mail, bank wire, electronic funds transfer, via the Fund's website, or by telephone after you have opened an account with the Fund. You may obtain an account application from the Fund by calling 1-800-242-0134 or from the Fund's website at www.ssga.com.

You may sell (redeem) all or part of your Fund shares on any business day through the following options:

By Mail:

State Street Global Advisors
c/o U.S. Bank Global Fund Services
P.O. Box 701
Milwaukee, WI 53201-0701

By Overnight:

State Street Global Advisors
c/o U.S. Bank Global Fund Services
615 East Michigan Street
Milwaukee, WI 53202-5207

- Calling us at (800)-242-0134; or
- By accessing the Elfun Funds' website at www.ssga.com.

Tax Information

The Fund intends to distribute income that is exempt from U.S. federal income tax and the U.S. federal alternative minimum tax. However, a portion of the Fund's distributions may be subject to federal income tax or to federal alternative minimum tax.

Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries

If you purchase Fund Shares through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank), the Fund, the Adviser or its affiliates may pay the financial intermediary for certain activities related to the Fund, including educational training programs, conferences, the development of technology platforms and reporting systems, or other services related to the sale or promotion of the Fund. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the broker-dealer or other intermediary and your salesperson to recommend the Fund over another investment. Ask your salesperson or visit your financial intermediary's website for more information.

Investment Objective

Elfun Diversified Fund (the “Fund”) seeks the highest total return consistent with prudent investment management and the preservation of capital (total return includes both income and capital appreciation).

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

The tables below describe the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold, and sell shares of the Fund (“Fund Shares”). **You may pay other fees, such as brokerage commissions and other fees to financial intermediaries which are not reflected in the tables and examples below.**

Shareholder Fees (fees paid directly from your investment)

Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed On Purchases (as a percentage of offering price)	None
Maximum Deferred Sales Charge (Load) (as a percentage of the net asset value)	None

Annual Fund Operating Expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)

Management Fees	0.17%
Distribution and Shareholder Service (12b-1) Fees	N/A
Other Expenses	0.17%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses	0.02%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.36%
Less Fee Waivers and/or Expense Reimbursements ¹	(0.02)%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waivers and/or Expense Reimbursements	<u>0.34%</u>

¹ The Fund’s investment adviser, SSGA Funds Management, Inc. (the “Adviser” or “SSGA FM”), is contractually obligated until April 30, 2024 to waive its management fee and/or reimburse certain expenses for the Fund, in an amount equal to any acquired fund fees and expenses (“AFFEs”), excluding AFFEs derived from the Fund’s holdings in acquired funds for cash management purpose, if any. This fee waiver and/or expense reimbursement arrangement may not be terminated prior to April 30, 2024 except with approval of the Fund’s Board of Trustees.

Example

This Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The Example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated, and then sell or hold all of your Fund Shares at the end of those periods. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund’s operating expenses remain the same. The calculation of costs for the one-year period takes into account the effect of any current contractual fee waivers and/or reimbursements; and the calculation of costs for the remaining periods takes such fee waivers and/or reimbursements into account only for the first year of each such period. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

<u>1 year</u>	<u>3 years</u>	<u>5 years</u>	<u>10 years</u>
\$34	\$113	\$198	\$449

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or “turns over” its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Fund Shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in Annual Fund Operating Expenses or in the Example, affect the Fund’s performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund’s portfolio turnover rate was 49% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund seeks to achieve its investment objective by investing primarily in a combination of U.S. and foreign (non-U.S.) equity and debt securities and cash. The Fund invests in equity securities, such as common and preferred stocks, principally for their capital appreciation potential, and investment-grade debt securities principally for their income potential. The Fund holds cash principally for the preservation of capital, income potential or maintenance of liquidity.

The Fund's investments in U.S. equity securities (also referred to as domestic equity investments) are achieved primarily through a "passive" or "indexing" investment approach of investing all or substantially all of its assets allocated to domestic equity investments directly in the securities that constitute the S&P 500® Index (the "S&P 500"). The S&P 500 is a well-known stock market index that includes common stocks of 500 companies from a number of sectors and that measures the performance of the large-cap sector of the U.S. equities market. As of February 28, 2023, a significant portion of the S&P 500 comprised companies in the information technology, health care and financials sectors, although this may change from time to time. Using the Fund's U.S. equity allocation, the Fund generally intends to invest in all stocks comprising the S&P 500 in approximate proportion to their weightings in the index. However, under various circumstances, it may not be possible or practicable to purchase all stocks in those weightings. In those circumstances, the Fund may purchase a sample of the stocks in the S&P 500 in proportions expected by SSGA Funds Management, Inc. ("SSGA FM" or the "Adviser"), the investment adviser to the Fund, to match generally, before fees and expenses, the performance of the S&P 500 as a whole.

The Fund's investments in foreign equity securities (non-U.S. equity investments) will be achieved primarily through a passive investment approach of investing all or substantially all of its assets allocated to foreign equity investments in the State Street Global All Cap Equity ex-U.S. Index Portfolio (the "Global All Cap Equity ex-U.S. Portfolio" or the "Portfolio"), a mutual fund advised by SSGA FM. The Global All Cap Equity ex-U.S. Portfolio is an "index" fund that seeks to track, before fees and expenses, the total return performance of the MSCI ACWI ex USA Investable Market Index (the "MSCI Index") over the long term. The MSCI Index is a free float-adjusted market capitalization index that is designed to measure the combined equity market performance of securities, across all market capitalizations, in developed and emerging market countries excluding the United States. All listed equity securities and listed securities that exhibit characteristics of equity securities, except mutual funds, exchange-traded funds, equity derivatives, limited partnerships and most investment trusts, are eligible for inclusion in the MSCI Index. Countries covered in the MSCI Index have historically included, among others, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hong Kong, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Korea, Kuwait, Malaysia, Mexico, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Taiwan, Thailand, Turkey, United Arab Emirates and the United Kingdom. It is not possible to invest directly in the MSCI Index. As of February 28, 2023, a significant portion of the MSCI Index comprised companies in the financial sector, although this may change from time to time. As of February 28, 2023, a significant portion of the MSCI Index comprised companies located in Japan and China and a significant portion of the MSCI Index's constituents are denominated in the Euro and Yen, although this may change from time to time. The Fund may also invest all or a portion of its non-U.S. equity allocation in all stocks comprising the MSCI Index in approximate proportion to their weightings in the index. However, under various circumstances, it may not be possible or practicable to purchase all stocks in those weightings. In those circumstances, the Fund may purchase a sample of the stocks in the MSCI Index in proportions expected by SSGA FM to match generally the performance of the MSCI Index as a whole.

As of February 28, 2023, approximately 37.3% of the Fund's total assets were allocated to domestic equity investments, and approximately 26.1% of the Fund's total assets were allocated to foreign equity investments. The Fund's allocations to domestic and foreign equity investments, debt securities and cash are actively managed and the percentage allocations stated as of February 28, 2023 may change from time to time. From time to time stocks are added to or removed from the S&P 500 or MSCI Index. The Fund may sell securities that are represented in the S&P 500 or MSCI Index, or purchase securities that are not yet represented in an index, in anticipation of their removal from or addition to an index.

The Fund may also, to the extent permitted by applicable law, invest in shares of one or more mutual funds (including funds advised by the Adviser) whose investment objectives and policies enable the Fund to gain investment exposure to the S&P 500 or MSCI Index.

The Fund will not incur additional management or advisory fees as a result of investing in the Global All Cap Equity ex-U.S. Portfolio because it does not charge a management fee to its investors. However, the Fund will indirectly incur its share of the Global All Cap Equity ex-U.S. Portfolio's operating expenses.

When selecting debt securities, the Adviser primarily uses active security selection to choose securities based on the perceived merits of individual issuers, although portfolio managers of different asset classes or strategies may place different emphasis on the various characteristics of a company (as identified below) during the selection process. The Adviser seeks to identify debt securities that they believe have desirable characteristics for the Fund such as:

- attractive yields and prices;
- the potential for capital appreciation; and/or
- reasonable credit quality (typically investment-grade debt securities, such as mortgage-backed securities, corporate bonds, U.S. Government securities and money market instruments).

The Adviser may consider selling a security when one of these characteristics no longer applies, when valuation becomes excessive, or when more attractive alternatives are identified.

The portion of the Fund invested in debt securities normally has a weighted average effective maturity of approximately five to ten years, but the Fund is subject to no limitation with respect to the maturities of the instruments in which it may invest.

The Adviser may also use various types of derivative instruments (such as options, interest rate futures, interest-only swaps, interest rate swaps, index swaps and credit default swaps) to gain or hedge exposure to certain types of securities or asset classes (such as securities of small capitalization companies) as an alternative to investing directly in or selling such securities or asset classes, or to manage currency exposure, yield, interest rate exposure (also known as duration) and exposure to credit quality, and to gain or hedge exposure to certain securities, indices or market segments. The Fund may hedge a portion of its foreign currency risk but is not required to do so. The Fund may also invest to a lesser extent in high yield securities (also known as below investment-grade bonds or "junk bonds"), equity and debt securities of companies or governments that are located in emerging market countries, and exchange traded funds to gain exposure to securities, including those of U.S. issuers. The Fund is permitted to invest up to 20% of its total assets (including any borrowings) in high yield securities. The Fund may invest in exchange-traded products ("ETPs"), including ETPs that pay fees to the Adviser and its affiliates for management, marketing or other services, that provide exposure to high yield securities, securities of issuers that are principally engaged in or related to the real estate industry, and to securities of issuers in emerging markets.

Principal Risks

The Fund is subject to the following principal risks. You could lose money by investing in the Fund. Certain risks relating to instruments and strategies used in the management of the Fund are placed first. The significance of any specific risk to an investment in the Fund will vary over time, depending on the composition of the Fund's portfolio, market conditions, and other factors. You should read all of the risk information presented below carefully, because any one or more of these risks may result in losses to the Fund. **An investment in the Fund is subject to investment risks, including possible loss of principal, is not a deposit in a bank and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation ("FDIC") or any other government agency.** The Fund may not achieve its investment objective. The Fund is not intended to be a complete investment program, but rather is intended for investment as part of a diversified investment portfolio. Investors should consult their own advisers as to the role of the Fund in their overall investment programs. Except as otherwise stated, references in this section to "the Fund" may relate to the Fund, the Portfolio, or both. The risks described below may arise out of the Fund's direct investments or the Fund's investments in the Portfolio.

Market Risk: The Fund's investments are subject to changes in general economic conditions, general market fluctuations and the risks inherent in investment in securities markets. Investment markets can be volatile and prices of investments can change substantially due to various factors including, but not limited to, economic growth or recession, changes in interest rates, inflation, changes in the actual or perceived creditworthiness of issuers, and general market liquidity. The Fund is subject to the risk that geopolitical events will disrupt securities markets and adversely

affect global economies and markets. Local, regional or global events such as war, military conflicts, acts of terrorism, natural disasters, the spread of infectious illness or other public health issues, or other events could have a significant impact on the Fund and its investments.

Equity Investing Risk: The market prices of equity securities owned by the Fund may go up or down, sometimes rapidly or unpredictably. The value of a security may decline for a number of reasons that may directly relate to the issuer and also may decline due to general industry or market conditions that are not specifically related to a particular company. In addition, equity markets tend to move in cycles, which may cause stock prices to fall over short or extended periods of time.

Non-U.S. Securities Risk: Non-U.S. securities (including depositary receipts) are subject to political, regulatory, and economic risks not present in domestic investments. There may be less information publicly available about a non-U.S. entity than about a U.S. entity, and many non-U.S. entities are not subject to accounting, auditing, legal and financial report standards comparable to those in the United States. Further, such entities and/or their securities may be subject to risks associated with currency controls; expropriation; changes in tax policy; greater market volatility; differing securities market structures; higher transaction costs; and various administrative difficulties, such as delays in clearing and settling portfolio transactions or in receiving payment of dividends. Securities traded on foreign markets may be less liquid (harder to sell) than securities traded domestically. Foreign governments may impose restrictions on the repatriation of capital to the U.S. In addition, to the extent that the Fund buys securities denominated in a foreign currency, there are special risks such as changes in currency exchange rates and the risk that a foreign government could regulate foreign exchange transactions. In addition, to the extent investments are made in a limited number of countries, events in those countries will have a more significant impact on the Fund. Investments in depositary receipts may be less liquid and more volatile than the underlying shares in their primary trading market.

Debt Securities Risk: The values of debt securities may increase or decrease as a result of the following: market fluctuations, changes in interest rates, actual or perceived inability or unwillingness of issuers, guarantors or liquidity providers to make scheduled principal or interest payments, or illiquidity in debt securities markets. To the extent that interest rates rise, certain underlying obligations may be paid off substantially slower than originally anticipated and the value of those securities may fall sharply. A rising interest rate environment may cause the value of the Fund's fixed income securities to decrease, an adverse impact on the liquidity of the Fund's fixed income securities, and increased volatility of the fixed income markets. During periods when interest rates are at low levels, the Fund's yield can be low, and the Fund may have a negative yield (i.e., it may lose money on an operating basis). To the extent that interest rates fall, certain underlying obligations may be paid off substantially faster than originally anticipated. If the principal on a debt obligation is prepaid before expected, the prepayments of principal may have to be reinvested in obligations paying interest at lower rates. During periods of falling interest rates, the income received by the Fund may decline. Changes in interest rates will likely have a greater effect on the values of debt securities of longer durations. Returns on investments in debt securities could trail the returns on other investment options, including investments in equity securities. The U.S. Federal Reserve has been engaged in an aggressive campaign to raise interest rates in an effort to combat historically high levels of inflation. Interest rate increases may continue. High levels of inflation and/or a significantly changing interest rate environment can lead to heightened levels of volatility and reduced liquidity.

Information Technology Sector Risk: Market or economic factors impacting information technology companies could have a major effect on the value of the Fund's investments. The value of stocks of information technology companies is particularly vulnerable to rapid changes in technology product cycles, rapid product obsolescence, government regulation and competition, both domestically and internationally, including competition from foreign competitors with lower production costs. Like other technology companies, information technology companies may have limited product lines, markets, financial resources or personnel. Stocks of technology companies and companies that rely heavily on technology, especially those of smaller, less-seasoned companies, tend to be more volatile than the overall market. Information technology companies are heavily dependent on patent and intellectual property rights, the loss or impairment of which may adversely affect profitability. Additionally, companies in the information technology sector may face dramatic and often unpredictable changes in growth rates and competition for the services of qualified personnel.

Indexing Strategy/Index Tracking Risk: The Fund is managed with an indexing investment strategy, attempting to track the performance of an unmanaged index of securities, regardless of the current or projected performance of the S&P 500 or MSCI Index or of the actual securities comprising the S&P 500 or MSCI Index. This differs from an actively-managed fund, which typically seeks to outperform a benchmark index. As a result, the Fund's performance may be less favorable than that of a portfolio managed using an active investment strategy. The structure and composition of the S&P 500 or MSCI Index will affect the performance, volatility, and risk of the S&P 500 or MSCI Index and, consequently, the performance, volatility, and risk of the Fund. While the Adviser seeks to track the performance of the S&P 500 or MSCI Index (*i.e.*, achieve a high degree of correlation with the S&P 500 or MSCI Index), the Fund's return may not match the return of the S&P 500 or MSCI Index. The Fund incurs a number of operating expenses not applicable to the S&P 500 or MSCI Index, and incurs costs in buying and selling securities. In addition, the Fund may not be fully invested at times, generally as a result of cash flows into or out of the Fund or reserves of cash held by the Fund to meet redemptions. The Adviser may attempt to replicate the S&P 500 or MSCI Index return by investing in fewer than all of the securities in the S&P 500 or MSCI Index, or in some securities not included in the S&P 500 or MSCI Index, potentially increasing the risk of divergence between the Fund's return and that of the S&P 500 or MSCI Index.

Asset Allocation Risk: The Fund's investment performance depends upon the successful allocation by the Adviser of the Fund's assets among asset classes, geographical regions, industry sectors, and specific issuers and investments. There is no guarantee that the Adviser's allocation techniques and decisions will produce the desired results.

Below Investment-Grade Securities Risk: Lower-quality debt securities ("high yield" or "junk" bonds) are considered predominantly speculative, and can involve a substantially greater risk of default than higher quality debt securities. Issuers of lower-quality debt securities may have substantially greater risk of insolvency or bankruptcy than issuers of higher-quality debt securities. They can be illiquid, and their values can have significant volatility and may decline significantly over short periods of time. Lower-quality debt securities tend to be more sensitive to adverse news about the issuer, or the market or economy in general.

Counterparty Risk: The Fund will be subject to credit risk with respect to the counterparties with which the Fund enters into derivatives contracts, repurchase agreements, reverse repurchase agreements, and other transactions. If a counterparty fails to meet its contractual obligations, the Fund may be unable to terminate or realize any gain on the investment or transaction, or to recover collateral posted to the counterparty, resulting in a loss to the Fund. If the Fund holds collateral posted by its counterparty, it may be delayed or prevented from realizing on the collateral in the event of a bankruptcy or insolvency proceeding relating to the counterparty.

Currency Hedging Risk: If the Fund enters into currency hedging transactions, any loss generated by those transactions generally should be substantially offset by gains on the hedged investment, and vice versa. While hedging can reduce or eliminate losses, it can also reduce or eliminate gains. Hedges are sometimes subject to imperfect matching between the hedging transaction and the risk sought to be hedged. There can be no assurance that the Fund's hedging transactions will be effective.

Currency Risk: The value of the Fund's assets may be affected favorably or unfavorably by currency exchange rates, currency exchange control regulations, and delays, restrictions or prohibitions on the repatriation of foreign currencies. Foreign currency exchange rates may have significant volatility, and changes in the values of foreign currencies against the U.S. dollar may result in substantial declines in the values of the Fund's assets denominated in foreign currencies.

Depository Receipts Risk: Investments in depository receipts may be less liquid and more volatile than the underlying securities in their primary trading market. If a depository receipt is denominated in a different currency than its underlying securities, the Fund will be subject to the currency risk of both the investment in the depository receipt and the underlying security. Holders of depository receipts may have limited or no rights to take action with respect to the underlying securities or to compel the issuer of the receipts to take action. The prices of depository receipts may differ from the prices of securities upon which they are based.

Derivatives Risk: Derivative transactions can create investment leverage and may have significant volatility. It is possible that a derivative transaction will result in a much greater loss than the principal amount invested, that changes in the value of a derivative transaction may not correlate perfectly with the underlying asset, and that the Fund may

not be able to close out a derivative transaction at a favorable time or price. The counterparty to a derivatives contract may be unable or unwilling to make timely settlement payments, return the Fund's margin, or otherwise honor its obligations. A derivatives transaction may not behave in the manner anticipated by the Adviser or may not have the effect on the Fund anticipated by the Adviser.

Emerging Markets Risk: Risks of investing in emerging markets include, among others, greater political and economic instability, greater volatility in currency exchange rates, less developed securities markets, possible trade barriers, currency transfer restrictions, a more limited number of potential buyers and issuers, an emerging market country's dependence on revenue from particular commodities or international aid, less governmental supervision and regulation, unavailability of currency hedging techniques, differences in auditing and financial reporting standards, less stringent investor protection and disclosure standards, less developed public health systems, and less developed legal systems. There is also the potential for unfavorable action such as expropriation, nationalization, embargo, and acts of war. The securities of emerging market companies may trade less frequently and in smaller volumes than more widely held securities. Market disruptions or substantial market corrections may limit very significantly the liquidity of securities of certain companies in a particular country or geographic region, or of all companies in the country or region. The Fund may be unable to liquidate its positions in such securities at any time, or at a favorable price, in order to meet the Fund's obligations. These risks are generally greater for investments in frontier market countries, which typically have smaller economies or less developed capital markets than traditional emerging market countries.

Financial Sector Risk: Financial services companies are subject to extensive governmental regulation, which may limit both the amounts and types of loans and other financial commitments they can make, the interest rates and fees they can charge, the scope of their activities, the prices they can charge and the amount of capital they must maintain. Profitability is largely dependent on the availability and cost of capital funds and can fluctuate significantly when interest rates change or due to increased competition. In addition, deterioration of the credit markets generally may cause an adverse impact in a broad range of markets, including U.S. and international credit and interbank money markets generally, thereby affecting a wide range of financial institutions and markets. Certain events in the financial sector may cause an unusually high degree of volatility in the financial markets, both domestic and foreign, and cause certain financial services companies to incur large losses. Securities of financial services companies may experience a dramatic decline in value when such companies experience substantial declines in the valuations of their assets, take action to raise capital (such as the issuance of debt or equity securities), or cease operations. Credit losses resulting from financial difficulties of borrowers and financial losses associated with investment activities can negatively impact the sector. Insurance companies may be subject to severe price competition. Adverse economic, business or political developments could adversely affect financial institutions engaged in mortgage finance or other lending or investing activities directly or indirectly connected to the value of real estate.

Geographic Focus Risk: The performance of a fund that is less diversified across countries or geographic regions will be closely tied to market, currency, economic, political, environmental, or regulatory conditions and developments in the countries or regions in which the fund invests, and may be more volatile than the performance of a more geographically-diversified fund.

Europe: Developed and emerging market countries in Europe will be significantly affected by the fiscal and monetary controls of the Economic and Monetary Union of the European Union ("EU"). Changes in regulations on trade, decreasing imports or exports, changes in the exchange rate of the euro and recessions among European countries may have a significant adverse effect on the economies of other European countries. In addition, one or more countries may abandon the euro and/or withdraw from the EU. For example, on January 31, 2020, the United Kingdom formally withdrew from the EU (commonly referred to as "Brexit") and, after a transition period, left the EU single market and customs union under the terms of a new trade agreement on December 31, 2020. The agreement governs the new relationship between the United Kingdom and EU with respect to trading goods and services, but critical aspects of the relationship remain unresolved and subject to further negotiation and agreement. The full scope and nature of the consequences of the exit are not at this time known and are unlikely to be known for a significant period of time. It is also unknown whether the United Kingdom's exit will increase the likelihood of other countries also departing the EU. Any exits from the EU, or the possibility of such exits, may have a significant impact on the United Kingdom,

Europe, and global economies, which may result in increased volatility and illiquidity, new legal and regulatory uncertainties and potentially lower economic growth for such economies that could potentially have an adverse effect on the value of the Fund's investments. In addition, a number of countries in Europe have suffered terrorist attacks and additional attacks may occur in the future. Such attacks may cause uncertainty in financial markets and may adversely affect the performance of the issuers to which the Fund has exposure.

Japan: The growth of Japan's economy has historically lagged that of its Asian neighbors and other major developed economies. The Japanese economy is heavily dependent on international trade and has been adversely affected by trade tariffs, other protectionist measures, competition from emerging economies and the economic conditions of its trading partners. Japan also remains heavily dependent on oil imports, and higher commodity prices could therefore have a negative impact on the economy. The Japanese yen has fluctuated widely at times and any increase in its value may cause a decline in exports that could weaken the Japanese economy. Japan has, in the past, intervened in the currency markets to attempt to maintain or reduce the value of the yen. Japanese intervention in the currency markets could cause the value of the yen to fluctuate sharply and unpredictably and could cause losses to investors. Japan has an aging workforce and has experienced a significant population decline in recent years. Japan's labor market appears to be undergoing fundamental structural changes, as a labor market traditionally accustomed to lifetime employment adjusts to meet the need for increased labor mobility, which may adversely affect Japan's economic competitiveness. Natural disasters, such as earthquakes, volcanoes, typhoons or tsunamis, could occur in Japan or surrounding areas and could negatively affect the Japanese economy and, in turn, the Fund.

United Kingdom: The United Kingdom has one of the largest economies in Europe, and the United States and other European countries are substantial trading partners of the United Kingdom. As a result, the British economy may be impacted by changes to the economic condition of the United States and other European countries. The British economy relies heavily on the export of financial services to the United States and other European countries and, therefore, a prolonged slowdown in the financial services sector may have a negative impact on the British economy. Continued governmental involvement or control in certain sectors may stifle competition in certain sectors or cause adverse effects on economic growth.

Growth Stock Risk: The prices of growth stocks may be based largely on expectations of future earnings, and their prices can decline rapidly and significantly in reaction to negative news. Growth stocks may underperform value stocks and stocks in other broad style categories (and the stock market as a whole) over any period of time and may shift in and out of favor with investors generally, sometimes rapidly, depending on changes in market, economic, and other factors.

Hedging Risk: The success of the Fund's hedging strategies will depend, in part, upon the Adviser's ability to assess correctly the degree of correlation between the performance of the instruments used in a hedging strategy and the performance of the investments being hedged. There is no guarantee that any hedging strategy used by the Fund will be successful in hedging the subject risks. It is possible that the Fund will lose money on a hedging transaction and on the asset of the Fund that was the subject of the hedge. Hedging transactions may have the effect of creating investment leverage in the Fund.

Income Risk: The Fund's income may decline due to falling interest rates or other factors. Issuers of securities held by the Fund may call or redeem the securities during periods of falling interest rates, and the Fund would likely be required to reinvest in securities paying lower interest rates. If an obligation held by the Fund is prepaid, the Fund may have to reinvest the prepayment in other obligations paying income at lower rates.

Large Shareholder Risk: To the extent a large proportion of the shares of the Fund are held by a small number of shareholders (or a single shareholder), including funds or accounts over which the Adviser has investment discretion, the Fund is subject to the risk that these shareholders will purchase or redeem Fund Shares in large amounts rapidly or unexpectedly, including as a result of an asset allocation decision made by the Adviser. These transactions could adversely affect the ability of the Fund to conduct its investment program.

Large-Capitalization Securities Risk: Returns on investments in securities of large companies could trail the returns on investments in securities of smaller and mid-sized companies. Larger companies may be unable to respond as quickly as smaller and mid-sized companies to competitive challenges or to changes in business, product, financial,

or other market conditions. Larger companies may not be able to maintain growth at the high rates that may be achieved by well-managed smaller and mid-sized companies.

Liquidity Risk: Lack of a ready market, stressed market conditions, or restrictions on resale may limit the ability of the Fund to sell a security at an advantageous time or price or at all. Illiquid investments may trade at a discount from comparable, more liquid investments and may be subject to wide fluctuations in market value. Illiquidity of the Fund's holdings may also limit the ability of the Fund to obtain cash to meet redemptions on a timely basis. In addition, the Fund, due to limitations on investments in any illiquid investments and/or the difficulty in purchasing and selling such investments, may be unable to achieve its desired level of exposure to a certain market or sector.

Management Risk: The Fund is actively managed. The Adviser's judgments about the attractiveness, relative value, or potential appreciation of a particular sector, security, commodity or investment strategy or as to a hedging strategy may prove to be incorrect, and may cause the Fund to incur losses. There can be no assurance that the Adviser's investment techniques and decisions will produce the desired results.

Mortgage-Related and Other Asset-Backed Securities Risk: Investments in mortgage-related and other asset-backed securities are subject to the risk of significant credit downgrades, illiquidity, and defaults to a greater extent than many other types of fixed-income investments. The liquidity of mortgage-related and asset-backed securities may change over time. During periods of falling interest rates, mortgage- and asset-backed securities may be called or prepaid, which may result in the Fund having to reinvest proceeds in other investments at a lower interest rate. During periods of rising interest rates, the average life of mortgage- and asset-backed securities may extend, which may lock in a below-market interest rate, increase the security's duration and interest rate sensitivity, and reduce the value of the security. Enforcing rights against the underlying assets or collateral may be difficult, and the underlying assets or collateral may be insufficient if the issuer defaults.

Real Estate Sector Risk: An investment in a real property company may be subject to risks similar to those associated with direct ownership of real estate, including, by way of example, the possibility of declines in the value of real estate, losses from casualty or condemnation, and changes in local and general economic conditions, supply and demand, interest rates, environmental liability, zoning laws, regulatory limitations on rents, property taxes, and operating expenses. Some real property companies have limited diversification because they invest in a limited number of properties, a narrow geographic area, or a single type of property.

Risk of Investment in Other Pools: If the Fund invests in another pooled investment vehicle, it is exposed to the risk that the other pool will not perform as expected and is exposed indirectly to all of the risks applicable to an investment in such other pool. The investment policies of the other pool may not be the same as those of the Fund; as a result, an investment in the other pool may be subject to additional or different risks than those to which the Fund is typically subject. The Fund bears its proportionate share of the fees and expenses of any pool in which it invests. The Adviser or an affiliate may serve as investment adviser to a pool in which the Fund may invest, leading to potential conflicts of interest. It is possible that other clients of the Adviser or its affiliates will purchase or sell interests in a pool sponsored or managed by the Adviser or its affiliates at prices and at times more favorable than those at which the Fund does so.

Small-, Mid-, and Micro-Capitalization Securities Risk: The securities of small-, mid- and micro-capitalization companies may be more volatile and may involve more risk than the securities of larger companies. These companies may have limited product lines, markets or financial resources, may lack the competitive strength of larger companies, and may depend on a few key employees. In addition, these companies may have been recently organized and may have little or no track record of success. The securities of smaller companies may trade less frequently and in smaller volumes than more widely held securities. Some securities of smaller issuers may be illiquid or may be restricted as to resale, and their values may have significant volatility. The Fund may be unable to liquidate its positions in such securities at any time, or at a favorable price, in order to meet the Fund's obligations. Returns on investments in securities of small-, mid- and micro-capitalization companies could trail the returns on investments in securities of larger companies.

Unconstrained Sector Risk: The Fund may invest a substantial portion of its assets within one or more economic sectors or industries, which may change from time to time. Greater investment focus on one or more sectors or industries increases the potential for volatility and the risk that events negatively affecting such sectors or industries could reduce returns, potentially causing the value of the Fund's Shares to decrease, perhaps significantly.

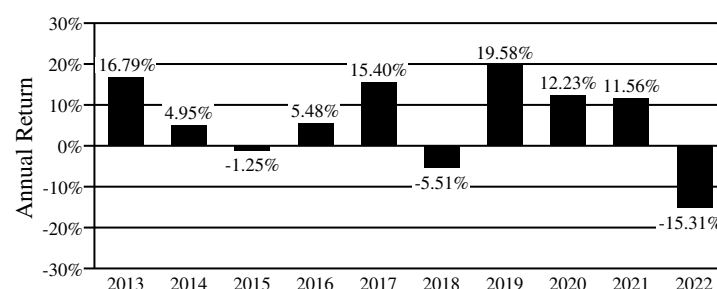
Valuation Risk: Some portfolio holdings, potentially a large portion of the Fund's investment portfolio, may be valued on the basis of factors other than market quotations. This may occur more often in times of market turmoil or reduced liquidity. There are multiple methods that can be used to value a portfolio holding when market quotations are not readily available. The value established for any portfolio holding at a point in time might differ from what would be produced using a different methodology or if it had been priced using market quotations. Portfolio holdings that are valued using techniques other than market quotations, including "fair valued" securities, may be subject to greater fluctuation in their valuations from one day to the next than if market quotations were used. In addition, there is no assurance that the Fund could sell or close out a portfolio position for the value established for it at any time, and it is possible that the Fund would incur a loss because a portfolio position is sold or closed out at a discount to the valuation established by the Fund at that time. Investors who purchase or redeem Fund Shares on days when the Fund is holding fair-valued investments may receive fewer or more shares or lower or higher redemption proceeds than they would have received if the Fund had not fair-valued the holding(s) or had used a different valuation methodology.

Value Stock Risk: Value stocks present the risk that they may decline in price or never reach their expected full market value, either because the market fails to recognize a stock's intrinsic worth or SSGA FM overestimates the stock's expected value.

Performance

The bar chart and table below provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by illustrating the variability of the Fund's returns from year-to-year and by showing how the Fund's average annual returns for the periods indicated compared with those of a broad measure of market performance. The Fund's past performance does not necessarily indicate how the Fund will perform in the future. Prior to January 28, 2017, the Fund's underlying strategies were actively managed. Current performance information for the Fund is available toll free by calling (800)-242-0134 or by visiting our website at www.ssga.com.

Annual Total Returns (years ended 12/31)



Highest Quarterly Return: 13.52% (Q2, 2020)

Lowest Quarterly Return: -13.72% (Q1, 2020)

Average Annual Total Returns (for periods ended 12/31/22)

	One Year	Five Years	Ten Years	Inception Date
Elfun Diversified Fund				1/1/1988
Return Before Taxes	-15.31%	3.68%	5.85%	
Return After Taxes on Distributions	-16.95%	2.10%	3.78%	
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	-8.18%	2.58%	4.00%	
S&P 500 Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	-18.11%	9.42%	12.56%	
Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Bond Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	-13.01%	0.02%	1.06%	
MSCI ACWI ex USA Investable Market Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes other than withholding taxes on reinvested dividends)	-16.58%	0.85%	3.98%	

The returns for certain periods would have been lower without the effect of a contractual fee waiver and/or reimbursement.

After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. After-tax returns depend on an investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown above, and after-tax returns are not relevant to investors who hold their shares through tax-advantaged arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts ("IRAs"). The returns after taxes can exceed the returns before taxes due to an assumed tax benefit for a shareholder from realizing a capital loss on a sale of Fund shares.

Investment Adviser

SSGA FM serves as the investment adviser to the Fund.

The professionals primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund are Michael Martel, Leo Law, and Seamus Quinn. They each have served as portfolio managers of the Fund since 2019.

Michael Martel is a Managing Director of the Adviser and Head of Portfolio Management in the Americas for the Investment Solutions Group. He joined the Adviser in 1994.

Leo Law, CFA, is a Principal of the Adviser and a Portfolio Manager in the Investment Solutions Group. He joined the Adviser in 2016.

Seamus Quinn, CFA, CAIA, is a Principal of the Adviser and a Portfolio Manager in the Investment Solutions Group. He joined the Adviser in 2012.

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

Purchase Minimums

The Fund's initial and subsequent investment minimums generally are as follows, although the Fund may reduce or waive the minimums in some cases.

	By mail	By wire/ACH	Automatic
Initial Investment	\$500	\$500	\$25

There is no minimum for subsequent investments. You may purchase shares of the Fund by mail, bank wire, electronic funds transfer, via the Fund's website, or by telephone after you have opened an account with the Fund. You may obtain an account application from the Fund by calling 1-800-242-0134 or from the Fund's website at www.ssga.com.

You may sell (redeem) all or part of your Fund shares on any business day through the following options:

By Mail:

State Street Global Advisors
c/o U.S. Bank Global Fund Services
P.O. Box 701
Milwaukee, WI 53201-0701

By Overnight:

State Street Global Advisors
c/o U.S. Bank Global Fund Services
615 East Michigan Street
Milwaukee, WI 53202-5207

- Calling us at (800)-242-0134; or
- By accessing the Elfun Funds' website at www.ssga.com.

Tax Information

The Fund's distributions are expected to be taxed as ordinary income, qualified dividend income and/or capital gains, unless you are investing through a tax-advantaged arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan or IRA. Any withdrawals made from such tax-advantaged arrangement may be taxable to you.

Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries

If you purchase Fund Shares through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank), the Fund, the Adviser or its affiliates may pay the financial intermediary for certain activities related to the Fund, including educational training programs, conferences, the development of technology platforms and reporting systems, or other services related to the sale or promotion of the Fund. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the broker-dealer or other intermediary and your salesperson to recommend the Fund over another investment. Ask your salesperson or visit your financial intermediary's website for more information.

Investment Objective

Elfun Government Money Market Fund (the "Fund") seeks a high level of current income consistent with prudent investment management and the preservation of capital.

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

The tables below describe the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold, and sell shares of the Fund ("Fund Shares"). **You may pay other fees, such as brokerage commissions and other fees to financial intermediaries which are not reflected in the tables and examples below.**

Shareholder Fees (fees paid directly from your investment)

Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed On Purchases (as a percentage of offering price)	None
Maximum Deferred Sales Charge (Load) (as a percentage of the net asset value)	None

Annual Fund Operating Expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)

Management Fees	0.10%
Distribution and Shareholder Service (12b-1) Fees	N/A
Other Expenses	0.17%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses ¹	<u>0.27%</u>

¹ The Fund's investment adviser, SSGA Funds Management, Inc. (the "Adviser" or "SSGA FM"), and its affiliates, may voluntarily reduce all or a portion of their fees and/or reimburse expenses of the Fund to the extent necessary to maintain a certain minimum net yield, which may vary from time to time, in SSGA FM's sole discretion (any such waiver or reimbursement of expenses by a Service Provider being referred to herein as a "Voluntary Reduction"), or a yield below a specified level, which may vary from time to time in the Adviser's sole discretion. The Fund has agreed, subject to certain limitations, to reimburse the Adviser and its affiliates for the full dollar amount of any Voluntary Reduction incurred beginning on May 1, 2020. Fees reduced or expenses reimbursed by the Service Providers in connection with the Voluntary Reduction for the period ended December 31, 2022 were \$43,973. Each of the Adviser and its affiliates may, in its sole discretion, irrevocably waive receipt of any or all reimbursement amounts due from the Fund. Any future reimbursement by the Fund of the Voluntary Reduction would increase the Fund's expenses and may reduce the Fund's yield during such period. There is no guarantee that the Voluntary Reduction will be in effect at any given time or that the Fund will be able to avoid a negative yield.

Example

This Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The Example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated, and then sell or hold all of your Fund Shares at the end of those periods. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund's operating expenses remain the same. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

<u>1 year</u>	<u>3 years</u>	<u>5 years</u>	<u>10 years</u>
\$27	\$86	\$150	\$339

Principal Investment Strategies

The Elfun Government Money Market Fund is a government money market fund and invests only in obligations issued or guaranteed as to principal and/or interest, as applicable, by the U.S. government or its agencies and instrumentalities, as well as repurchase agreements secured by such instruments. The Fund may hold a portion of its assets in cash pending investment, to satisfy redemption requests or to meet the Fund's other cash management needs.

The Fund follows a disciplined investment process that attempts to provide stability of principal, liquidity and current income, by investing in U.S. government securities. Among other things, SSGA FM, the investment adviser to the Fund, conducts its own credit analyses of potential investments and portfolio holdings, and relies substantially on a dedicated short-term credit research team. The Fund invests in accordance with regulatory requirements applicable to money market funds. Regulations require, among other things, a money market fund to invest only in short-term, high quality debt obligations (generally, securities that have remaining maturities of 397 calendar days or less, with the exception of cer-

tain floating rate securities that may have final maturities longer than 397 days but use maturity shortening provisions to meet the 397 day requirement, and that the Fund believes present minimal credit risk), to maintain a maximum dollar-weighted average maturity and dollar-weighted average life of 60 days or less and 120 days or less, respectively, and to meet requirements as to portfolio diversification and liquidity. All securities held by the Fund are U.S. dollar-denominated, and they may have fixed, variable or floating interest rates.

The Fund attempts to meet its investment objective by investing in:

- Obligations issued or guaranteed as to principal and/or interest, as applicable, by the U.S. government or its agencies and instrumentalities, such as U.S. Treasury securities and securities issued by the Government National Mortgage Association ("Ginnie Mae"), which are backed by the full faith and credit of the United States; obligations issued or guaranteed by the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation ("Freddie Mac"), the Federal National Mortgage Association ("Fannie Mae"); and
- U.S. government-sponsored entities such as the Federal Home Loan Bank, and the Federal Farm Credit Banks Funding Corporation, which are not backed by the full faith and credit of the United States; and
- Repurchase agreements collateralized by U.S. government securities.

Principal Risks

The Fund is subject to the following risks. You could lose money by investing in the Fund. Although the Fund seeks to preserve the value of your investment at \$1.00 per share, it cannot guarantee it will do so. **An investment in the Fund is subject to investment risks, including possible loss of principal, is not a deposit in a bank and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation ("FDIC") or any other government agency.** The Fund's sponsor has no legal obligation to provide financial support to the Fund, and you should not expect that the sponsor will provide financial support to the Fund at any time. Certain risks relating to instruments and strategies used in the management of the Fund are placed first. The significance of any specific risk to an investment in the Fund will vary over time, depending on the composition of the Fund's portfolio, market conditions, and other factors. You should read all of the risk information presented below carefully, because any one or more of these risks may result in losses to the Fund.

Money Market Risk: An investment in a money market fund is not a deposit of any bank and is not insured or guaranteed by the FDIC or any other government agency. Although a money market fund generally seeks to preserve the value of its shares at \$1.00 per share, there can be no assurance that it will do so, and it is possible to lose money by investing in a money market fund. A major or unexpected change in interest rates or a decline in the credit quality of an issuer or entity providing credit support, an inactive trading market for money market instruments, or adverse market, economic, industry, political, regulatory, geopolitical, and other conditions could cause a money market fund's share price to fall below \$1.00.

U.S. Government Securities Risk: Certain U.S. government securities are supported by the full faith and credit of the United States; others are supported by the right of the issuer to borrow from the U.S. Treasury; others are supported by the discretionary authority of the U.S. government to purchase the agency's obligations; and still others are supported only by the credit of the issuing agency, instrumentality, or enterprise. Although U.S. government-sponsored enterprises such as the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation ("Freddie Mac") and the Federal National Mortgage Association ("Fannie Mae") may be chartered or sponsored by Congress, they are not funded by Congressional appropriations, and their securities are not issued by the U.S. Treasury, are not supported by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government, and involve increased credit risks.

Repurchase Agreement Risk: Repurchase agreements may be viewed as loans made by the Fund which are collateralized by the securities subject to repurchase. If the Fund's counterparty should default on its obligations and the Fund is delayed or prevented from recovering the collateral, or if the value of the collateral is insufficient, the Fund may realize a loss.

Stable Share Price Risk: If the market value of one or more of the Fund's investments changes substantially, the Fund may not be able to maintain a stable share price of \$1.00. This risk typically is higher during periods of rapidly changing interest rates or when issuer credit quality generally is falling, and is made worse when the Fund experiences significant redemption requests.

Market Risk: The Fund's investments are subject to changes in general economic conditions, general market fluctuations and the risks inherent in investment in securities markets. Investment markets can be volatile and prices of investments can change substantially due to various factors including, but not limited to, economic growth or recession, changes in interest rates, inflation, changes in the actual or perceived creditworthiness of issuers, and general market liquidity. The Fund is subject to the risk that geopolitical events will disrupt securities markets and adversely affect global economies and markets. Local, regional or global events such as war, military conflicts, acts of terrorism, natural disasters, the spread of infectious illness or other public health issues, or other events could have a significant impact on the Fund and its investments.

Low Short-Term Interest Rates: During market conditions in which short-term interest rates are at low levels, the Fund's yield can be very low. During these conditions, it is possible that the Fund will generate an insufficient amount of income to pay its expenses, and that it will not be able to pay a daily dividend and may have a negative yield (i.e., it may lose money on an operating basis). It is possible that the Fund would, during these conditions, maintain a substantial portion of its assets in cash, on which it may earn little, if any, income.

Counterparty Risk: The Fund will be subject to credit risk with respect to the counterparties with which the Fund enters into derivatives contracts, repurchase agreements, reverse repurchase agreements, and other transactions. If a counterparty fails to meet its contractual obligations, the Fund may be unable to terminate or realize any gain on the investment or transaction, or to recover collateral posted to the counterparty, resulting in a loss to the Fund. If the Fund holds collateral posted by its counterparty, it may be delayed or prevented from realizing on the collateral in the event of a bankruptcy or insolvency proceeding relating to the counterparty.

Debt Securities Risk: The values of debt securities may increase or decrease as a result of the following: market fluctuations, changes in interest rates, actual or perceived inability or unwillingness of issuers, guarantors or liquidity providers to make scheduled principal or interest payments, or illiquidity in debt securities markets. To the extent that interest rates rise, certain underlying obligations may be paid off substantially slower than originally anticipated and the value of those securities may fall sharply. A rising interest rate environment may cause the value of the Fund's fixed income securities to decrease, an adverse impact on the liquidity of the Fund's fixed income securities, and increased volatility of the fixed income markets. During periods when interest rates are at low levels, the Fund's yield can be low, and the Fund may have a negative yield (i.e., it may lose money on an operating basis). To the extent that interest rates fall, certain underlying obligations may be paid off substantially faster than originally anticipated. If the principal on a debt obligation is prepaid before expected, the prepayments of principal may have to be reinvested in obligations paying interest at lower rates. During periods of falling interest rates, the income received by the Fund may decline. Changes in interest rates will likely have a greater effect on the values of debt securities of longer durations. Returns on investments in debt securities could trail the returns on other investment options, including investments in equity securities. The U.S. Federal Reserve has been engaged in an aggressive campaign to raise interest rates in an effort to combat historically high levels of inflation. Interest rate increases may continue. High levels of inflation and/or a significantly changing interest rate environment can lead to heightened levels of volatility and reduced liquidity.

Income Risk: The Fund's income may decline due to falling interest rates or other factors. Issuers of securities held by the Fund may call or redeem the securities during periods of falling interest rates, and the Fund would likely be required to reinvest in securities paying lower interest rates. If an obligation held by the Fund is prepaid, the Fund may have to reinvest the prepayment in other obligations paying income at lower rates.

Mortgage-Related and Other Asset-Backed Securities Risk: Investments in mortgage-related and other asset-backed securities are subject to the risk of significant credit downgrades, illiquidity, and defaults to a greater extent than many other types of fixed-income investments. The liquidity of mortgage-related and asset-backed securities may change over time. During periods of falling interest rates, mortgage- and asset-backed securities may be called or prepaid, which may result in the Fund having to reinvest proceeds in other investments at a lower interest rate. During periods of rising interest rates, the average life of mortgage- and asset-backed securities may extend, which may lock in a below-market interest rate, increase the security's duration and interest rate sensitivity, and reduce the value of the security. Enforcing rights against the underlying assets or collateral may be difficult, and the underlying assets or collateral may be insufficient if the issuer defaults.

Rapid Changes in Interest Rates Risk: Rapid changes in interest rates may cause significant requests to redeem Fund Shares, and possibly cause the Fund to sell portfolio securities at a loss to satisfy those requests.

Significant Exposure to U.S. Government Agencies or Instrumentalities Risk: To the extent the Fund focuses its investments in securities issued or guaranteed by U.S. government agencies or instrumentalities, any market movements, regulatory changes or changes in political or economic conditions that affect the U.S. government agencies or instrumentalities in which the Fund invests may have a significant impact on the Fund's performance. Events that would adversely affect the market prices of securities issued or guaranteed by one government agency or instrumentality may adversely affect the market price of securities issued or guaranteed by other government agencies or instrumentalities.

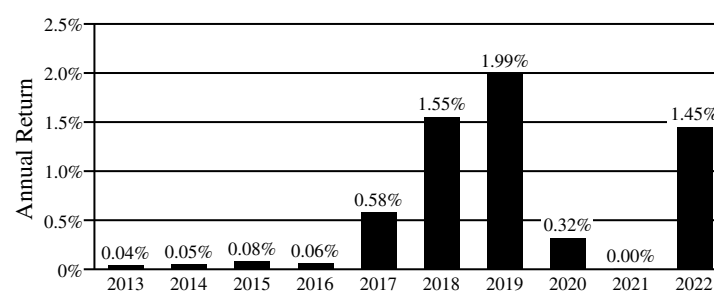
U.S. Treasury Obligations Risk: U.S. Treasury obligations may differ from other fixed income securities in their interest rates, maturities, times of issuance and other characteristics. Similar to other issuers, changes to the financial condition or credit rating of the U.S. government may cause the value of the Fund's U.S. Treasury obligations to decline.

Variable and Floating Rate Securities Risk: During periods of increasing interest rates, changes in the coupon rates of variable or floating rate securities may lag behind the changes in market rates or may have limits on the maximum increases in coupon rates. Alternatively, during periods of declining interest rates, the coupon rates on such securities will typically readjust downward resulting in a lower yield. In addition, investment in derivative variable rate securities, such as inverse floaters, whose rates vary inversely with market rates of interest, or range floaters or capped floaters, whose rates are subject to periodic or lifetime caps, or in securities that pay a rate of interest determined by applying a multiple to the variable rate involves special risks as compared to investment in a fixed-rate security and may involve leverage. Floating rate notes are generally subject to legal or contractual restrictions on resale, may trade infrequently, and their value may be impaired when the Fund needs to liquidate such securities.

Performance

The bar chart and table below provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by illustrating the variability of the Fund's returns from year-to-year and by showing how the Fund's average annual returns for the periods indicated compared with those of a broad measure of market performance. The Fund's past performance does not necessarily indicate how the Fund will perform in the future. Current performance information for the Fund is available toll free by calling (800)-242-0134 or by visiting our website at www.ssga.com.

Annual Total Returns (years ended 12/31)



Highest Quarterly Return: 0.84% (Q4, 2022)

Lowest Quarterly Return: 0.00% (Q4, 2021)

Average Annual Total Returns (for periods ended 12/31/22)

Elfun Government Money Market Fund

To obtain the Fund's current yield, please call (800)-242-0134.

Investment Adviser

SSGA FM serves as the investment adviser to the Fund.

One Year	Five Years	Ten Years	Inception Date
1.45%	1.06%	0.61%	6/13/1990

Purchase and Sale of Fund SharesPurchase Minimums

The Fund's initial and subsequent investment minimums generally are as follows, although the Fund may reduce or waive the minimums in some cases.

	By mail	By wire/ACH	Automatic
Initial Investment	\$500	\$500	\$25

There is no minimum for subsequent investments. You may purchase shares of the Fund by mail, bank wire, electronic funds transfer, via the Fund's website, or by telephone after you have opened an account with the Fund. You may obtain an account application from the Fund by calling 1-800-242-0134 or from the Fund's website at www.ssga.com.

You may sell (redeem) all or part of your Fund shares on any business day through the following options:

By Mail:

State Street Global Advisors
c/o U.S. Bank Global Fund Services
P.O. Box 701
Milwaukee, WI 53201-0701

By Overnight:

State Street Global Advisors
c/o U.S. Bank Global Fund Services
615 East Michigan Street
Milwaukee, WI 53202-5207

- Calling us at (800)-242-0134; or
- By accessing the Elfun Funds' website at www.ssga.com.

Tax Information

The Fund's distributions are expected to be taxed as ordinary income, unless you are investing through a tax-advantaged arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan or IRA. Any withdrawals made from such tax-advantaged arrangement may be taxable to you.

Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries

If you purchase Fund Shares through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank), the Fund, the Adviser or its affiliates may pay the financial intermediary for certain activities related to the Fund, including educational training programs, conferences, the development of technology platforms and reporting systems, or other services related to the sale or promotion of the Fund. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the broker-dealer or other intermediary and your salesperson to recommend the Fund over another investment. Ask your salesperson or visit your financial intermediary's website for more information.

FUND OBJECTIVES, STRATEGIES AND RISKS

Elfun International Equity Fund

Investment Objective

Elfun International Equity Fund (the “Fund”) seeks long-term growth of capital and future income by investing principally in foreign securities consistent with prudent investment management and the preservation of capital.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund seeks to achieve its investment objectives by investing at least 80% of its net assets under normal circumstances in equity securities, such as common and preferred stocks.

The Fund invests primarily (generally at least 65% of its net assets) in companies located in both developed and emerging market countries outside the U.S. The Fund considers an issuer to be located outside the U.S. if at least 50% of its revenues or profits are from business activities located outside the U.S., at least 50% of its assets are located outside the U.S. or the principal trading market for its securities is located outside the U.S. SSGA FM focuses on companies whose security prices it believes do not fully reflect their potential for growth. An emerging market country is any country having an economy and market that are (or would be) considered by the World Bank to be emerging or developing, or listed in the MSCI® Emerging Markets Index. Emerging market countries are located in regions such as Asia, Latin America, the Middle East, Southern Europe, Eastern Europe (including the former republics of the Soviet Union and the Eastern Bloc) and Africa. Under normal circumstances, the Fund’s assets are invested in securities of foreign (non-U.S.) companies representing at least three different countries, and at times a significant amount of the Fund’s assets may be invested in a single country or region.

In seeking to achieve the Fund’s investment objective with respect to future income, the Adviser will also consider companies that have the potential to pay dividends in the future.

The Adviser seeks to identify securities of companies that they believe have desirable characteristics for the Fund such as:

- low valuation relative to long term growth potential;
- potential for improvement in the company’s business;
- appropriate capital structures;
- sufficient liquidity; and/or
- primarily large or medium capitalization (meaning companies with market capitalizations of \$2 billion or more).

The Adviser may consider selling a security when one of these characteristics no longer applies, when valuation becomes excessive, or when more attractive alternatives are identified.

In addition to common stocks and preferred stocks, equity securities may include other securities convertible into common stock or rights and warrants.

The Fund also may invest up to 20% of its assets in debt securities. The Fund is subject to no limitation with respect to the credit quality or maturities of the debt instruments in which it may invest. The Adviser may also use various types of derivative instruments (such as options, futures, options on futures and forward contracts) to gain or hedge exposure to certain types of securities as an alternative to investing directly in or selling such securities.

The Fund may also invest in depositary receipts, repurchase agreements, when-issued and delayed delivery securities, mortgage-related securities, and may hold securities that are restricted as to resale. The Fund may invest in other investment companies, including ETFs, to the extent permitted by applicable law (including those advised by the Adviser). The Fund also may lend its securities.

Elfun Trusts

Investment Objective

Elfun Trusts (the “Fund”) seeks long-term growth of capital and future income rather than current income.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund seeks to achieve its investment objectives by investing in equity securities of U.S. companies. The Fund considers a company to be a U.S. company if it generates at least 50% of its revenues or profits from business activities in the U.S., has at least 50% of its assets situated in the U.S. or has the principal trading market for its securities in the U.S. The Fund also may invest, generally to a lesser extent, in securities of foreign (non-U.S.) issuers, including securities of issuers located in emerging markets.

SSGA FM selects equity securities from a number of industries based on the merits of individual companies. In seeking to achieve the Fund's investment objective with respect to future income, the Adviser will also consider companies that have the potential to pay dividends in the future. While the Fund may invest in companies of any market capitalization, it expects to primarily invest in large capitalization companies. The Fund may invest a substantial portion of its assets within one or more economic sectors or industries, which may change from time to time.

The Adviser seeks to identify securities of issuers that they believe have desirable characteristics for the Fund such as:

- above-average annual growth rates;
- appropriate capital structures;
- leadership in their respective industries; and/or
- high quality management focused on generating shareholder value.

The Adviser may consider selling a security when one of these characteristics no longer applies, when valuation has become excessive, or when more attractive alternatives are identified.

Equity securities may include common stocks, preferred stocks, other securities convertible into common stock or rights and warrants. Equity securities held by the Fund may be denominated in non-U.S. currencies and may be held outside the United States.

The Fund may invest to a lesser extent in debt securities. The Fund is permitted to invest up to 5% of its total assets (including any borrowings) in high yield securities (also known as below investment-grade bonds or "junk bonds"). The Fund is subject to no limitation with respect to the maturities of the debt instruments in which it may invest. The Adviser may also use various types of derivative instruments (such as options, futures and options on futures) to gain or hedge exposure to certain types of securities as an alternative to investing directly in or selling securities.

The Fund may invest in depositary receipts, repurchase agreements, when-issued and delayed delivery securities, mortgage-related securities, and may hold securities that are restricted as to resale. The Fund may invest in other investment companies, including ETFs, to the extent permitted by applicable law (including those advised by SSGA FM). The Fund also may lend its securities.

Elfun Income Fund

Investment Objective

Elfun Income Fund (the "Fund") seeks a high level of income consistent with prudent investment management and the preservation of capital.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund seeks to achieve its investment objective by investing at least 80% of its net assets under normal circumstances in debt securities.

The Fund invests primarily in a variety of investment-grade debt securities, such as mortgage-backed securities, corporate bonds, U.S. Government securities and money market instruments. The Fund normally has a weighted average effective maturity of approximately five to ten years, but is subject to no limitation with respect to the maturities of the instruments in which it may invest. U.S. Government securities are securities that are issued or guaranteed as to principal or interest by the U.S. Government or one of its agencies or instrumentalities. Some U.S. Government securities are backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Government, such as U.S. Treasury bills and notes and obligations of the Government National Mortgage Association ("Ginnie Mae"). Other U.S. Government securities are neither issued by nor guaranteed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Government, including those issued by the Federal National Mortgage

Association (“Fannie Mae”) and the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (“Freddie Mac”). Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac have been operating under a conservatorship since 2008, with the Federal Housing Finance Agency acting as their conservator, and receive certain financing support from and have access to certain borrowing arrangements with the U.S. Treasury.

The Adviser seeks to identify debt securities that they believe have desirable characteristics for the Fund such as:

- attractive yields and prices;
- the potential for capital appreciation; and/or
- reasonable credit quality.

The Adviser may consider selling a security when one of these characteristics no longer applies, when valuation becomes excessive, or when more attractive alternatives are identified.

The Fund also may invest up to 20% of its net assets in high yield securities (also known as “junk bonds”) and, to a lesser extent, in asset-backed securities, in foreign (including emerging markets) debt securities and equity securities. The Fund may also invest in exchange-traded products (“ETPs”) that provide exposure to such investments, including ETPs that pay fees to the Adviser and its affiliates for management, marketing or other services. High yield securities are those rated BB+ through B- by S&P or Ba1 through B3 by Moody’s or below or of similar quality. An emerging market country is any country having an economy and market that are (or would be) considered by the World Bank to be emerging or developing, or listed in the MSCI® Emerging Markets Index. Emerging market countries are located in regions such as Asia, Latin America, the Middle East, Southern Europe, Eastern Europe (including the former republics of the Soviet Union and the Eastern Bloc) and Africa.

The Adviser may also use various types of derivative instruments (such as options, futures, options on futures, forward contracts, interest-only swaps, interest rate swaps, index swaps, credit default swaps and structured and indexed securities) to manage yield, duration (a measure of a bond price’s sensitivity to a given change in interest rates) and exposure to credit quality, and to gain or hedge exposure to certain securities, indices or market segments.

The Fund may also invest in repurchase agreements, reverse repurchase agreements, when-issued and delayed delivery securities, municipal obligations, floating rate and variable rate instruments, zero-coupon obligations, and may hold securities that are restricted as to resale. The Fund may invest in other investment companies, including ETFs, to the extent permitted by applicable law (including those advised by the Adviser). The Fund also may lend its securities and may engage in active and frequent trading of its portfolio securities.

Elfun Tax-Exempt Income Fund

Investment Objective

Elfun Tax-Exempt Income Fund (the “Fund”) seeks as high a level of current interest income exempt from federal income taxation as is available from a concentration of investments in municipal bonds consistent with prudent investment management and the preservation of capital.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund seeks to achieve its investment objective by investing primarily in investment-grade municipal obligations. Under normal circumstances, SSGA FM manages the Fund so that at least 80% of the Fund’s income is exempt from both regular federal income taxes and the federal alternative minimum tax.

The Adviser seeks to identify debt securities that they believe have desirable characteristics for the Fund such as:

- attractive yields and prices;
- the potential for income generation;
- the potential for capital appreciation; and/or
- reasonable credit quality.

The Adviser may consider selling a security when one of these characteristics no longer applies, when valuation becomes excessive, or when more attractive alternatives are identified.

The Fund generally will have an effective duration of 75% to 125% of the duration of the Bloomberg U.S. Municipal Bond Index. As of February 28, 2023, the effective duration of the Bloomberg U.S. Municipal Bond Index was 6.15 years. Duration is a measure of a bond price's sensitivity to a given change in interest rates.

The Fund also may invest to a lesser extent in tax-free or taxable money market instruments and may hold cash. The Fund also may invest up to 10% of its net assets in high yield securities (also known as below investment-grade bonds or "junk bonds"). The Fund considers a bond to be "high yield" if the middle rating of Fitch Ratings, Inc. ("Fitch"), Moody's and S&P (each, an "NRSRO") is below investment-grade. If fewer than three of these NRSROs have rated the bond, the Fund will consider the bond to be "high yield" if it is rated below investment-grade by at least one of these NRSROs, or if unrated, determined to be of comparable quality by the Adviser.

The Adviser may also use various types of derivative instruments (such as options, futures and options on futures) to manage yield, duration and exposure to credit quality, and to gain or hedge exposure to certain securities, indices or market segments.

The Fund may also invest in repurchase agreements, reverse repurchase agreements, when-issued and delayed delivery securities, municipal obligations, floating rate and variable rate instruments, zero-coupon obligations, mortgage-related securities, and may hold securities that are restricted as to resale. The Fund may invest in other investment companies (including those advised by the Adviser), including ETFs, to the extent permitted by applicable law. The Fund also may lend its securities.

The Bloomberg U.S. Municipal Bond Index is a market value-weighted index of investment-grade municipal bonds with maturities of one year or more.

Elfun Diversified Fund

Investment Objective

Elfun Diversified Fund (the "Fund") seeks the highest total return consistent with prudent investment management and the preservation of capital (total return includes both income and capital appreciation).

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund seeks to achieve its investment objective by investing primarily in a combination of U.S. and foreign (non-U.S.) equity and debt securities and cash. The Fund invests in equity securities, such as common and preferred stocks, principally for their capital appreciation potential, and investment-grade debt securities principally for their income potential. The Fund holds cash principally for the preservation of capital, income potential or maintenance of liquidity.

The Fund's investments in U.S. equity securities (also referred to as domestic equity investments) are achieved primarily through a "passive" or "indexing" investment approach of investing all or substantially all of its assets allocated to domestic equity investments directly in the securities that constitute the S&P 500® Index (the "S&P 500"). The S&P 500 is a well-known stock market index that includes common stocks of 500 companies from a number of sectors and that measures the performance of the large-cap sector of the U.S. equities market. As of February 28, 2023, a significant portion of the S&P 500 comprised companies in the information technology, health care and financials sectors, although this may change from time to time. Using the Fund's U.S. equity allocation, the Fund generally intends to invest in all stocks comprising the S&P 500 in approximate proportion to their weightings in the index. However, under various circumstances, it may not be possible or practicable to purchase all stocks in those weightings. In those circumstances, the Fund may purchase a sample of the stocks in the S&P 500 in proportions expected by SSGA FM, the investment adviser to the Fund, to match generally, before fees and expenses, the performance of the S&P 500 as a whole.

The Fund's investments in foreign equity securities (non-U.S. equity investments) will be achieved primarily through a passive investment approach of investing all or substantially all of its assets allocated to foreign equity investments in the State Street Global All Cap Equity ex-U.S. Index Portfolio (the "Global All Cap Equity ex-U.S. Portfolio" or the "Portfolio"), a mutual fund advised by SSGA FM. The Global All Cap Equity ex-U.S. Portfolio is an "index" fund that seeks to track, before fees and expenses, the total return performance of the MSCI ACWI ex USA Investable Market Index (the "MSCI Index") over the long term. The MSCI Index is a free float-adjusted market capitalization index that is designed to measure the combined equity market performance of securities, across all market capitalizations, in developed and emerging market countries excluding the United States. All listed equity securities and listed securities that exhibit characteristics of equity securities, except mutual funds, exchange-traded funds, equity derivatives, limited partnerships and most investment trusts, are eligible for inclusion in the MSCI Index. Countries covered in the MSCI Index have histori-

cally included, among others, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hong Kong, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Korea, Kuwait, Malaysia, Mexico, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Taiwan, Thailand, Turkey, United Arab Emirates and the United Kingdom (the "U.K."). It is not possible to invest directly in the MSCI Index. As of February 28, 2023, a significant portion of the MSCI Index comprised companies in the financial sector, although this may change from time to time. As of February 28, 2023, a significant portion of the MSCI Index comprised companies located in Japan and China and a significant portion of the MSCI Index's constituents are denominated in the Euro and Yen, although this may change from time to time. The Fund may also invest all or a portion of its non-U.S. equity allocation in all stocks comprising the MSCI Index in approximate proportion to their weightings in the index. However, under various circumstances, it may not be possible or practicable to purchase all stocks in those weightings. In those circumstances, the Fund may purchase a sample of the stocks in the MSCI Index in proportions expected by SSGA FM to match generally the performance of the MSCI Index as a whole.

As of February 28, 2023, approximately 37.3% of the Fund's total assets were allocated to domestic equity investments, and approximately 26.1% of the Fund's total assets were allocated to foreign equity investments. The Fund's allocations to domestic and foreign equity investments, debt securities and cash are actively managed and the percentage allocations stated as of February 28, 2023 may change from time to time. From time to time stocks are added to or removed from the S&P 500 or MSCI Index. The Fund may sell securities that are represented in the S&P 500 or MSCI Index, or purchase securities that are not yet represented in an index, in anticipation of their removal from or addition to an index.

The Fund may also, to the extent permitted by applicable law, invest in shares of one or more mutual funds (including funds advised by the Adviser) whose investment objectives and policies enable the Fund to gain investment exposure to the S&P 500 or MSCI Index.

The Fund will not incur additional management or advisory fees as a result of investing in the Global All Cap Equity ex-U.S. Portfolio because it does not charge a management fee to its investors. However, the Fund will indirectly incur its share of the Global All Cap Equity ex-U.S. Portfolio's operating expenses.

When selecting debt securities, the Adviser primarily uses active security selection to choose securities based on the perceived merits of individual issuers, although portfolio managers of different asset classes or strategies may place different emphasis on the various characteristics of a company (as identified below) during the selection process. The Adviser seeks to identify debt securities that they believe have desirable characteristics for the Fund such as:

- attractive yields and prices;
- the potential for capital appreciation; and/or
- reasonable credit quality (typically investment-grade debt securities, such as mortgage-backed securities, corporate bonds, U.S. Government securities and money market instruments).

The Adviser may consider selling a security when one of these characteristics no longer applies, when valuation becomes excessive, or when more attractive alternatives are identified.

The portion of the Fund invested in debt securities normally has a weighted average effective maturity of approximately five to ten years, but the Fund is subject to no limitation with respect to the maturities of the instruments in which it may invest.

The Adviser may also use various types of derivative instruments (such as options, interest rate futures, interest-only swaps, interest rate swaps, index swaps and credit default swaps) to gain or hedge exposure to certain types of securities or asset classes (such as securities of small capitalization companies) as an alternative to investing directly in or selling such securities or asset classes, or to manage currency exposure, yield, interest rate exposure (also known as duration) and exposure to credit quality, and to gain or hedge exposure to certain securities, indices or market segments. The Fund may hedge a portion of its foreign currency risk but is not required to do so. The Fund may also invest to a lesser extent in high yield securities (also known as below investment-grade bonds or "junk bonds"), equity and debt securities of companies or governments that are located in emerging market countries, and exchange traded funds to gain exposure to securities, including those of U.S. issuers. The Fund is permitted to invest up to 20% of its total assets

(including any borrowings) in high yield securities. The Fund may invest in exchange-traded products (“ETPs”), including ETPs that pay fees to the Adviser and its affiliates for management, marketing or other services, that provide exposure to high yield securities, securities of issuers that are principally engaged in or related to the real estate industry, and to securities of issuers in emerging markets.

Additional Index Information

The MSCI Index’s components are reconstituted on an ongoing, event-driven basis and are rebalanced quarterly. The index provider, MSCI, Inc. (the “Index Provider”), classifies each issuer in one country. The Index Provider generally determines the country classification of an issuer based on the issuer’s country of incorporation and the primary listing of its securities. To the extent that an issuer is incorporated in a different country than the country in which its securities are principally traded, the Index Provider considers the following additional set of criteria to determine the issuer’s country classification: (i) the secondary listings of the issuer’s securities, if any; (ii) the geographic distribution of the issuer’s shareholder base; (iii) the location of the issuer’s headquarters; (iv) the geographic distribution of the issuer’s operations (in terms of assets and revenues); (v) the issuer’s history with respect to these criteria; and (vi) the country in which investors consider the issuer to be most appropriately classified based on communications between the Index Provider and investors.

The components of the S&P 500 are reconstituted and rebalanced quarterly.

Elfun Government Money Market Fund

Investment Objective

Elfun Government Money Market Fund (the “Fund”) seeks a high level of current income consistent with prudent investment management and the preservation of capital.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Elfun Government Money Market Fund is a government money market fund and invests only in obligations issued or guaranteed as to principal and/or interest, as applicable, by the U.S. government or its agencies and instrumentalities, as well as repurchase agreements secured by such instruments. The Fund may hold a portion of its assets in cash pending investment, to satisfy redemption requests or to meet the Fund’s other cash management needs.

The Fund follows a disciplined investment process that attempts to provide stability of principal, liquidity and current income, by investing in U.S. government securities. Among other things, SSGA FM, conducts its own credit analyses of potential investments and portfolio holdings, and relies substantially on a dedicated short-term credit research team. The Fund invests in accordance with regulatory requirements applicable to money market funds. Regulations require, among other things, a money market fund to invest only in short-term, high quality debt obligations (generally, securities that have remaining maturities of 397 calendar days or less, with the exception of certain floating rate securities that may have final maturities longer than 397 days but use maturity shortening provisions to meet the 397 day requirement, and that the Fund believes present minimal credit risk), to maintain a maximum dollar-weighted average maturity and dollar-weighted average life of 60 days or less and 120 days or less, respectively, and to meet requirements as to portfolio diversification and liquidity. All securities held by the Fund are U.S. dollar-denominated, and they may have fixed, variable or floating interest rates.

The Fund attempts to meet its investment objective by investing in:

- Obligations issued or guaranteed as to principal and/or interest, as applicable, by the U.S. government or its agencies and instrumentalities, such as U.S. Treasury securities and securities issued by the Government National Mortgage Association (“Ginnie Mae”), which are backed by the full faith and credit of the United States; obligations issued or guaranteed by the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (“Freddie Mac”), the Federal National Mortgage Association (“Fannie Mae”); and
- U.S. government-sponsored entities such as the Federal Home Loan Bank, and the Federal Farm Credit Banks Funding Corporation, which are not backed by the full faith and credit of the United States; and
- Repurchase agreements collateralized by U.S. government securities.

Additional Information About Risks

The Funds are subject to the following principal risks. Risk information is applicable to all Funds unless otherwise noted. With respect to risks applicable to the Elfun Diversified Fund, except as otherwise stated, references in this section to “the Fund” may relate to the Fund, the Portfolio, or both. The risks described below may arise out of the Elfun Diversified Fund’s direct investments or the Fund’s investments in the Portfolio. The risks are described in alphabetical order and not in the order of importance or potential exposure.

Asset Allocation Risk (principal risk for Elfun Diversified Fund). A Fund’s investment performance depends upon the successful allocation of the Fund’s assets among asset classes, geographical regions, industry sectors, and specific issuers and investments. There is no guarantee that a Fund’s allocation techniques and decisions will produce the desired results. It is possible to lose money on an investment in a Fund as a result of these allocation decisions.

Below Investment-Grade Securities Risk (principal risk for Elfun Income Fund, Elfun Tax-Exempt Income Fund and Elfun Diversified Fund). Securities rated below investment-grade and unrated securities of comparable credit quality (commonly known as “high-yield” or “junk” bonds) lack strong investment-grade characteristics, are considered predominantly speculative with respect to the issuer’s continuing ability to make principal and interest payments, and are subject to greater levels of credit, liquidity and market risk than higher-rated securities. They can involve a substantially greater risk of default than higher-rated securities, and their values can decline significantly over short periods of time. Issuers of lower-quality debt securities may have substantially greater risk of insolvency or bankruptcy than issuers of higher-quality debt securities. In the event the issuer of a debt security held by a Fund defaults on its payments or becomes insolvent or bankrupt, the Fund may not receive the return it was promised on the investment and could lose its entire investment. The lower ratings of junk bonds reflect a greater possibility that actual or perceived adverse changes in the financial condition of the issuer or in general economic conditions, or an unanticipated rise in interest rates, may impair the ability of the issuer to make payments of interest and principal. If this were to occur, the values of such securities held by a Fund may fall substantially and a Fund could lose some or all of the value of its investment. Lower-quality debt securities tend to be more sensitive to adverse news about the issuer, or the market or economy in general, than higher quality debt securities. The market for lower quality debt securities can be less liquid than for higher quality debt securities, especially during periods of recession or general market decline, which could make it difficult at times for a Fund to sell certain securities at prices used in calculating a Fund’s net asset value. These securities may have significant volatility.

Call/Prepayment Risk (principal risk for Elfun Income Fund, Elfun Diversified Fund and Elfun Government Money Market Fund). Call/prepayment risk is the risk that an issuer will exercise its right to pay principal on an obligation held by a Fund earlier than expected or required. This may occur, for example, when there is a decline in interest rates, and an issuer of bonds or preferred stock redeems the bonds or stock in order to replace them with obligations on which it is required to pay a lower interest or dividend rate. It may also occur when there is an unanticipated increase in the rate at which mortgages or other receivables underlying mortgage- or asset-backed securities held by a Fund are prepaid. In any such case, a Fund may be forced to invest the prepaid amounts in lower-yielding investments, resulting in a decline in the Fund’s income.

Convertible Securities Risk (principal risk for Elfun Trusts and Elfun International Equity Fund). Convertible securities are bonds, debentures, notes, preferred stocks or other securities that may be converted or exchanged (by the holder or by the issuer, depending on the terms of the securities) into shares of the underlying common stock (or cash or securities of equivalent value) at a stated exchange ratio. Convertible securities may be subordinate to other debt securities issued by the same issuer. Issuers of convertible securities are often not as strong financially as issuers with higher credit ratings. Convertible securities typically provide yields lower than comparable non-convertible securities. Their values may be more volatile than those of non-convertible securities, reflecting changes in the values of the securities into which they are convertible.

Counterparty Risk. A Fund will be subject to credit risk with respect to the counterparties with which the Fund enters into derivatives contracts and other transactions such as repurchase agreements or reverse repurchase agreements. A Fund’s ability to profit from these types of investments and transactions will depend on the willingness and ability of its counterparty to perform its obligations. If a counterparty fails to meet its contractual obligations, a Fund may be unable to terminate or realize any gain on the investment or transaction, resulting in a loss to the Fund. A Fund may experience significant delays in obtaining any recovery in an insolvency, bankruptcy, or other reorganization proceeding involving its counterparty (including recovery of any collateral posted by it) and may obtain only a limited recovery or may obtain no recovery in

such circumstances. If a Fund holds collateral posted by its counterparty, it may be delayed or prevented from realizing on the collateral in the event of a bankruptcy or insolvency proceeding relating to the counterparty. Under applicable law or contractual provisions, including if a Fund enters into an investment or transaction with a financial institution and such financial institution (or an affiliate of the financial institution) experiences financial difficulties, then the Fund may in certain situations be prevented or delayed from exercising its rights to terminate the investment or transaction, or to realize on any collateral and may result in the suspension of payment and delivery obligations of the parties under such investment or transactions or in another institution being substituted for that financial institution without the consent of the Fund. Further, a Fund may be subject to “bail-in” risk under applicable law whereby, if required by the financial institution’s authority, the financial institution’s liabilities could be written down, eliminated or converted into equity or an alternative instrument of ownership. A bail-in of a financial institution may result in a reduction in value of some or all of its securities and, if a Fund holds such securities or has entered into a transaction with such a financial security when a bail-in occurs, such Fund may also be similarly impacted.

Credit Risk. Credit risk is the risk that an issuer, guarantor or liquidity provider of a fixed-income security held by a Fund may be unable or unwilling, or may be perceived (whether by market participants, ratings agencies, pricing services or otherwise) as unable or unwilling, to make timely principal and/or interest payments, or to otherwise honor its obligations. It includes the risk that the security will be downgraded by a credit rating agency; generally, lower credit quality issuers present higher credit risks. An actual or perceived decline in creditworthiness of an issuer of a fixed-income security held by a Fund may result in a decrease in the value of the security. It is possible that the ability of an issuer to meet its obligations will decline substantially during the period when a Fund owns securities of the issuer or that the issuer will default on its obligations or that the obligations of the issuer will be limited or restructured.

The credit rating assigned to any particular investment does not necessarily reflect the issuer’s current financial condition and does not reflect an assessment of an investment’s volatility or liquidity. Securities rated in the lowest category of investment-grade are considered to have speculative characteristics. If a security held by a Fund loses its rating or its rating is downgraded, the Fund may nonetheless continue to hold the security in the discretion of the Adviser. In the case of asset-backed or mortgage-related securities, changes in the actual or perceived ability of the obligors on the underlying assets or mortgages to make payments of interest and/or principal may affect the values of those securities.

Currency Hedging Risk (principal risk for Elfun Diversified Fund). If a derivative is used as a hedge against a position that a Fund holds, any gain generated by the derivative generally should be substantially offset by losses on the hedged investment, and vice versa. While hedging can reduce or eliminate losses, it can also reduce or eliminate gains. Hedges are sometimes subject to imperfect matching between a derivative and its reference asset. Furthermore, while a Fund may hedge against currency fluctuations, it is possible that a degree of currency exposure may remain even at the time a hedging transaction is implemented. As a result, changes in currency exchange rates may affect Fund returns even when the hedge works as intended. The effectiveness of a Fund’s currency hedging strategy will also generally be affected by the volatility of both the securities that a Fund holds, and the volatility of the U.S. dollar relative to the currencies to be hedged. Increased volatility may reduce the effectiveness of a Fund’s currency hedging strategy and may impact the costs associated with hedging transactions. The effectiveness of a Fund’s currency hedging strategy and the costs associated with hedging transactions may also in general be affected by interest rates. Significant differences between U.S. dollar interest rates and foreign currency interest rates may further impact the effectiveness of a Fund’s currency hedging strategy. There can be no assurance that a Fund’s hedging transactions will be effective. A Fund’s currency hedging activities will potentially increase or accelerate distributions to shareholders, increase distributions taxed to shareholders as ordinary income, result in the re-characterization of prior ordinary income distributions as return of capital, or generate losses that cannot be used to offset income or capital gain in subsequent years. A Fund will bear the costs associated with any such hedging transaction, regardless of any gain or loss experienced on the hedging transaction.

Currency Risk (principal risk for Elfun Trusts, Elfun International Equity Fund, Elfun Income Fund and Elfun Diversified Fund). Investments in issuers in different countries are often denominated in currencies other than the U.S. dollar. Changes in the values of those currencies relative to the U.S. dollar may have a positive or negative effect on the values of a Fund’s investments denominated in those currencies. The values of other currencies relative to the U.S. dollar may fluctuate in response to, among other factors, interest rate changes, intervention (or failure to intervene) by national governments, central banks, or supranational entities such as the International Monetary Fund, the imposition of currency controls, and other political or regulatory developments. Currency values can decrease significantly both in the short term and over the long term in response to these and other developments. Continuing uncertainty as to the status of the Euro

and the Economic and Monetary Union of the European Union (the “EMU”) has created significant volatility in currency and financial markets generally. Any partial or complete dissolution of the EMU, or any continued uncertainty as to its status, could have significant adverse effects on currency and financial markets, and on the values of a Fund’s portfolio investments.

Debt Securities Risk. The values of debt securities may increase or decrease as a result of the following: market fluctuations, changes in interest rates, actual or perceived inability or unwillingness of issuers, guarantors or liquidity providers to make scheduled principal or interest payments or illiquidity in debt securities markets. To the extent that interest rates rise, certain underlying obligations may be paid off substantially slower than originally anticipated and the value of those securities may fall sharply. A rising interest rate environment may cause the value of a Fund’s fixed income securities to decrease, an adverse impact on the liquidity of a Fund’s fixed income securities, and increased volatility of the fixed income markets. During periods when interest rates are at low levels, a Fund’s yield can be low, and a Fund may have a negative yield (i.e., it may lose money on an operating basis). To the extent that interest rates fall, certain underlying obligations may be paid off substantially faster than originally anticipated. If the principal on a debt obligation is prepaid before expected, the prepayments of principal may have to be reinvested in obligations paying interest at lower rates. During periods of falling interest rates, the income received by a Fund may decline. Changes in interest rates will likely have a greater effect on the values of debt securities of longer durations. Returns on investments in debt securities could trail the returns on other investment options, including investments in equity securities. The U.S. Federal Reserve has been engaged in an aggressive campaign to raise interest rates in an effort to combat historically high levels of inflation. Interest rate increases may continue. High levels of inflation and/or a significantly changing interest rate environment can lead to heightened levels of volatility and reduced liquidity.

Depository Receipts Risk (principal risk for Elfun Trusts, Elfun International Equity Fund and Elfun Diversified Fund). American Depositary Receipts (“ADRs”) are typically trust receipts issued by a U.S. bank or trust company that evidence an indirect interest in underlying securities issued by a foreign entity. Global Depositary Receipts (“GDRs”), European Depositary Receipts (“EDRs”), and other types of depository receipts are typically issued by non-U.S. banks or financial institutions to evidence an interest in underlying securities issued by either a U.S. or a non-U.S. entity. Investments in non-U.S. issuers through ADRs, GDRs, EDRs, and other types of depository receipts generally involve risks applicable to other types of investments in non-U.S. issuers. Investments in depository receipts may be less liquid and more volatile than the underlying securities in their primary trading market. If a depository receipt is denominated in a different currency than its underlying securities, a Fund will be subject to the currency risk of both the investment in the depository receipt and the underlying security. There may be less publicly available information regarding the issuer of the securities underlying a depository receipt than if those securities were traded directly in U.S. securities markets. Depository receipts may or may not be sponsored by the issuers of the underlying securities, and information regarding issuers of securities underlying unsponsored depository receipts may be more limited than for sponsored depository receipts. The values of depository receipts may decline for a number of reasons relating to the issuers or sponsors of the depository receipts, including, but not limited to, insolvency of the issuer or sponsor. Holders of depository receipts may have limited or no rights to take action with respect to the underlying securities or to compel the issuer of the receipts to take action. The prices of depository receipts may differ from the prices of securities upon which they are based. To the extent a Fund invests in depository receipts based on securities included in the Index, such differences in prices may increase index tracking risk.

Derivatives Risk (principal risk for Elfun Trusts, Elfun International Equity Fund, Elfun Income Fund and Elfun Diversified Fund). A derivative is a financial contract the value of which depends on, or is derived from, the value of an underlying asset, interest rate, or index. Derivative transactions typically involve leverage and may have significant volatility. It is possible that a derivative transaction will result in a loss greater than the principal amount invested, that changes in the value of a derivative transaction may not correlate perfectly with the underlying asset, and that a Fund may not be able to close out a derivative transaction at a favorable time or price. Risks associated with derivative instruments include potential changes in value in response to interest rate changes or other market developments or as a result of the counterparty’s credit quality; the potential for the derivative transaction not to have the effect the Adviser anticipated or a different or less favorable effect than the Adviser anticipated; the failure of the counterparty to the derivative transaction to perform its obligations under the transaction or to settle a trade; possible mispricing or improper valuation of the derivative instrument; imperfect correlation in the value of a derivative with the asset, rate, or index underlying the derivative; the risk that a Fund may be required to post collateral or margin with its counterparty, and will not be able to recover the collateral or margin in the event of the counterparty’s insolvency or bankruptcy; the risk that a Fund will experience losses on its

derivatives investments and on its other portfolio investments, even when the derivatives investments may be intended in part or entirely to hedge those portfolio investments; the risks specific to the asset underlying the derivative instrument; lack of liquidity for the derivative instrument, including, without limitation, absence of a secondary trading market; the potential for reduced returns to a Fund due to losses on the transaction and an increase in volatility; the potential for the derivative transaction to have the effect of accelerating the recognition of gain; and legal risks arising from the documentation relating to the derivative transaction.

Emerging Markets Risk (principal risk for Elfund Trusts, Elfund International Equity Fund, Elfund Income Fund and Elfund Diversified Fund). Investments in emerging markets are generally subject to a greater risk of loss than investments in developed markets. This may be due to, among other things, the possibility of greater market volatility, lower trading volume and liquidity, greater risk of expropriation, nationalization, and social, political and economic instability, greater reliance on a few industries, international trade or revenue from particular commodities, less developed accounting, legal and regulatory systems, higher levels of inflation, deflation or currency devaluation, greater risk of market shutdown, and more significant governmental limitations on investment policy as compared to those typically found in a developed market. The Public Company Accounting Oversight Board, which regulates auditors of U.S. public companies, is unable to inspect audit work papers in certain foreign countries. Investors in foreign countries often have limited rights and few practical remedies to pursue shareholder claims, including class actions or fraud claims, and the ability of the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, the U.S. Department of Justice and other authorities to bring and enforce actions against foreign issuers or foreign persons is limited. In addition, issuers (including governments) in emerging market countries may have less financial stability than in other countries. The securities of emerging market companies may trade less frequently and in smaller volumes than more widely held securities. Market disruptions or substantial market corrections may limit very significantly the liquidity of securities of certain companies in a particular country or geographic region, or of all companies in the country or region. A Fund may be unable to liquidate its positions in such securities at any time, or at a favorable price, in order to meet the Fund's obligations. There is also the potential for unfavorable action such as embargo and acts of war. As a result, there will tend to be an increased risk of price volatility in investments in emerging market countries, which may be magnified by currency fluctuations relative to the U.S. dollar. Settlement and asset custody practices for transactions in emerging markets may differ from those in developed markets. Such differences may include possible delays in settlement and certain settlement practices, such as delivery of securities prior to receipt of payment, which increase the likelihood of a "failed settlement." Failed settlements can result in losses. For these and other reasons, investments in emerging markets are often considered speculative.

Equity Investing Risk (principal risk for Elfund Trusts, Elfund International Equity Fund, Elfund Income Fund and Elfund Diversified Fund). The market prices of equity securities owned by a Fund may go up or down, sometimes rapidly or unpredictably. The value of a security may decline for a number of reasons that may directly relate to the issuer, such as management performance, financial leverage, non-compliance with regulatory requirements, and reduced demand for the issuer's goods or services. The values of equity securities also may decline due to general industry or market conditions that are not specifically related to a particular company, such as real or perceived adverse economic conditions, changes in the general outlook for corporate earnings, changes in interest or currency rates, or adverse investor sentiment generally. In addition, equity markets tend to move in cycles, which may cause stock prices to fall over short or extended periods of time.

Extension Risk (principal risk for Elfund Income Fund and Elfund Diversified Fund). During periods of rising interest rates, the average life of certain types of securities may be extended because of slower-than-expected principal payments. This may increase the period of time during which an investment earns a below-market interest rate, increase the security's duration and reduce the value of the security. Extension risk may be heightened during periods of adverse economic conditions generally, as payment rates decline due to higher unemployment levels and other factors.

Financial Institutions Risk (principal risk for Elfund Income Fund). Some instruments are issued or guaranteed by financial institutions, such as banks and brokers, or are collateralized by securities issued or guaranteed by financial institutions. Changes in the creditworthiness of any of these institutions may adversely affect the values of instruments of issuers in financial industries. Financial institutions may be particularly sensitive to certain economic factors such as interest rate changes, adverse developments in the real estate market, fiscal and monetary policy and general economic cycles. Adverse developments in banking and other financial industries may cause a Fund to underperform relative to other funds that invest more broadly across different industries or have a smaller exposure to financial institutions. In March 2023, the shutdown of certain financial institutions raised economic concerns over disruption in the U.S. banking system. There can be no certainty that the actions taken by the U.S. government to strengthen public confidence in

the U.S. banking system will be effective in mitigating the effects of financial institution failures on the economy and restoring public confidence in the U.S. banking system. Other adverse developments that affect financial institutions or the financial services industry generally, or concerns or rumors about any events of these kinds or other similar risks, may reduce liquidity in the market generally or have other adverse effects on the economy or the Fund. In addition, the Fund may not be able to identify all potential solvency or stress concerns with respect to a financial institution or to transfer assets from one bank or financial institution to another in a timely manner in the event such bank or financial institution comes under stress or fails. Changes in governmental regulation and oversight of financial institutions may have an adverse effect on the financial condition or the earnings or operations of a financial institution and on the types and amounts of businesses in which a financial institution may engage. An investor may be delayed or prevented from exercising certain remedies against a financial institution. The amount of a Fund's assets that may be invested in any financial institution, or financial institutions generally, may be limited by applicable law.

Financial Sector Risk (principal risk for Elfun Income Fund and Elfun Diversified Fund). Financial services companies are subject to extensive governmental regulation, which may limit both the amounts and types of loans and other financial commitments they can make, the interest rates and fees they can charge, the scope of their activities, the prices they can charge and the amount of capital they must maintain. Profitability is largely dependent on the availability and cost of capital funds and can fluctuate significantly when interest rates change or due to increased competition. In addition, deterioration of the credit markets generally may cause an adverse impact in a broad range of markets, including U.S. and international credit and interbank money markets generally, thereby affecting a wide range of financial institutions and markets. Certain events in the financial sector may cause an unusually high degree of volatility in the financial markets, both domestic and foreign, and cause certain financial services companies to incur large losses. Securities of financial services companies may experience a dramatic decline in value when such companies experience substantial declines in the valuations of their assets, take action to raise capital (such as the issuance of debt or equity securities), or cease operations. Credit losses resulting from financial difficulties of borrowers and financial losses associated with investment activities can negatively impact the sector. Insurance companies may be subject to severe price competition. Adverse economic, business or political developments could adversely affect financial institutions engaged in mortgage finance or other lending or investing activities directly or indirectly connected to the value of real estate.

Forward Currency Contracts Risk (principal risk for Elfun Diversified Fund). In a forward currency contract, a Fund agrees to buy in the future an amount in one currency in return for another currency, at an exchange rate determined at the time the contract is entered into. If currency exchange rates move against a Fund's position during the term of the contract, the Fund will lose money on the contract. There is no limit on the extent to which exchange rates may move against a Fund's position. The markets for certain currencies may at times become illiquid, and a Fund may be unable to enter into new forward contracts or to close out existing contracts. Forward currency contracts are entered into in the over-the-counter market, and a Fund's ability to profit from a contract will depend on the willingness and ability of its counterparty to perform its obligations under the contract. Use by a Fund of foreign currency forward contracts may give rise to investment leverage.

Futures Contract Risk; Other Exchange-Traded Derivatives Risk (principal risk for Elfun Trusts, Elfun International Equity Fund, Elfun Income Fund and Elfun Diversified Fund). The risk of loss relating to the use of futures contracts and other exchange-traded derivatives is potentially unlimited. The ability to establish and close out positions in futures contracts and other exchange-traded derivatives will be subject to the development and maintenance of a liquid secondary market. There is no assurance that a liquid secondary market on an exchange will exist for any particular futures contract or other exchange-traded derivative or at any particular time. In the event no such market exists for a particular derivative, it might not be possible to effect closing transactions, and the Fund will be unable to terminate the derivative. In using futures contracts and other exchange-traded derivatives, the Fund will be reliant on the ability of the Adviser to predict market and price movements correctly; the skills needed to use such derivatives successfully are different from those needed for traditional portfolio management. If the Fund uses futures contracts or other exchange-traded derivatives for hedging purposes, there is a risk of imperfect correlation between movements in the prices of the derivatives and movements in the securities or index underlying the derivatives or movements in the prices of the Fund's investments that are the subject of such hedge. The prices of futures and other exchange-traded derivatives, for a number of reasons, may not correlate perfectly with movements in the securities or index underlying them. For example, participants in the futures markets and in markets for other exchange-traded derivatives are subject to margin deposit requirements. Such requirements may cause investors to take actions with respect to their derivatives positions that they would not otherwise take. The margin requirements in the derivatives markets may be less onerous than margin requirements in the securities

markets in general, and as a result those markets may attract more speculators than the securities markets do. Increased participation by speculators in those markets may cause temporary price distortions. Due to the possibility of price distortion, even a correct forecast of general market trends by the Adviser still may not result in a successful derivatives activity over a very short time period. The risk of a position in a futures contract or other exchange-traded derivative may be very large compared to the relatively low level of margin the Fund is required to deposit. In many cases, a relatively small price movement in a futures contract may result in immediate and substantial loss or gain to the investor relative to the size of a required margin deposit. The Fund will incur brokerage fees in connection with its exchange-traded derivatives transactions. The Fund will typically be required to post margin with its futures commission merchant in connection with its transactions in futures contracts and other exchange-traded derivatives. In the event of an insolvency of the futures commission merchant or a clearing house, the Fund may not be able to recover all (or any) of the margin it has posted with the futures commission merchant, or to realize the value of any increase in the price of its positions, or it may experience a significant delay in doing so. The Fund also may be delayed or prevented from recovering margin or other amounts deposited with a futures commission merchant or futures clearinghouse. The Commodity Futures Trading Commission (the "CFTC") and the various exchanges have established limits referred to as "speculative position limits" on the maximum net long or net short positions that any person and certain affiliated entities may hold or control in a particular futures contract. In addition, federal position limits apply to swaps that are economically equivalent to futures contracts that are subject to CFTC-set speculative limits. All positions owned or controlled by the same person or entity, even if in different accounts, must be aggregated for purposes of complying with position limits. It is possible that different clients managed by the Adviser may be aggregated for this purpose. Therefore, the trading decisions of the Adviser may have to be modified and positions held by the Fund liquidated in order to avoid exceeding such limits. The modification of investment decisions or the elimination of open positions, if it occurs, may adversely affect the profitability of the Fund. A violation of position limits could also lead to regulatory action materially adverse to the Fund's investment strategy.

Futures contracts and other exchange-traded derivatives traded on markets outside the U.S. are not generally subject to the same level of regulation by the CFTC or other U.S. regulatory entities as contracts traded in the U.S., including without limitation as to the execution, delivery, and clearing of transactions. U.S. regulators neither regulate the activities of a foreign exchange, nor have the power to compel enforcement of the rules of the foreign exchange or the laws of the foreign country in question. Margin and other payments made by the Fund may not be afforded the same protections as are afforded those payments in the U.S., including in connection with the insolvency of an executing or clearing broker or a clearinghouse or exchange. Certain foreign futures contracts and other exchange-traded derivatives may be less liquid and more volatile than U.S. contracts.

Geographic Focus Risk (principal risk for Elfun Diversified Fund). The performance of a fund that is less diversified across countries or geographic regions will be closely tied to market, currency, economic, political, environmental, or regulatory conditions and developments in the countries or regions in which the fund invests, and may be more volatile than the performance of a more geographically-diversified fund.

Europe (principal risk for Elfun Diversified Fund). The Economic and Monetary Union of the European Union ("EU") requires compliance with restrictions on inflation rates, deficits, interest rates, debt levels and fiscal and monetary controls, each of which may significantly affect every country in Europe. Decreasing imports or exports, changes in governmental or EU regulations on trade, changes in the exchange rate of the euro (the common currency of certain EU countries), the default or threat of default by an EU member country on its sovereign debt, and/or an economic recession in an EU member country may have a significant adverse effect on the economies of EU member countries and their trading partners. The European financial markets have recently experienced volatility and adverse trends due to concerns about economic downturns or rising government debt levels in several European countries, including Greece, Ireland, Italy, Portugal and Spain. These events have adversely affected the exchange rate of the euro and may continue to significantly affect every country in Europe, including countries that do not use the euro.

Responses to the financial problems by European governments, central banks and others, including austerity measures and reforms, may not produce the desired results, may result in social unrest and may limit future growth and economic recovery or have other unintended consequences. Further defaults or restructurings by governments and other entities of their debt could have additional adverse effects on economies, financial markets and asset valuations around the world. In addition, one or more countries may abandon the euro and/or withdraw from the EU. For example, on January 31, 2020, the United Kingdom formally withdrew from the EU (commonly referred to as "Brexit") and, after a transition period, left the EU single market and customs union under the terms of a new trade agreement

on December 31, 2020. The agreement governs the new relationship between the United Kingdom and EU with respect to trading goods and services, but critical aspects of the relationship remain unresolved and subject to further negotiation and agreement. The full scope and nature of the consequences of the exit are not at this time known and are unlikely to be known for a significant period of time. It is also unknown whether the United Kingdom's exit will increase the likelihood of other countries also departing the EU. Any exits from the EU, or the possibility of such exits, may have a significant impact on the United Kingdom, Europe, and global economies, which may result in increased volatility and illiquidity, new legal and regulatory uncertainties and potentially lower economic growth for such economies that could potentially have an adverse effect on the value of the Fund's investments. In addition, a number of countries in Europe have suffered terrorist attacks and additional attacks may occur in the future. Such attacks may cause uncertainty in financial markets and may adversely affect the performance of the issuers to which the Fund has exposure.

Japan (principal risk for Elfun Diversified Fund). The growth of Japan's economy has historically lagged that of its Asian neighbors and other major developed economies. The Japanese economy is heavily dependent on international trade and has been adversely affected by trade tariffs, other protectionist measures, competition from emerging economies and the economic conditions of its trading partners. Japan also remains heavily dependent on oil imports, and higher commodity prices could therefore have a negative impact on the economy. The Japanese economy faces several other concerns, including a financial system with large levels of nonperforming loans, over-leveraged corporate balance sheets, extensive cross-ownership by major corporations, a changing corporate governance structure, and large government deficits. These issues may cause a slowdown of the Japanese economy. The Japanese yen has fluctuated widely at times and any increase in its value may cause a decline in exports that could weaken the Japanese economy. Japan has, in the past, intervened in the currency markets to attempt to maintain or reduce the value of the yen. Japanese intervention in the currency markets could cause the value of the yen to fluctuate sharply and unpredictably and could cause losses to investors. Japan has an aging workforce and has experienced a significant population decline in recent years. Japan's labor market appears to be undergoing fundamental structural changes, as a labor market traditionally accustomed to lifetime employment adjusts to meet the need for increased labor mobility, which may adversely affect Japan's economic competitiveness.

United Kingdom (principal risk for Elfun Diversified Fund). The United Kingdom has one of the largest economies in Europe, and the United States and other European countries are substantial trading partners of the United Kingdom. As a result, the British economy may be impacted by changes to the economic condition of the United States and other European countries. The British economy relies heavily on the export of financial services to the United States and other European countries and, therefore, a prolonged slowdown in the financial services sector may have a negative impact on the British economy. Continued governmental involvement or control in certain sectors may stifle competition in certain sectors or cause adverse effects on economic growth. In the past, the United Kingdom has been a target of terrorism. Acts of terrorism in the United Kingdom or against British interests abroad may cause uncertainty in the British financial markets and adversely affect the performance of the issuers to which a Fund has exposure.

Growth Stock Risk (principal risk for Elfun Trusts, Elfun International Equity Fund and Elfun Diversified Fund). The prices of growth stocks may be based largely on expectations of future earnings, and their prices can decline rapidly and significantly in reaction to negative news about such factors as earnings, revenues, the economy, political developments, or other news. Growth stocks may underperform value stocks and stocks in other broad style categories (and the stock market as a whole) over any period of time and may shift in and out of favor with investors generally, sometimes rapidly, depending on changes in market, economic, and other factors. As a result, at times when it holds substantial investments in growth stocks, a Fund may underperform other investment funds that invest more broadly or that favor different investment styles. Because growth companies typically reinvest their earnings, growth stocks typically do not pay dividends at levels associated with other types of stocks, if at all.

Hedging Risk (principal risk for Elfun Trusts, Elfun International Equity Fund, Elfun Income Fund and Elfun Diversified Fund). In managing the Fund, the Adviser may (but will not necessarily) engage in hedging transactions. The success of the Fund's hedging strategies will depend, in part, upon the Adviser's ability to assess correctly the degree of correlation between the performance of the instruments used in a hedging strategy and the performance of the investments being hedged. A hedging strategy may not work the way the Adviser expects. Since the characteristics of many securities change as markets change or time passes, the success of the Fund's hedging strategy will also be subject to the Adviser's ability over time to recalculate, readjust, and execute hedges in an efficient and timely manner. There is no

guarantee that any hedging strategy used by the Fund will be successful in hedging the subject risks. It is possible that the Fund will lose money on a hedging transaction and on the asset of the Fund that was the subject of the hedge. For a variety of reasons, the Adviser may not seek or be able to establish a perfect correlation between the hedging instruments utilized and the Fund holdings being hedged. For example, changes in the prices of futures contracts used for hedging purposes may not correlate exactly with changes in the level or value of the index or financial instrument underlying the futures contract, or changes in the level or value of that index or financial instrument may not correlate closely with the Fund holdings being hedged. Such an imperfect correlation may prevent the Fund from achieving the intended hedge or expose the Fund to risk of loss. The effectiveness of any hedging transaction entered into in the over-the-counter market depends on the willingness and ability of the Fund's hedging counterparty to perform its obligations to the Fund. Hedging transactions may have the effect of creating investment leverage in the Fund.

Income Risk. A Fund's income may decline due to falling interest rates or other factors. Issuers of securities held by a Fund may call or redeem the securities during periods of falling interest rates, and the Fund would likely be required to reinvest in securities paying lower interest rates. If an obligation held by a Fund is prepaid, the Fund may have to reinvest the prepayment in other obligations paying income at lower rates. A reduction in the income earned by a Fund may limit the Fund's ability to achieve its objective.

Indexing Strategy/Index Tracking Risk (principal risk for Elfund Diversified Fund). The Fund is managed with an indexing investment strategy, attempting to track the performance of an unmanaged index of securities. The Fund will seek to replicate S&P 500 and MSCI Index returns, regardless of the current or projected performance of the S&P 500 or the MSCI Index or of the actual securities comprising the S&P 500 or the MSCI Index. This differs from an actively-managed fund, which typically seeks to outperform a benchmark index. The Fund generally will buy and will not sell a security included in the S&P 500 or the MSCI Index as long as the security is part of the S&P 500 or the MSCI 500 Index regardless of any sudden or material decline in value or foreseeable material decline in value of the security, even though the Adviser may make a different investment decision for other actively managed accounts or portfolios that hold the security. As a result, the Fund's performance may be less favorable than that of a portfolio managed using an active investment strategy. The structure and composition of the S&P 500 and the MSCI Index will affect the performance, volatility, and risk of the S&P 500 and the MSCI Index, respectively, (in absolute terms and by comparison with other indices) and, consequently, the performance, volatility, and risk of the Fund. Errors in index data, index computations or the construction of the Index in accordance with its methodology may occur from time to time and may not be identified and corrected by the Index Provider for a period of time or at all, which may have an adverse impact on the Fund and its shareholders. While the Adviser seeks to track the performance of the S&P 500 and the MSCI Index (i.e., achieve a high degree of correlation with the S&P 500 and the MSCI Index), the Fund's return may not match the return of the S&P 500 or the MSCI Index for a number of reasons. For example, the return on the sample of securities purchased by the Fund (or the return on securities not included in the S&P 500 or the MSCI Index) to replicate the performance of the S&P 500 and the MSCI Index may not correlate precisely with the return of the S&P 500 or the MSCI Index. The Fund incurs a number of operating expenses not applicable to the S&P 500 or the MSCI Index, and incurs costs in buying and selling securities. In addition, the Fund may not be fully invested at times, either as a result of cash flows into or out of the Fund or reserves of cash held by the Fund to meet redemptions. The Adviser may attempt to replicate the S&P 500 and the MSCI Index return by investing in fewer than all of the securities in the S&P 500 or the MSCI Index, or in some securities not included in the S&P 500 or the MSCI Index, potentially increasing the risk of divergence between the Fund's return and that of the S&P 500 and the MSCI Index. Changes in the composition of the S&P 500 or the MSCI Index and regulatory requirements also may impact the Fund's ability to match the return of the S&P 500 or the MSCI Index. The Adviser may apply one or more "screens" or investment techniques to refine or limit the number or types of issuers included in the S&P 500 or the MSCI Index in which the Fund may invest. Application of such screens or techniques may result in investment performance below that of the S&P 500 and the MSCI Index and may not produce results expected by the Adviser. Index tracking risk may be heightened during times of increased market volatility or other unusual market conditions.

Inflation Risk (principal risk for Elfund Trusts, Elfund International Equity Fund, Elfund Income Fund and Elfund Tax-Exempt Income Fund). Inflation risk is the risk that the value of assets or income from investments will be less in the future as inflation decreases the value of money. As inflation increases, the values of a Fund's assets can decline. Inflation rates may change frequently and drastically as a result of various factors, including unexpected shifts in the domestic or global economy (or expectations that domestic or global economic policies will change), and the Fund's investments may not keep pace with inflation, which may result in losses to Fund investors or adversely affect the real value of shareholders'

investments in the Fund. Recently, inflation levels have been at their highest point in nearly 40 years, and the Federal Reserve has begun an aggressive campaign to raise certain benchmark interest rates in an effort to combat inflation. As such, fixed income securities markets may experience heightened levels of interest rate volatility and liquidity risk.

Information Technology Sector Risk (principal risk for Elfun Trusts, Elfun International Equity Fund and Elfun Diversified Fund). Market or economic factors impacting information technology companies could have a major effect on the value of the Fund's investments. The value of stocks of information technology companies is particularly vulnerable to rapid changes in technology product cycles, rapid product obsolescence, government regulation and competition, both domestically and internationally, including competition from foreign competitors with lower production costs. Like other technology companies, information technology companies may have limited product lines, markets, financial resources or personnel. Stocks of technology companies and companies that rely heavily on technology, especially those of smaller, less-seasoned companies, tend to be more volatile than the overall market. Information technology companies are heavily dependent on patent and intellectual property rights, the loss or impairment of which may adversely affect profitability. Additionally, companies in the information technology sector may face dramatic and often unpredictable changes in growth rates and competition for the services of qualified personnel.

Interest Rate Risk. Interest rate risk is the risk that the securities held by a Fund will decline in value because of increases in market interest rates. Duration is a measure used to determine the sensitivity of a security's price to changes in interest rates. Debt securities with longer durations tend to be more sensitive to changes in interest rates, usually making them more volatile than debt securities with shorter durations. For example, the value of a security with a duration of five years would be expected to decrease by 5% for every 1% increase in interest rates. Falling interest rates also create the potential for a decline in a Fund's income and yield. Interest-only and principal-only securities are especially sensitive to interest rate changes, which can affect not only their prices but can also change the income flows and repayment assumptions about those investments. Variable and floating rate securities also generally increase or decrease in value in response to changes in interest rates, although generally to a lesser degree than fixed-rate securities. A substantial increase in interest rates may also have an adverse impact on the liquidity of a security, especially those with longer durations. Changes in governmental policy, including changes in central bank monetary policy, could cause interest rates to rise rapidly, or cause investors to expect a rapid rise in interest rates. This could lead to heightened levels of interest rate, volatility and liquidity risks for the fixed income markets generally and could have a substantial and immediate effect on the values of a Fund's investments. The U.S. Federal Reserve has been engaged in an aggressive campaign to raise interest rates in an effort to combat historically high levels of inflation. Interest rate increases may continue. High levels of inflation and/or a significantly changing interest rate environment can lead to heightened levels of volatility and reduced liquidity.

IPO Risk (principal risk for Elfun Diversified Fund). Each Fund may at times have the opportunity to invest in securities offered in initial public offerings ("IPOs"). IPOs involve companies that have no public operating history and therefore entail more risk than established public companies. The prices of securities offered in IPOs can have significant volatility and a Fund may lose money on an investment in such securities. IPOs may not be available to a Fund at all times, and a Fund may not always invest in IPOs offered to it. Investments in IPOs may have a substantial beneficial effect on a Fund's investment performance. A Fund's investment return earned during a period of substantial investment in IPOs may not be sustained during other periods when a Fund makes more limited, or no, investments in IPOs. There can be no assurance that the Fund will have the opportunity to invest in IPOs that are made available to other clients of the Adviser.

Large-Capitalization Securities Risk (principal risk for Elfun Trusts, Elfun International Equity Fund and Elfun Diversified Fund). Securities issued by large-capitalization companies may present risks not present in smaller companies. For example, larger companies may be unable to respond as quickly as smaller and mid-sized companies to competitive challenges or to changes in business, product, financial, or other market conditions. Larger companies may not be able to maintain growth at the high rates that may be achieved by well-managed smaller and mid-sized companies, especially during strong economic periods. Returns on investments in securities of large companies could trail the returns on investments in securities of smaller and mid-sized companies.

Large Shareholder Risk (principal risk for Elfun Diversified Fund). To the extent a large proportion of the shares of the Portfolio are highly concentrated or held by a small number of shareholders (or a single shareholder), including funds or accounts over which the Adviser has investment discretion, the Portfolio is subject to the risk that these shareholders will purchase or redeem Fund share in large amounts rapidly or unexpectedly, including as a result of an asset allocation

decision made by the Adviser. These transactions could adversely affect the ability of the Portfolio to conduct its investment program. For example, they could require the Portfolio to sell portfolio securities or purchase portfolio securities unexpectedly and incur substantial transaction costs and/or accelerate the realization of taxable income and/or gains to shareholders, or the Portfolio may be required to sell its more liquid portfolio investments to meet a large redemption, in which case the Portfolio's remaining assets may be less liquid, more volatile, and more difficult to price. The Portfolio may hold a relatively large proportion of its assets in cash in anticipation of large redemptions, diluting its investment returns.

Leveraging Risk. Borrowing transactions, reverse repurchase agreements, certain derivatives transactions, securities lending transactions and other investment transactions such as when-issued, delayed-delivery, or forward commitment transactions may create investment leverage. If a Fund engages in transactions that have a leveraging effect on the Fund's investment portfolio, the value of the Fund will be potentially more volatile and all other risks will tend to be compounded. This is because leverage generally creates investment risk with respect to a larger base of assets than a Fund would otherwise have and so magnifies the effect of any increase or decrease in the value of the Fund's underlying assets. The use of leverage is considered to be a speculative investment practice and may result in losses to a Fund. Certain derivatives have the potential for unlimited loss, regardless of the size of the initial investment. The use of leverage may cause a Fund to liquidate positions when it may not be advantageous to do so to satisfy repayment, interest payment, or margin obligations.

LIBOR Risk. A Fund's payment obligations, financing terms and investments in certain instruments (including debt securities and derivatives) may rely in some fashion upon the London-Interbank Offered Rate ("LIBOR"). LIBOR is an average interest rate, determined by the ICE Benchmark Administration (the administrator of LIBOR) ("IBA"), that banks offer to charge one another for the use of short-term money. In 2017, the U.K. Financial Conduct Authority announced its intention to cease compelling banks to provide the quotations needed to sustain LIBOR after 2021. IBA ceased publication of most LIBOR settings on a representative basis at the end of 2021 and is expected to cease publication of a majority of U.S. dollar LIBOR settings on a representative basis after June 30, 2023. In addition, global regulators have announced that, with limited exceptions, no new LIBOR-based contracts should be entered into after 2021. Actions by regulators have resulted in the establishment of alternative reference rates to LIBOR in most major currencies. Various financial industry groups have been planning for the transition away from LIBOR and markets are developing in response to these new rates, but questions around the liquidity of the new rates and how to appropriately adjust these rates to eliminate any economic value transfer at the time of transition remain a significant concern. The transition away from and elimination of LIBOR may involve, among other things, increased volatility or illiquidity in markets for instruments that rely on LIBOR, particularly insofar as the documentation governing such instruments does not include "fall back" provisions addressing the transition from LIBOR. Uncertainty and volatility arising from the transition may result in a reduction in the value of certain LIBOR-based instruments held by a Fund or reduce the effectiveness of related transactions such as hedges. Any such effects of the transition away from LIBOR, as well as other unforeseen effects, could result in losses to a Fund.

Liquidity Risk. Liquidity risk is the risk that a Fund may not be able to dispose of investments or close out derivatives transactions readily at a favorable time or prices (or at all) or at prices approximating those at which a Fund currently values them. For example, certain investments may be subject to restrictions on resale, may trade in the over-the-counter market or in limited volume, or may not have an active trading market. Illiquid investments may trade at a discount from comparable, more liquid investments and may be subject to wide fluctuations in market value. It may be difficult for a Fund to value illiquid investments accurately. The market for certain investments may become illiquid under adverse market or economic conditions independent of any specific adverse changes in the conditions of a particular issuer. Disposal of illiquid investments may entail registration expenses and other transaction costs that are higher than those for liquid investments. A Fund may seek to borrow money to meet its obligations (including among other things redemption obligations) if it is unable to dispose of illiquid investments, resulting in borrowing expenses and possible leveraging of the Fund. In some cases, due to unanticipated levels of illiquidity a Fund may choose to meet its redemption obligations wholly or in part by distributions of assets in-kind. Furthermore, if a Fund's principal investment strategies involve investing in municipal securities or high yield securities, the Fund's portfolio may have greater exposure to liquidity risk since the markets for such securities may be less liquid than the traditional bond markets. There may also be less information available on the financial condition of issuers of these types of securities than for public corporations. This means that it may be harder to buy and sell such securities, especially on short notice, and these securities may be more difficult for the Fund to value accurately than securities of public corporations.

The following applies to Elfun Trusts, Elfun International Equity Fund, Elfun Income Fund, Elfun Tax-Exempt Income Fund and Elfun Diversified Fund: The term “illiquid investments” for this purpose means securities that a Fund reasonably expects cannot be sold or disposed of in current market conditions in seven calendar days or less without the sale or disposition significantly changing the market value of the securities. If any Fund determines at any time that it owns illiquid investments in excess of 15% of its net assets, it will cease to undertake new commitments to acquire illiquid investments until its holdings are no longer in excess of 15% of its NAV, report the occurrence in compliance with Rule 30b1-10 under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as Amended (the “1940 Act”) and, depending on circumstances, may take additional steps to reduce its holdings of illiquid investments. The SEC has recently proposed rule amendments that, if adopted as proposed, could result in a larger percentage of the Fund’s investments being classified as illiquid investments.

Low Short-Term Interest Rate Risk (principal risk for Elfun Government Money Market Fund). During market conditions in which short-term interest rates are at low levels a Fund’s yield can be very low. During these conditions, it is possible that a Fund will generate an insufficient amount of income to pay its expenses, and that it will not be able to pay a daily dividend and may have a negative yield (i.e., it may lose money on an operating basis). It is possible that a Fund would, during these conditions, maintain a substantial portion of its assets in cash, on which it may earn little, if any, income.

Management Risk (principal risk for Elfun Trusts, Elfun International Equity Fund, Elfun Income Fund, Elfun Tax-Exempt Income Fund and Elfun Diversified Fund). Each Fund is actively managed. The Adviser’s judgments about the attractiveness, relative value, or potential appreciation of a particular sector, security, commodity or investment strategy may prove to be incorrect, and may cause a Fund to incur losses. There can be no assurance that the Adviser’s investment techniques and decisions will produce the desired results.

Market Disruption and Geopolitical Risk. A Fund is subject to the risk that geopolitical events will disrupt securities markets and adversely affect global economies and markets. War, terrorism, and related geopolitical events have led, and in the future may lead, to increased short-term market volatility and may have adverse long-term effects on U.S. and world economies and markets generally. Likewise, natural and environmental disasters, pandemics and epidemics, and systemic market dislocations may be highly disruptive to economies and markets. Those events, as well as other changes in foreign and domestic economic and political conditions, also could adversely affect individual issuers or related groups of issuers, securities markets, interest rates, credit ratings, inflation, investor sentiment, and other factors affecting the value of a Fund’s investments. Given the increasing interdependence among global economies and markets, conditions in one country, market, or region might adversely affect markets, issuers, and/or foreign exchange rates in other countries, including the U.S. Any partial or complete dissolution of the EMU, or any increased uncertainty as to its status, could have significant adverse effects on currency and financial markets, and on the values of a Fund’s investments. On January 31, 2020, the United Kingdom (“UK”) formally withdrew from the European Union (“EU”) (commonly known as “Brexit”). An agreement between the UK and the EU governing their future trade relationship became effective January 1, 2021, but critical aspects of the relationship remain unresolved and subject to further negotiation and agreement. There is still considerable uncertainty relating to the potential consequences associated with the exit, including whether the U.K.’s exit will increase the likelihood of other countries also departing the EU. Brexit may have a significant impact on the U.K., Europe, and global economies, which may result in increased volatility and illiquidity, new legal and regulatory uncertainties and potentially lower economic growth for these economies that could potentially have an adverse effect on the value of a Fund’s investments. Securities and financial markets may be susceptible to market manipulation or other fraudulent trade practices, which could disrupt the orderly functioning of these markets or adversely affect the values of investments traded in these markets, including investments held by a Fund. To the extent a Fund has focused its investments in the market or index of a particular region, adverse geopolitical and other events could have a disproportionate impact on the Fund.

Market Risk. Market prices of investments held by a Fund will go up or down, sometimes rapidly or unpredictably. A Fund’s investments are subject to changes in general economic conditions, general market fluctuations and the risks inherent in investment in securities markets. Investment markets can be volatile, and prices of investments can change substantially due to various factors, including, but not limited to, economic growth or recession, changes in interest rates, inflation, changes in actual or perceived creditworthiness of issuers and general market liquidity. Even if general economic conditions do not change, the value of an investment in a Fund could decline if the particular industries, sectors or companies in which the Fund invests do not perform well or are adversely affected by events. Further, legal, political,

regulatory and tax changes also may cause fluctuations in markets and securities prices. Local, regional or global events such as war, military conflicts, acts of terrorism, natural disasters, the spread of infectious illness or other public health issues, or other events could have a significant impact on a Fund and its investments.

The COVID-19 global pandemic has resulted in major disruptions to economies and markets around the world, including the United States. Although vaccines have been developed and approved for use by various governments, the duration of the pandemic and its effects cannot be predicted with certainty. COVID-19, and efforts to contain its spread, have contributed to, and may continue to contribute to, market volatility, inflation, reduced liquidity of certain instruments, supply chain disruptions, and systemic economic weakness, and trading in many instruments was and may continue to be disrupted as a result. In response, governments and central banks, including the Federal Reserve in the United States, have taken extraordinary and unprecedented actions to support local and global economies and the financial markets. The impact of these measures, and whether they will be effective to mitigate the economic and market disruption, will not be known for some time. The foregoing could impact a Fund and its investments and result in disruptions to the services provided to a Fund by its service providers.

Additionally, in March 2023, the shutdown of certain financial institutions raised economic concerns over disruption in the U.S. banking system. There can be no certainty that the actions taken by the U.S. government to strengthen public confidence in the U.S. banking system will be effective in mitigating the effects of financial institution failures on the economy and restoring public confidence in the U.S. banking system.

Market Volatility; Government Intervention Risk. Market dislocations and other external events, such as the failures or near failures of significant financial institutions, dislocations in investment or currency markets, corporate or governmental defaults or credit downgrades, or poor collateral performance, may subject a Fund to significant risk of substantial volatility and loss. Governmental and regulatory authorities have taken, and may in the future take, actions to provide or arrange credit supports to financial institutions whose operations have been compromised by credit market dislocations and to restore liquidity and stability to financial systems in their jurisdictions; the implementation of such governmental interventions and their impact on both the markets generally and a Fund's investment program in particular can be uncertain. Governmental and non-governmental issuers may default on, or be forced to restructure, their debts, and other issuers may face difficulties obtaining credit. Defaults or restructurings by governments or others of their debts could have substantial adverse effects on economies, financial markets, and asset valuations around the world. Federal Reserve or other U.S. or non-U.S. governmental or central bank actions, including interest rate increases or contrary actions by different governments, or investor perception that these efforts are not succeeding, could negatively affect financial markets generally as well as the values and liquidity of certain securities.

Mid-Capitalization Securities Risk (principal risk for Elfun International Equity Fund). The securities of mid-capitalization companies may be more volatile and may involve more risk than the securities of larger companies. These companies may have limited product lines, markets or financial resources, may lack the competitive strength of larger companies, and may depend on a few key employees. In addition, these companies may have been recently organized and may have little or no track record of success. The securities of mid-sized companies may trade less frequently and in smaller volumes than more widely held securities. The prices of these securities may fluctuate more sharply than those of other securities, and a Fund may experience some difficulty in establishing or closing out positions in these securities at prevailing market prices. There may be less publicly available information about the issuers of these securities or less market interest in these securities than in the case of larger companies, both of which can cause significant price volatility. Some securities of mid-sized issuers may be illiquid or may be restricted as to resale. Returns on investments in securities of mid-capitalization companies could trail the returns on investments in securities of larger or smaller companies.

Money Market Fund Regulatory Risk (principal risk for Elfun Government Money Market Fund). Money market funds and the securities they invest in are subject to comprehensive regulations. The enactment of new legislation or regulations, as well as changes in interpretation and enforcement of current laws, may affect the manner of operation, performance and/or yield of money market funds. The SEC has proposed amendments to money market fund regulation that if adopted as proposed would, among other things, increase the daily and weekly liquid asset requirements, remove liquidity fees and redemption gate provisions and require institutional prime money market funds to use swing pricing. Such amendments may, if adopted, limit a Fund's investment flexibility and reduce its ability to generate returns.

Money Market Risk (principal risk for Elfun Government Money Market Fund). An investment in a money market fund is not a deposit of any bank and is not insured or guaranteed by the FDIC or any other government agency. Certain money market funds seek to preserve the value of their shares at \$1.00 per share, although there can be no assurance that they

will do so, and it is possible to lose money by investing in such a money market fund. A major or unexpected change in interest rates or a decline in the credit quality of an issuer or entity providing credit support, an inactive trading market for money market instruments, or adverse market, economic, industry, political, regulatory, geopolitical, and other conditions could cause the share price of such a money market fund to fall below \$1.00. It is possible that such a money market fund will issue and redeem shares at \$1.00 per share at times when the fair value of the money market fund's portfolio per share is more or less than \$1.00. None of State Street Corporation, State Street Bank and Trust Company ("State Street"), State Street Global Advisors ("SSGA"), SSGA FM or their affiliates ("State Street Entities") guarantee the value of an investment in a money market fund at \$1.00 per share. Investors should have no expectation of capital support to a money market fund from State Street Entities. Other money market funds price and transact at a "floating" NAV that will fluctuate along with changes in the market-based value of fund assets. Shares sold utilizing a floating NAV may be worth more or less than their original purchase price. Recent changes in the regulation of money market funds may affect the operations and structures of money market funds. A money market fund may be permitted or required to impose redemption fees or to impose limitations on redemptions during periods of high illiquidity in the markets for the investments held by it.

Mortgage-Related and Other Asset-Backed Securities Risk (principal risk for Elfun Income Fund, Elfun Diversified Fund and Elfun Government Money Market Fund). Investments in mortgage-related and other asset-backed securities are subject to the risk of significant credit downgrades, illiquidity, and defaults to a greater extent than many other types of fixed income investments. The liquidity of mortgage-related and asset-backed securities may change over time. Mortgage-related securities represent a participation in, or are secured by, mortgage loans. Other asset-backed securities are typically structured like mortgage-related securities, but instead of mortgage loans or interests in mortgage loans, the underlying assets may include, for example, items such as motor vehicle installment sales or installment loan contracts, leases on various types of real and personal property, and receivables from credit card agreements. During periods of falling interest rates, mortgage-related and other asset-backed securities, which typically provide the issuer with the right to prepay the security prior to maturity, may be prepaid, which may result in a Fund having to reinvest the proceeds in other investments at lower interest rates. During periods of rising interest rates, the average life of mortgage-related and other asset-backed securities may extend because of slower-than expected principal payments. This may lock in a below market interest rate, increase the security's duration and interest rate sensitivity, and reduce the value of the security. As a result, mortgage-related and other asset-backed securities may have less potential for capital appreciation during periods of declining interest rates than other debt securities of comparable maturities, although they may have a similar risk of decline in market values during periods of rising interest rates. Prepayment rates are difficult to predict and the potential impact of prepayments on the value of a mortgage-related or other asset-backed security depends on the terms of the instrument and can result in significant volatility. The price of a mortgage-related or other asset-backed security also depends on the credit quality and adequacy of the underlying assets or collateral. Defaults on the underlying assets, if any, may impair the value of a mortgage-related or other asset-backed security. For some asset-backed securities in which a Fund invests, such as those backed by credit card receivables, the underlying cash flows may not be supported by a security interest in a related asset. Moreover, the values of mortgage-related and other asset-backed securities may be substantially dependent on the servicing of the underlying asset pools, and are therefore subject to risks associated with the negligence or malfeasance by their servicers and to the credit risk of their servicers. In certain situations, the mishandling of related documentation may also affect the rights of securities holders in and to the underlying collateral. There may be legal and practical limitations on the enforceability of any security interest granted with respect to underlying assets, or the value of the underlying assets, if any, may be insufficient if the issuer defaults.

Municipal Obligations Risk (principal risk for Elfun Tax-Exempt Income Fund). The U.S. municipal securities market is volatile and can be significantly affected by adverse tax, legislative, or political changes and the financial condition of the issuers of municipal securities. Municipal obligations include revenue obligations, which are generally backed by the revenues generated from a specific project or facility and include private activity bonds and industrial development bonds. Private activity and industrial development bonds are dependent on the ability of the facility's user to meet its financial obligations and on the value of any real or personal property pledged as security for such payment. Private activity and industrial development bonds, although issued by industrial development authorities, may be backed only by the assets of the non-governmental user. Because many municipal securities are issued to finance projects relating to education, health care, transportation and utilities, conditions in those sectors can affect the overall municipal securities market. In addition, municipal securities backed by current or anticipated revenues from a specific project or specific asset can be negatively affected by the discontinuance or reduction in the rate of the taxation supporting the project or asset or the inability to collect revenues for the project or from the assets. If the U.S. Internal Revenue Service (the "IRS") determines

the issuer of a municipal security has not complied with applicable tax requirements, interest from the security could become taxable, and the security could decline in value. Municipal obligations may also be subject to prepayment risk and extension risk. Certain states and other governmental entities have experienced, and may continue to experience, extreme financial pressures in response to financial, economic and other factors, and may be, or be perceived to be, unable to meet all of their obligations under municipal bonds issued or guaranteed by them; such factors may result in substantial volatility in municipal securities markets and losses to the Fund. Additionally, a Fund's portfolio may have greater exposure to liquidity risk since the markets for such securities may be less liquid than the traditional bond markets. There may also be less information available on the financial condition of issuers of these types of securities than for public corporations. This means that it may be harder to buy and sell such securities, especially on short notice, and these securities may be more difficult for a Fund to value accurately than securities of public corporations.

Non-U.S. Securities Risk (principal risk for Elfun Trusts, Elfun International Equity Fund, Elfun Income Fund and Elfun Diversified Fund). Investments in securities of non-U.S. issuers (including depositary receipts) entail risks not typically associated with investing in securities of U.S. issuers. Similar risks may apply to securities traded on a U.S. securities exchange that are issued by entities with significant exposure to non-U.S. countries. In certain countries, legal remedies available to investors may be more limited than those available with regard to U.S. investments. Because non-U.S. securities are typically denominated and traded in currencies other than the U.S. dollar, the value of the Fund's assets, to the extent they are non-U.S. dollar denominated, may be affected favorably or unfavorably by currency exchange rates, exchange control regulations, and restrictions or prohibitions on the repatriation of non-U.S. currencies. Income and gains with respect to investments in certain countries may be subject to withholding and other taxes. There may be less information publicly available about a non-U.S. entity than about a U.S. entity, and many non-U.S. entities are not subject to accounting, auditing, and financial reporting standards, regulatory framework and practices comparable to those in the United States. The securities of some non-U.S. entities are less liquid and at times more volatile than securities of comparable U.S. entities, and could become subject to sanctions or embargoes that adversely affect a Fund's investment. Non-U.S. transaction costs, such as brokerage commissions and custody costs may be higher than in the U.S. In addition, there may be a possibility of nationalization or expropriation of assets, imposition of currency exchange controls, confiscatory taxation, and diplomatic developments that could adversely affect the values of a Fund's investments in certain non-U.S. countries. Investments in securities of non-U.S. issuers also are subject to foreign political and economic risk not associated with U.S. investments, meaning that political events (civil unrest, national elections, changes in political conditions and foreign relations, imposition of exchange controls and repatriation restrictions), social and economic events (labor strikes, rising inflation) and natural disasters occurring in a country where a Fund invests could cause the Fund's investments to experience gains or losses.

Preferred Securities Risk (principal risk for Elfun Trusts, Elfun International Equity Fund and Elfun Diversified Fund). Generally, preferred security holders have no or limited voting rights with respect to the issuing company. In addition, preferred securities are subordinated to bonds and other debt instruments in a company's capital structure and therefore will be subject to greater credit risk than those debt instruments. Unlike debt securities, dividend payments on a preferred security typically must be declared by the issuer's board of directors. An issuer's board of directors is generally not under any obligation to pay a dividend (even if such dividends have accrued), and may suspend payment of dividends on preferred securities at any time. Therefore, in the event an issuer of preferred securities experiences economic difficulties, the issuer's preferred securities may lose substantial value due to the reduced likelihood that the issuer's board of directors will declare a dividend and the fact that the preferred security may be subordinated to other securities of the same issuer. Further, because many preferred securities pay dividends at a fixed rate, their market price can be sensitive to changes in interest rates in a manner similar to bonds - that is, as interest rates rise, the value of the preferred securities held by a Fund are likely to decline. Therefore, to the extent that a Fund invests a substantial portion of its assets in fixed rate preferred securities, rising interest rates may cause the value of the Fund's investments to decline significantly. In addition, because many preferred securities allow holders to convert the preferred securities into common stock of the issuer, their market price can be sensitive to changes in the value of the issuer's common stock and, therefore, declining common stock values may also cause the value of a Fund's investments to decline. Preferred securities often have call features, which allow the issuer to redeem the security at its discretion. The redemption of a preferred security having a higher than average yield may cause a decrease in a Fund's yield.

Rapid Changes in Interest Rates Risk (principal risk for Elfun Income Fund and Elfun Government Money Market Fund). The values of instruments held by a Fund may be adversely affected by rapid changes in interest rates. Rapid changes in interest rates may cause significant requests to redeem Fund Shares, and possibly cause a Fund to sell portfolio securities at a loss to satisfy those requests.

Real Estate Sector Risk (principal risk for Elfun Income Fund and Elfun Diversified Fund). There are special risks associated with investment in securities of companies engaged in real property markets, including without limitation Real estate investment trusts ("REITs") and real estate operating companies. An investment in a real property company may be subject to risks similar to those associated with direct ownership of real estate, including, by way of example, the possibility of declines in the value of real estate, losses from casualty or condemnation, and changes in local and general economic conditions, supply and demand, interest rates, environmental liability, zoning laws, regulatory limitations on rents, property taxes, and operating expenses. An investment in a real property company is subject to additional risks, such as poor performance by the manager of the real property company, adverse changes in tax laws, difficulties in valuing and disposing of real estate, and the effect of general declines in stock prices. Some real property companies have limited diversification because they invest in a limited number of properties, a narrow geographic area, or a single type of property. Also, the organizational documents of a real property company may contain provisions that make changes in control of the company difficult and time-consuming. As a shareholder in a real property company, a Fund, and indirectly a Fund's shareholders, would bear their ratable shares of the real property company's expenses and would at the same time continue to pay their own fees and expenses.

Reinvestment Risk. Income from a Fund's portfolio may decline when the Fund invests the proceeds from investment income, sales of portfolio securities or matured, traded or called debt obligations. For instance, during periods of declining interest rates, an issuer of debt obligations may exercise an option to redeem securities prior to maturity, forcing a Fund to reinvest the proceeds in lower-yielding securities. A decline in income received by a Fund from its investments is likely to have a negative effect on the yield and total return of the Fund Shares.

Repurchase Agreement Risk (principal risk for Elfun Government Money Market Fund). A repurchase agreement is an agreement to buy a security from a seller at one price and a simultaneous agreement to sell it back to the original seller at an agreed-upon price, typically representing the purchase price plus interest. Repurchase agreements may be viewed as loans made by a Fund which are collateralized by the securities subject to repurchase. A Fund's investment return on such transactions will depend on the counterparty's willingness and ability to perform its obligations under a repurchase agreement. If a Fund's counterparty should default on its obligations and a Fund is delayed or prevented from recovering the collateral, or if the value of the collateral is insufficient, a Fund may realize a loss.

Reverse Repurchase Agreement Risk (principal risk for Elfun Income Fund and Elfun Diversified Fund). A reverse repurchase agreement involves the sale of a portfolio security by a Fund, coupled with its agreement to repurchase the instrument at a specified time and price. Reverse repurchase agreements involve the risk that the value of securities that a Fund is obligated to repurchase under the agreement may decline below the repurchase price. When a Fund enters into a reverse repurchase agreement, it is subject to the risk that the buyer (counterparty) may default on its obligations to the Fund, potentially resulting in delays, costs, and losses to the Fund. Reverse repurchase agreements involve leverage risk; a Fund may lose money as a result of declines in the values both of the security subject to the reverse repurchase agreement and the instruments in which the Fund invested the proceeds of the reverse repurchase agreement. Use of reverse repurchase agreements by a Fund will increase the volatility and potential losses of the Fund.

Restricted Securities Risk. A Fund may hold securities that have not been registered for sale to the public under the U.S. federal securities laws pursuant to an exemption from registration. These securities may be less liquid than securities registered for sale to the general public. The liquidity of a restricted security may be affected by a number of factors, including, among others: (i) the creditworthiness of the issuer; (ii) the frequency of trades and quotes for the security; (iii) the number of dealers willing to purchase or sell the security and the number of other potential purchasers; (iv) dealer undertakings to make a market in the security; (v) the nature of any legal restrictions governing trading in the security; and (vi) the nature of the security and the nature of marketplace trades. There can be no assurance that a liquid trading market will exist at any time for any particular restricted security. Also, restricted securities may be difficult to value because market quotations may not be readily available, and the securities may have significant volatility.

Risk of Investment in Other Pools (principal risk for Elfun Income Fund and Elfun Diversified Fund). If a Fund invests in another pooled investment vehicle, it is exposed to the risk that the other pool will not perform as expected. A Fund is exposed indirectly to all of the risks applicable to an investment in such other pool. In addition, lack of liquidity in the

underlying pool could result in its value being more volatile than the underlying portfolio of securities, and may limit the ability of a Fund to sell or redeem its interest in the pool at a time or at a price it might consider desirable. The investment policies and limitations of the other pool may not be the same as those of the Fund; as a result, the Fund may be subject to additional or different risks, or may achieve a reduced investment return, as a result of its investment in another pool. If a pool is an exchange-traded fund or other product traded on a securities exchange or otherwise actively traded, its shares may trade at a premium or discount to their NAV, an effect that might be more pronounced in less liquid markets. A Fund bears its proportionate share of the fees and expenses of any pool in which it invests. The Adviser or an affiliate may serve as investment adviser to a pool in which the Fund may invest, leading to potential conflicts of interest. For example, the Adviser or its affiliates may receive fees based on the amount of assets invested in the pool. Investment by a Fund in the pool may be beneficial to the Adviser or an affiliate in the management of the pool, by helping to achieve economies of scale or enhancing cash flows. Due to this and other factors, the Adviser may have an incentive to invest a Fund's assets in a pool sponsored or managed by the Adviser or its affiliates in lieu of investments by the Fund directly in portfolio securities, or may have an incentive to invest in the pool over a pool sponsored or managed by others. Similarly, the Adviser may have an incentive to delay or decide against the sale of interests held by a Fund in a pool sponsored or managed by the Adviser or its affiliates. It is possible that other clients of the Adviser or its affiliates will purchase or sell interests in a pool sponsored or managed by the Adviser or its affiliates at prices and at times more favorable than those at which a Fund does so.

Settlement Risk (principal risk for Elfun Trusts, Elfun International Equity Fund, Elfun Income Fund and Elfun Diversified Fund). Markets in different countries have different clearance and settlement procedures and in certain markets there have been times when settlements have been unable to keep pace with the volume of transactions. Delays in settlement may increase credit risk to a Fund, limit the ability of a Fund to reinvest the proceeds of a sale of securities, hinder the ability of a Fund to lend its portfolio securities, and potentially subject a Fund to penalties for its failure to deliver to on-purchasers of securities whose delivery to a Fund was delayed. Delays in the settlement of securities purchased by a Fund may limit the ability of a Fund to sell those securities at times and prices it considers desirable, and may subject a Fund to losses and costs due to its own inability to settle with subsequent purchasers of the securities from it. A Fund may be required to borrow monies it had otherwise expected to receive in connection with the settlement of securities sold by it, in order to meet its obligations to others. Limits on the ability of a Fund to purchase or sell securities due to settlement delays could increase any variance between a Fund's performance and that of its benchmark index.

Significant Exposure to U.S. Government Agencies or Instrumentalities Risk (principal risk for Elfun Government Money Market Fund). To the extent a Fund focuses its investments in securities issued or guaranteed by U.S. government agencies or instrumentalities, any market movements, regulatory changes or changes in political or economic conditions that affect the U.S. government agencies or instrumentalities in which the Fund invests may have a significant impact on a Fund's performance. Events that would adversely affect the market prices of securities issued or guaranteed by one government agency or instrumentality may adversely affect the market price of securities issued or guaranteed by other government agencies or instrumentalities.

Small-, Mid-and Micro-Capitalization Securities Risk (principal risk for Elfun Trusts, Elfun International Equity Fund and Elfun Diversified Fund). The securities of small-, mid- and micro-capitalization companies may be more volatile and may involve more risk than the securities of larger companies. These companies may have limited product lines, markets or financial resources, may lack the competitive strength of larger companies, and may depend on a few key employees. In addition, these companies may have been recently organized and may have little or no track record of success. The securities of smaller companies may trade less frequently and in smaller volumes than more widely held securities. The prices of these securities may fluctuate more sharply than those of other securities, and a Fund may experience some difficulty in establishing or closing out positions in these securities at prevailing market prices. There may be less publicly available information about the issuers of these securities or less market interest in these securities than in the case of larger companies, both of which can cause significant price volatility. Some securities of smaller issuers may be illiquid or may be restricted as to resale. A Fund may be unable to liquidate its positions in such securities at any time, or at a favorable price, in order to meet a Fund's obligations. Returns on investments in securities of small-, mid- and micro-capitalization companies could trail the returns on investments in securities of larger companies.

Stable Share Price Risk (principal risk for Elfun Government Money Market Fund). If the market value of one or more of the Fund's investments changes substantially, the Fund may not be able to maintain a stable share price of \$1.00. This risk typically is higher during periods of rapidly changing interest rates or when issuer credit quality generally is falling, and is made worse when the Fund experiences significant redemption requests.

Tax Exemption Risk (principal risk for Elfund Tax-Exempt Income Fund). The amount of public information available about tax-exempt securities is generally less than for corporate equities or bonds. The secondary market for tax-exempt securities also tends to be less well-developed and less liquid than many other securities markets, which may limit the Fund's ability to sell its tax-exempt securities at attractive prices. Special factors, such as legislative changes, and state and local economic and business developments, may adversely affect the yield and/or value of the Fund's investments in tax-exempt securities. Tax-exempt issuers can and have defaulted on obligations, been downgraded or commenced insolvency proceedings. Like other issuers and securities, the likelihood that the credit risk associated with such issuers and such securities will increase is greater during times of economic stress and financial instability.

Unconstrained Sector Risk (principal risk for Elfund Trusts, Elfund International Equity Fund, Elfund Income Fund and Elfund Diversified Fund). A Fund may invest a substantial portion of its assets within one or more economic sectors or industries, which may change from time to time. When a Fund focuses its investments in a particular industry or sector, financial, economic, business, and other developments affecting issuers in that industry, market, or economic sector will have a greater effect on the Fund than if it had not focused its assets in that industry, market, or economic sector, which may increase the volatility of the Fund. Any such investment focus may also potentially limit the liquidity of the Fund. In addition, investors may buy or sell substantial amounts of the Fund's shares in response to factors affecting or expected to affect an industry, market, or economic sector in which the Fund focuses its investments, resulting in extreme inflows or outflows of cash into and out of the Fund. Such extreme cash inflows or outflows might affect management of the Fund adversely.

U.S. Government Securities Risk (principal risk for Elfund Income Fund and Elfund Government Money Market Fund). U.S. government securities, such as Treasury bills, notes and bonds and mortgage-backed securities guaranteed by the Government National Mortgage Association ("Ginnie Mae"), are supported by the full faith and credit of the United States; others are supported by the right of the issuer to borrow from the U.S. Treasury; others are supported by the discretionary authority of the U.S. government to purchase the agency's obligations; and still others are supported only by the credit of the issuing agency, instrumentality, or enterprise. Although U.S. government-sponsored enterprises such as the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation ("Freddie Mac") and the Federal National Mortgage Association ("Fannie Mae") may be chartered or sponsored by Congress, they are not funded by Congressional appropriations, and their securities are not issued by the U.S. Treasury nor supported by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government. There is no assurance that the U.S. government would provide financial support to its agencies and instrumentalities if not required to do so. In addition, certain governmental entities have been subject to regulatory scrutiny regarding their accounting policies and practices and other concerns that may result in legislation, changes in regulatory oversight and/or other consequences that could adversely affect the credit quality, availability, or investment character of securities issued by these entities. The value and liquidity of U.S. government securities may be affected adversely by changes in the ratings of those securities. Securities issued by the U.S. Treasury historically have been considered to present minimal credit risk. The downgrade in the long-term U.S. credit rating by at least one major rating agency has introduced greater uncertainty about the ability of the U.S. to repay its obligations. A further credit rating downgrade or a U.S. credit default could decrease the value and increase the volatility of a Fund's investments.

U.S. Treasury Obligations Risk (principal risk for Elfund Income Fund and Elfund Government Money Market Fund). U.S. Treasury obligations may differ from other fixed income securities in their interest rates, maturities, times of issuance and other characteristics. Similar to other issuers, changes to the financial condition or credit rating of the U.S. government may cause the value of a Fund's U.S. Treasury obligations to decline. The total public debt of the United States as a percentage of gross domestic product is significant. Although high debt levels do not necessarily indicate or cause economic problems, they 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 drive debt cost higher and cause a country to sell additional debt, thereby increasing refinancing risk. A high national debt also raises concerns that a government will not be able to make principal or interest payments when they are due. In the worst case, unsustainable debt levels can cause a decline in the value of the dollar (which may lead to inflation), and can prevent the U.S. government from implementing effective counter-cyclical fiscal policy in economic downturns. U.S. Treasury securities are currently given the top rating by all major ratings agencies except Standard & Poor's Ratings Services, which rates them AA+, one grade below their top rating. Since downgrading U.S. Treasury securities from AAA to AA+ in 2011, Standard & Poor's Ratings Services has affirmed its rating. A downgrade of the ratings of U.S. government debt obligations, such as U.S. Treasury obligations, which are often used as a benchmark for other borrowing arrangements,

could result in higher interest rates for individual and corporate borrowers, cause disruptions in the international bond markets and have a substantial negative effect on the U.S. economy. A downgrade of U.S. Treasury securities from another ratings agency or a further downgrade below AA+ rating by Standard & Poor's Ratings Services may cause the value of a Fund's U.S. Treasury obligations to decline.

Valuation Risk (principal risk for Elfun International Equity Fund, Elfun Income Fund, Elfun Tax-Exempt Income Fund and Elfun Diversified Fund). Some portfolio holdings, potentially a large portion of a Fund's investment portfolio, may be valued on the basis of factors other than market quotations. This may occur more often in times of market turmoil or reduced liquidity. There are multiple methods that can be used to value a portfolio holding when market quotations are not readily available. The value established for any portfolio holding at a point in time might differ from what would be produced using a different methodology or if it had been priced using market quotations. Portfolio holdings that are valued using techniques other than market quotations, including "fair valued" securities, may be subject to greater fluctuation in their valuations from one day to the next than if market quotations were used. Technological issues or other service disruption issues involving third-party service providers may cause a Fund to value its investments incorrectly. In addition, there is no assurance that a Fund could sell or close out a portfolio position for the value established for it at any time, and it is possible that a Fund would incur a loss because a portfolio position is sold or closed out at a discount to the valuation established by a Fund at that time. Investors who purchase or redeem Fund Shares on days when the Fund is holding fair-valued investments may receive fewer or more shares or lower or higher redemption proceeds than they would have received if the Fund had not fair-valued the holding(s) or had used a different valuation methodology.

Value Stock Risk (principal risk for Elfun Diversified Fund). Value stocks present the risk that they may decline in price or never reach their expected full market value, either because the market fails to recognize the stock's intrinsic worth or SSGA overestimates the stock's expected value. Value stocks may underperform growth stocks and stocks in other broad style categories (and the stock market as a whole) over any period of time and may shift in and out of favor with investors generally, sometimes rapidly, depending on changes in market, economic, and other factors. As a result, at times when it holds substantial investments in value stocks a Fund may underperform other investment portfolios that invest more broadly or that favor different investment styles.

Variable and Floating Rate Securities Risk (principal risk for Elfun Income Fund, Elfun Tax-Exempt Income Fund, Elfun Diversified Fund and Elfun Government Money Market Fund). Variable or floating rate securities are debt securities with variable or floating interest rates payments. Variable or floating rate securities bear rates of interest that are adjusted periodically according to formulae intended generally to reflect market rates of interest and allow a Fund to participate (determined in accordance with the terms of the securities) in increases in interest rates through upward adjustments of the coupon rates on the securities. However, during periods of increasing interest rates, changes in the coupon rates may lag behind the changes in market rates or may have limits on the maximum increases in coupon rates. Alternatively, during periods of declining interest rates, the coupon rates on such securities will typically readjust downward resulting in a lower yield. A Fund may also invest in variable or floating rate equity securities, whose dividend payments vary based on changes in market rates of interest or other factors.

In addition, investment in derivative variable rate securities, such as inverse floaters, whose rates vary inversely with market rates of interest, or range floaters or capped floaters, whose rates are subject to periodic or lifetime caps, or in securities that pay a rate of interest determined by applying a multiple to the variable rate involves special risks as compared to investment in a fixed-rate security and may involve leverage. The extent of increases and decreases in the values of derivative variable rate securities and the corresponding change to the net asset value of the Fund in response to changes in market rates of interest generally may be larger than comparable changes in the value of an equal principal amount of a fixed-rate security having similar credit quality, redemption provisions, and maturity. The markets for such securities may be less developed and may have less liquidity than the markets for conventional securities.

When-Issued, TBA and Delayed Delivery Securities Risk (principal risk for Elfun Trusts, Elfun Income Fund, Elfun International Equity Fund, Elfun Government Money Market Fund and Elfun Tax-Exempt Income Fund). A Fund may purchase securities on a when-issued, TBA or delayed delivery basis and may purchase securities on a forward commitment basis. The purchase price of the securities is typically fixed at the time of the commitment, but delivery and payment can take place a month or more after the date of the commitment. The prices of the securities so purchased or sold are subject to market fluctuations. At the time of delivery of the securities, the value may be more or less than the purchase or sale price. Purchase of securities on a when-issued, TBA, delayed delivery, or forward commitment basis may give rise to investment leverage, and may result in increased volatility of a Fund's net asset value. Default by, or bankruptcy

of, a counterparty to a when-issued, TBA or delayed delivery transaction would expose a Fund to possible losses because of an adverse market action, expenses or delays in connection with the purchase or sale of the pools specified in such transaction. Rule amendments proposed by the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, Inc. may impose mandatory margin requirements for certain types of when-issued, TBA delayed delivery or forward commitment transactions, with limited exceptions. Such transactions require mandatory collateralization which may increase the cost of such transactions and impose added operational complexity.

Zero-Coupon Bond Risk (principal risk for Elfun Income Fund, Elfun Tax-Exempt Income Fund and Elfun Diversified Fund). Zero-coupon bonds are debt obligations that are generally issued at a discount and payable in full at maturity, and that do not provide for current payments of interest prior to maturity. Zero-coupon bonds usually trade at a deep discount from their face or par values and are subject to greater market value fluctuations from changing interest rates than debt obligations of comparable maturities that make current distributions of interest. When interest rates rise, the values of zero-coupon bonds fall more rapidly than securities paying interest on a current basis, because a Fund is unable to reinvest interest payments at the higher rates.

Additional Information About the Funds' Non-Principal Risks

Conflicts of Interest Risk. An investment in a Fund will be subject to a number of actual or potential conflicts of interest. For example, the Adviser or its affiliates may provide services to a Fund, such as securities lending agency services, custodial, administrative, bookkeeping, and accounting services, transfer agency and shareholder servicing, securities brokerage services, and other services for which the Fund would compensate the Adviser and/or such affiliates. The Funds may invest in other pooled investment vehicles sponsored, managed, or otherwise affiliated with the Adviser. There is no assurance that the rates at which a Fund pays fees or expenses to the Adviser or its affiliates, or the terms on which it enters into transactions with the Adviser or its affiliates will be the most favorable available in the market generally or as favorable as the rates the Adviser or its affiliates make available to other clients. Because of its financial interest, the Adviser will have an incentive to enter into transactions or arrangements on behalf of a Fund with itself or its affiliates in circumstances where it might not have done so in the absence of that interest, provided that the Adviser will comply with applicable regulatory requirements.

The Adviser and its affiliates serve as investment adviser to other clients and may make investment decisions that may be different from those that will be made by the Adviser on behalf of the Funds. For example, the Adviser may provide asset allocation advice to some clients that may include a recommendation to invest in or redeem from particular issuers while not providing that same recommendation to all clients invested in the same or similar issuers. The Adviser may (subject to applicable law) be simultaneously seeking to purchase (or sell) investments for a Fund and to sell (or purchase) the same investment for accounts, funds, or structured products for which it serves as asset manager, or for other clients or affiliates. The Adviser and its affiliates may invest for clients in various securities that are senior, *pari passu* or junior to, or have interests different from or adverse to, the securities that are owned by a Fund. The Adviser or its affiliates, in connection with its other business activities, may acquire material nonpublic confidential information that may restrict the Adviser from purchasing securities or selling securities for itself or its clients (including the Funds) or otherwise using such information for the benefit of its clients or itself.

The foregoing does not purport to be a comprehensive list or complete explanation of all potential conflicts of interests which may affect a Fund. A Fund may encounter circumstances, or enter into transactions, in which conflicts of interest that are not listed or discussed above may arise.

Cybersecurity Risk. With the increased use of technologies such as the Internet and the dependence on computer systems to perform business and operational functions, funds (such as the Funds) and their service providers (including the Adviser) may be prone to operational and information security risks resulting from cyber-attacks and/or technological malfunctions. In addition, the global spread of COVID-19 has caused the Funds and their service providers to implement business continuity plans, including widespread use of work-from-home arrangements. In general, cyber-attacks are deliberate, but unintentional events may have similar effects. Cyber-attacks include, among others, stealing or corrupting data maintained online or digitally, preventing legitimate users from accessing information or services on a website, releasing confidential information without authorization, and causing operational disruption. Successful cyber-attacks against, or security breakdowns of, a Fund, the Adviser or a custodian, transfer agent, or other affiliated or third-party service provider may adversely affect a Fund or its shareholders. For instance, cyber-attacks or technical malfunctions may interfere with the processing of shareholder or other transactions, affect a Fund's ability to calculate its NAV, cause the release of private shareholder information or confidential Fund information, impede trading, cause reputational dam-

age, and subject a Fund to regulatory fines, penalties or financial losses, reimbursement or other compensation costs, and additional compliance costs. Cyber-attacks or technical malfunctions may render records of Fund assets and transactions, shareholder ownership of Fund Shares, and other data integral to the functioning of a Fund inaccessible or inaccurate or incomplete. A Fund may also incur substantial costs for cybersecurity risk management in order to prevent cyber incidents in the future. A Fund and its shareholders could be negatively impacted as a result. While the Adviser has established business continuity plans and systems designed to minimize the risk of cyber-attacks through the use of technology, processes and controls, there are inherent limitations in such plans and systems, including the possibility that certain risks have not been identified, given the evolving nature of this threat. Each Fund relies on third-party service providers for many of its day-to-day operations, and will be subject to the risk that the protections and protocols implemented by those service providers will be ineffective to protect the Fund from cyber-attack. The Adviser does not control the cybersecurity plans and systems put in place by third-party service providers, and such third-party service providers may have limited indemnification obligations to the Adviser or the Funds. Similar types of cybersecurity risks or technical malfunctions also are present for issuers of securities in which each Fund invests, which could result in material adverse consequences for such issuers, and may cause a Fund's investment in such securities to lose value.

Index Construction Risk (risk for Elfun Diversified Fund). A security included in the S&P 500 or the MSCI Index may not exhibit the characteristic or provide the specific exposure for which it was selected and consequently a Fund's holdings may not exhibit returns consistent with that characteristic or exposure.

Index Licensing Risk (risk for Elfun Diversified Fund). It is possible that the license under which the Adviser or a Fund is permitted to replicate or otherwise use the S&P 500 or the MSCI Index will be terminated or may be disputed, impaired or cease to remain in effect. In such a case, the Adviser may be required to replace the S&P 500 or the MSCI Index with another index which it considers to be appropriate in light of the investment strategy of a Fund. The use of any such substitute index may have an adverse impact on a Fund's performance. In the event that the Adviser is unable to identify a suitable replacement for the S&P 500 or the MSCI Index, it may determine to terminate a Fund.

Money Market Risk (risk for Elfun Trusts, Elfun International Equity Fund, Elfun Income Fund, Elfun Tax-Exempt Income Fund and Elfun Diversified Fund). An investment in a money market fund is not a deposit of any bank and is not insured or guaranteed by the FDIC or any other government agency. Certain money market funds seek to preserve the value of their shares at \$1.00 per share, although there can be no assurance that they will do so, and it is possible to lose money by investing in such a money market fund. A major or unexpected change in interest rates or a decline in the credit quality of an issuer or entity providing credit support, an inactive trading market for money market instruments, or adverse market, economic, industry, political, regulatory, geopolitical, and other conditions could cause the share price of such a money market fund to fall below \$1.00. It is possible that such a money market fund will issue and redeem shares at \$1.00 per share at times when the fair value of the money market fund's portfolio per share is more or less than \$1.00. None of State Street Corporation, State Street, State Street Global Advisors ("SSGA"), SSGA FM or their affiliates (collectively, the "State Street Entities") guarantee the value of an investment in a money market fund at \$1.00 per share. The SEC has proposed amendments to money market fund regulation that if adopted as proposed would, among other things, increase the daily and weekly liquid asset requirements, remove liquidity fees and redemption gate provisions and require institutional prime money market funds to use swing pricing. Such amendments may, if adopted, limit the Funds' investment flexibility and reduce its ability to generate returns. Investors should have no expectation of capital support to a money market fund from State Street Entities. Other money market funds price and transact at a "floating" NAV that will fluctuate along with changes in the market-based value of fund assets. Shares sold utilizing a floating NAV may be worth more or less than their original purchase price. Recent changes in the regulation of money market funds may affect the operations and structures of money market funds. A money market fund may be permitted or required to impose redemption fees or to impose limitations on redemptions during periods of high illiquidity in the markets for the investments held by it.

Portfolio Turnover Risk (risk for Elfun Trusts, Elfun International Equity Fund, Elfun Income Fund and Elfun Tax-Exempt Income Fund). A Fund may engage in frequent trading of its portfolio securities. Fund turnover generally involves a number of direct and indirect costs and expenses to a Fund, including, for example, brokerage commissions, dealer mark-ups and bid/asked spreads, and transaction costs on the sale of securities and reinvestment in other securities. The costs related to increased portfolio turnover have the effect of reducing a Fund's investment return, and the sale of securities by a Fund may result in the realization of taxable capital gains, including short-term capital gains, which are taxed to individuals as ordinary income.

Temporary Defensive Positions (risk for Elfun Trusts, Elfun International Equity Fund, Elfun Income Fund, Elfun Tax-Exempt Income Fund and Elfun Diversified Fund). In response to actual or perceived adverse market, economic, political, or other conditions, a Fund may (but will not necessarily), without notice, depart from its principal investment strategies by temporarily investing for defensive purposes. Temporary defensive positions may include, but are not limited to, cash, cash equivalents, U.S. government securities, repurchase agreements collateralized by such securities, money market funds, and high-quality debt investments. While investing defensively, a Fund may maintain a substantial portion of its assets in cash, on which a Fund may earn little if any income. If a Fund invests for defensive purposes, it may not achieve its investment objective. In addition, the defensive strategy may not work as intended.

Temporary Defensive Positions (risk for Elfun Government Money Market Fund). In response to actual or perceived adverse market, economic, political, or other conditions, a Fund may (but will not necessarily), without notice, depart from its principal investment strategies by temporarily investing for defensive purposes. While investing defensively, a Fund may maintain a substantial portion of its assets in cash, on which a Fund may earn little, if any, income. If a Fund invests for defensive purposes, it may not achieve its investment objective. In addition, the defensive strategy may not work as intended.

Portfolio Holdings Disclosure

The Funds' portfolio holdings disclosure policy is described in the Statement of Additional Information ("SAI").

MANAGEMENT AND ORGANIZATION

Investment Adviser

SSGA FM serves as the investment adviser to each Fund and, subject to the oversight of each Fund's Board of Trustees (each, a "Board"), is responsible for the investment management of each Fund. The Adviser provides an investment management program for each Fund and manages the investment of each Fund's assets. The Adviser is a wholly-owned subsidiary of State Street Global Advisors, Inc., which itself is a wholly-owned subsidiary of State Street Corporation. The Adviser is registered with the SEC under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended. The Adviser and certain other affiliates of State Street Corporation make up SSGA. SSGA is one of the world's largest institutional money managers and the investment management arm of State Street Corporation. As of December 31, 2022, the Adviser managed approximately \$804.40 billion in assets and SSGA managed approximately \$3.48 trillion in assets. The Adviser's principal business address is One Iron Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02210.

A discussion regarding the Board's consideration of the Funds' Investment Advisory Agreement is provided in the Funds' Semi-Annual Report to Shareholders for the period ended June 30, 2022.

Each Fund pays SSGA FM a combined fee for advisory and administrative services that is accrued daily and paid monthly. For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2022 the Funds paid SSGA FM the following amounts as a percentage of average net assets for investment management and administration services.

	Annual Management Fees (% of Average Daily Net Assets)	
	Management Fee Before Waivers or Reimbursements	Management Fee After Waivers or Reimbursements
Elfun International Equity Fund	0.21%	0.21%
Elfun Trusts	0.14%	0.14%
Elfun Income Fund ¹	0.17%	0.16%
Elfun Tax-Exempt Income Fund	0.16%	0.16%
Elfun Diversified Fund ¹	0.17%	0.17%
Elfun Government Money Market Fund	0.10%	0.07%

¹ SSGA FM, as the investment adviser to the Fund, is contractually obligated until April 30, 2024 to waive its management fee and/or reimburse certain expenses for the Fund, in an amount equal to any acquired fund fees and expenses ("AFFEs"), excluding AFFEs derived from the Fund's holdings in acquired funds for cash management purposes, if any. This fee waiver and/or expense reimbursement arrangement may not be terminated prior to April 30, 2024 except with approval of the Fund's Board.

Each of the Adviser and certain of its affiliates (each a "Service Provider") also may voluntarily reduce all or a portion of its fees and/or reimburse expenses for the Elfun Government Money Market Fund to the extent necessary to attempt to maintain a certain minimum net yield, which may vary from time to time, in SSGA FM's sole discretion (any such waiver or reimbursement of expenses by a Service Provider being referred to herein as a "Voluntary Reduction"). Under an agreement with the Service Providers relating to the Voluntary Reduction, the Elfun Government Money Market Fund has agreed to reimburse the Service Providers for the full dollar amount of any Voluntary Reduction beginning on May 1, 2020, subject to certain limitations. Each Service Provider may, in its sole discretion, irrevocably waive receipt of any or all reimbursement amounts due from the Elfun Government Money Market Fund.

A reimbursement to the Service Provider would increase fund expenses and may negatively impact the Elfun Government Money Market Fund's yield during such period. There is no guarantee that the Voluntary Reduction will be in effect at any given time or that the Elfun Government Money Market Fund will be able to avoid a negative yield. The Elfun Government Money Market Fund has agreed, subject to certain limitations, to reimburse the applicable Service Provider for the full dollar amount of any Voluntary Reduction incurred after May 1, 2020. The Elfun Government Money Market Fund is not obligated to reimburse a Service Provider: (1) more than three years after the end of the fiscal year of the Fund in which the Service Provider provided a Voluntary Reduction; (2) in respect of any business day for which the net annualized one day yield of the Fund is less than 0.00%; (3) to the extent that the amount of the reimbursement to all Service Providers on any day exceeds fifty percent of the yield (net of all expenses, exclusive of the reimbursement) of the Fund on that day; (4) to the extent that the amount of such reimbursement would cause the Fund's net yield to fall below the Fund's minimum yield; or (5) in respect of any such fee waivers and/or expense reimbursements that are necessary to

maintain the Fund's Contractual Total Expense Limit (as defined in the Reimbursement Agreement) which is effective at the time of such fee waivers and/or expense reimbursements. Any such future reimbursement of an applicable Service Provider may result in the total annual operating expenses of the Fund exceeding the amount of the expense cap under the contractual expense limitation agreement because the expense is not covered by the agreement.

Manager of Managers Structure

SSGA FM has received an exemptive order from the SEC to operate the funds it manages under a manager of managers structure that permits SSGA FM, with the approval of each Fund's Board, including a majority of the independent Trustees, to appoint and replace sub-advisers, enter into sub-advisory agreements, and materially amend and terminate sub-advisory agreements on behalf of the Funds without shareholder approval (the "Manager of Managers Structure"). Under the Manager of Managers Structure, SSGA FM has responsibility, subject to oversight of each Fund's Board, for overseeing the Funds' sub-advisers and recommending to each Fund's Board their hiring, termination, or replacement. The SEC order also permits a Fund to disclose only the aggregate fees paid to the sub-advisers, in lieu of disclosing the fees paid to each such sub-adviser. The SEC order does not apply to any sub-adviser that is affiliated with the Funds or SSGA FM. Notwithstanding the SEC exemptive order, adoption of the Manager of Managers Structure by a Fund also requires prior shareholder approval, which has been obtained for each of the Funds. None of the Funds currently employ a sub-adviser.

The Manager of Managers Structure enables the Funds to operate with greater efficiency and without incurring the expense and delays associated with obtaining shareholder approval for matters relating to sub-advisers or sub-advisory agreements. Operation of a Fund under the Manager of Managers Structure will not: (1) permit management fees paid by a Fund to SSGA FM to be increased without shareholder approval; or (2) diminish SSGA FM's responsibilities to a Fund, including SSGA FM's overall responsibility for overseeing the portfolio management services furnished by its sub-advisers. Shareholders will be notified of any changes made to sub-advisers or sub-advisory agreements within 90 days of the change.

About the Portfolio Managers

Each Fund is managed by either an individual portfolio manager who is primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund, or a team of portfolio managers, who are jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund. The portfolio managers of the Funds generally have final authority over all aspects of their portions of a Fund's investment portfolio, including security purchase and sale decisions, portfolio construction techniques and portfolio risk assessment. The following sets forth biographical information for each portfolio manager (except for the Elfun Government Money Market Fund). For the Funds (except for the Elfun Government Money Market Fund) additional information about the portfolio managers' compensation, other accounts managed by the portfolio managers and the portfolio managers' ownership of the Funds is available in the SAI.

Key professionals involved in the day-to-day portfolio management of the Elfun International Equity Fund include the following:

Michael Solecki, CFA, is a Senior Managing Director of SSGA and the Adviser, Portfolio Manager and the Chief Investment Officer for Fundamental Growth and Core Equity. He is also a member of SSGA's Executive Management Group. He joined SSGA in July 2016 through the acquisition of GEAM by the ultimate parent company of SSGA. Previously at GEAM, as part of the International Equity team, he held roles as Chief Investment Officer, Co-Chief Investment Officer, Director of Portfolio Management and a Director of Research for the International Equity research team. He also held various research and portfolio manager roles in the U.S. and London. He joined GEAM in 1991 after completing GE's Financial Management Program. Prior to GE, he worked for Monarch Capital Corporation. Mr. Solecki holds a Bachelor of Science in Finance from Western New England College and a Master of Business Administration from Fordham University. He is a holder of the Chartered Financial Analyst (CFA) designation and is a member of the CFA Institute.

Key professionals involved in the day-to-day portfolio management of the Elfun Trusts include the following:

William Sandow is a Vice President of SSGA and the Adviser and a Portfolio Manager in the Fundamental Growth and Core U.S. Equity Group. Prior to this role, since 2012, Mr. Sandow was a senior research analyst and sector fund manager on the Fundamental Equity Research team covering biotechnology and pharmaceutical securities globally. He joined SSGA through the acquisition of GEAM by the ultimate parent company of SSGA in July 2016. Prior to joining GEAM in

2012, Mr. Sandow spent seven years at Allianz Global Investors in various research and growth portfolio management roles. He started his investing career in 2000 at RCM Capital Management. Mr. Sandow has a Bachelor of Science in Accounting from Boston College and a Master of Business Administration in Finance from Indiana University's Kelley School of Business.

Chris Sierakowski, CFA, is a Managing Director of SSGA and the Adviser and a Portfolio Manager in the Fundamental Growth and Core U.S. Equity Group. Mr. Sierakowski joined SSGA through the acquisition of GEAM by the ultimate parent company of SSGA in July 2016. Prior to joining SSGA, Mr. Sierakowski served in various investment roles at GEAM since 1999, including portfolio management and as a research analyst providing coverage for the software, computer hardware, semiconductors, business services, and payments industries. Prior to GEAM, Mr. Sierakowski spent several years in consulting and as an officer in the U.S. Army. Mr. Sierakowski has a Bachelor of Science in Economics from the United States Military Academy and a Master of Business Administration in Finance, Strategy, and Accounting from the University of Chicago Booth School of Business. He earned the Chartered Financial Analyst (CFA) designation and has been a member of the CFA Institute since 2002.

Key professionals involved in the day-to-day portfolio management of the Elfun Income Fund include the following:

Matthew Nest, CFA, is a Managing Director of SSGA and the Adviser and the Global Head of Active Fixed Income. In this capacity, he is responsible for global active rates, investment grade credit, multi-sector portfolio solutions, insurance, currency, municipal, and structured credit strategies. Prior to joining SSGA in 2016, Mr. Nest spent sixteen years at PIMCO in a number of functions including portfolio management, strategy and business development. He has worked in the U.S., Sydney, Singapore and Hong Kong. He started his career at Bank of America and has been working in the investment industry since 1999. Mr. Nest has a Bachelor of Science in Economics from Arizona State University and a Master of Business Administration from the University of Chicago's Booth School of Business. He earned the Chartered Financial Analyst (CFA) designation and is a member of the CFA Institute.

James Palmieri, CFA, is a Managing Director of SSGA and the Adviser, a Senior Portfolio Manager, and Head of Structured Credit for the Fundamental Active Fixed Income Team. In his role, he is the lead portfolio manager and trader for the Structured Products Group servicing all total rate of return and insurance accounts managed in Stamford, CT. In addition to his portfolio management responsibilities, Mr. Palmieri is a member of the Fixed Income Currency and Cash Senior Leadership Team, and the Fundamental Active Core and Core Plus Fixed Income Team. He joined SSGA in 2016 through the acquisition of GEAM by the ultimate parent company of SSGA. Prior to joining SSGA, Mr. Palmieri worked at GEAM for eleven years as a senior portfolio manager and trader for all fixed income total rate of return and insurance accounts for GE. Prior to joining GEAM, he worked at Constitution State Corporate Credit Union for one year as an investment director and CIGNA Investment Management for five years as a fixed income portfolio manager. He received his Bachelor of Science from Central Connecticut State University, is a Chartered Financial Analyst (CFA) charter holder, and has twenty years of investment experience.

Key professionals involved in the day-to-day portfolio management of the Elfun Tax-Exempt Income Fund include the following:

Arthur Aaronson, CPA, is a Vice President of SSGA and the Adviser and a Portfolio Manager in the Global Fixed Income Solutions group focusing on Tax Exempt and Taxable Municipal securities. Mr. Aaronson joined SSGA in July 2016 through the acquisition of GEAM by the ultimate parent company of SSGA. He was a Portfolio Manager in the Insurance Asset Management Group prior to assuming his role on the Municipal team. He joined GEAM in 2002 as an Assistant Portfolio Manager. Prior to GEAM, he spent eleven years at the Princeton Insurance Companies as Vice President of Investments. Previous to his tenure at Princeton, he was Chief Financial Officer for Propac Underwriters and spent several years at Pannell Kerr Forster, a national public accounting firm. Mr. Aaronson has a Bachelor of Science in Accounting and Law from Clarkson University and is a Certified Public Accountant (CPA) and a member of the Pennsylvania Institute of Certified Public Accountants.

Stella DeLucia is a Managing Director of SSGA and the Adviser and a Senior Portfolio Manager in the Fixed Income Insurance Team. She is responsible for leading a team of insurance professionals managing \$9 billion in insurance general account clients that includes approximately \$2.1 billion in municipal assets. Ms. DeLucia joined SSGA in July 2016 through the acquisition of GEAM by the ultimate parent company of SSGA and has thirty years of experience in asset management. Ms. DeLucia started managing municipal portfolios in 1989 when she worked at Alliance Bernstein man-

aging national and state specific municipal mutual funds. Upon joining GEAM in 1994, she managed total return municipal portfolios for multiple insurance clients. Ms. DeLucia holds a Bachelor of Science from Cornell University and a Master of Business Administration from the Stern School of Business at New York University.

Key professionals involved in the day-to-day portfolio management of the Elfun Diversified Fund include the following:

Leo Law, CFA, is a Principal of SSGA and the Adviser and a Portfolio Manager in the Investment Solutions Group (ISG). He is responsible for the portfolio management of several investment strategies, including strategic and tactical global asset allocation. He is also actively involved in the business development of SSGA's model portfolio and defined contribution research. Prior to joining SSGA in 2016, Mr. Law worked as a portfolio analyst at Manulife Asset Management and a derivative analyst at Sun Life Financial, conducting industry wide fundamental research and implementing derivatives strategy to manage variable annuity products. Mr. Law holds a Bachelor of Science degree in Finance with a minor in Mathematics from Boston College. He earned the Chartered Financial Analyst (CFA) and Financial Risk Manager designations. He is a member of the CFA Institute and CFA Society Boston, Inc.

Michael Martel is a Managing Director of SSGA and the Adviser and Head of Portfolio Management in the Americas for SSGA's Investment Solutions Group (ISG). In this role, he is responsible for the design and management of multi-asset class strategies geared towards meeting the investment objectives of a broad and diverse client base. His work with clients includes aligning assets with long and short-term investment objectives, tactical asset allocation, and employing overlay strategies to enhance return and better manage risks. Prior to this role, Mr. Martel led ISG's Exposure Management Team. He has been working in the investment management field since 1992. Mr. Martel holds a Bachelor of Arts degree in Economics from the College of the Holy Cross and Master degrees in both Finance and Business Administration from the Carroll School of Management at Boston College.

Seamus Quinn, CFA, CAIA, is a Principal of SSGA and the Adviser and a Portfolio Manager in the Investment Solutions Group (ISG). He is responsible for the development and investment management of a variety of customized multi-asset class portfolios, including strategic, tactical, and exposure management strategies. Mr. Quinn joined SSGA in 2012 and has been part of ISG since 2017. Prior to joining ISG, Mr. Quinn was a portfolio analyst in the Fixed Income Operations team. Prior to his role at SSGA, Mr. Quinn worked at State Street Corporation as a fund accountant. Mr. Quinn holds a Bachelor of Science degree in Finance from the University of Massachusetts and a Master of Science in Finance from the Carroll School of Management at Boston College. He has earned the Chartered Financial Analyst (CFA) and the Chartered Alternative Investment Analyst (CAIA) designations and is a member of the CFA Institute, CFA Society Boston, Inc., and the CAIA Association.

Other Fund Services

The Administrator, Sub-Administrator and Custodian

SSGA FM serves as administrator of each Fund. State Street serves as the custodian and sub-administrator for the Funds for a fee that is paid by the Funds.

The Transfer Agent and Dividend Disbursing Agent

U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC is the Funds' transfer agent and dividend disbursing agent (the "Transfer Agent").

The Distributor

State Street Global Advisors Funds Distributors, LLC serves as the Funds' distributor ("SSGA FD") pursuant to the Distribution Agreement between SSGA FD and the Funds.

Additional Information

The Trustees of the Funds oversee generally the operations of the Funds. The Funds enter into contractual arrangements with various parties, including among others the Funds' investment adviser, custodian, transfer agent, and accountants, who provide services to the Funds. Shareholders are not parties to any such contractual arrangements or intended beneficiaries of those contractual arrangements, and those contractual arrangements are not intended to create in any shareholder any right to enforce them directly against the service providers or to seek any remedy under them directly against the service providers.

This Prospectus provides information concerning the Funds that you should consider in determining whether to purchase shares of the Funds. Neither this Prospectus, nor the related SAI, is intended, or should be read, to be or to give rise to

an agreement or contract between the Funds and any investor, or to give rise to any rights in any shareholder or other person other than any rights under federal or state law that may not be waived.

Use of the Term “shares”

Under the organizational documents of each Fund, the Funds issue interests that are described in those documents as “units.” To ease readability, throughout this prospectus, such units are referred to as “shares” and the Funds’ interest holders as “shareholders.”

SHAREHOLDER INFORMATION

Determination of Net Asset Value

Each Fund determines its NAV per share once each business day as of the scheduled close of regular trading on the New York Stock Exchange (the “NYSE”). Pricing does not occur on NYSE holidays. A business day is one on which the NYSE is open for regular trading. The Federal Reserve is closed on certain holidays on which the NYSE is open. These holidays are Columbus Day and Veterans Day. On these holidays, you will not be able to purchase shares by wiring Federal Funds because Federal Funds wiring does not occur on days when the Federal Reserve is closed. In unusual circumstances, such as an emergency or an unscheduled close or halt of trading on the NYSE, the time at which share prices are determined may be changed. The NAV per share is based on the market value of the investments held in a Fund. The NAV of a Fund’s Shares is calculated by dividing the value of the assets of the Fund attributable to that class less the liabilities of the Fund attributable to that class by the number of shares in the class outstanding. As noted in this Prospectus, each Fund may invest in securities listed on foreign exchanges, or otherwise traded in a foreign market, and those securities may trade on weekends or other days when each Fund does not price its shares. Consequently, the NAV of each Fund’s Shares may change on days when shareholders are not able to purchase or redeem the Fund’s Shares. Purchase and redemption orders for Fund Shares are processed, respectively, at the NAV next determined after the Fund accepts a purchase order or receives a redemption request in good form. Each Fund values each security or other investment pursuant to guidelines adopted by the Board. Portfolio securities of the Elfun Government Money Market Fund and any short-term securities of sufficient credit quality held by any other Fund with remaining maturities of sixty days or less at the time of purchase are typically valued on the basis of amortized cost. The Board has appointed the Adviser as the valuation designee to fair value securities or other investments pursuant to procedures approved by the Funds’ Board, under certain limited circumstances. For example, fair value pricing may be used when market quotations are not readily available or reliable, such as when (i) trading for a security is restricted; or (ii) a significant event, as determined by the Adviser, that may affect the value of one or more securities or other investments held by a Fund occurs after the close of a related exchange but before the determination of a Fund’s NAV. Attempts to determine the fair value of securities or other investments introduce an element of subjectivity to the pricing of securities or other investments. As a result, the price of a security or other investment determined through fair valuation techniques may differ from the price quoted or published by other sources and may not accurately reflect the price a Fund would have received had it sold the investment. To the extent that a Fund invests in the shares of other registered open-end investment companies that are not traded on an exchange (mutual funds), such shares are valued at their published NAVs per share as reported by the funds. The prospectuses of these funds explain the circumstances under which the funds will use fair value pricing and the effects of using fair value pricing.

Who May Purchase Shares

Shares of any of the six Funds may be purchased or held by the following as determined at the time the account is opened:

1. General Electric Company (“GE”) employees;
2. GE retirees;
3. GE Board members;
4. GE or its subsidiaries;
5. Surviving un-remarried spouses of GE employees, GE retirees, GE Board members, or Fund Trustees;

6. Immediate family members of GE employees, GE retirees, GE Board members or Fund Trustees, including immediate family members of shareholders who are former GE employees or GE Board members;
7. Trusts for the sole benefit of (a) GE employees, (b) GE retirees, (c) GE Board members, (d) Fund Trustees, or immediate family members of (a), (b), (c) or (d);
8. Estate planning vehicles of (a), (b), (c), or (d) for the benefit of lineal descendants (such as grandchildren and great-grandchildren) of GE employees, GE retirees, or GE Board members;
9. The Trustees of the Funds; and
10. Such others as the Trustees of the Funds may permit.

Immediate family is defined as a parent, spouse of parent, spouse, brother, sister, child, spouse of child, or grandchild (including blood, step, and adoptive relationships).

Residency Requirement

In order to be eligible to open an account with the Funds, an investor must be a legal resident of the United States (including the U.S. Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico), unless otherwise approved by the Funds. The Funds reserve the right to: (i) pay dividends from net investment income and distributions from net capital gains to non-U.S. residents in a check mailed to them; and (ii) redeem shares and close the account of an investor who becomes a non-U.S. resident.

How to Purchase Shares

Shares may be purchased in several ways. You may purchase shares by mail, bank wire, electronic funds transfer, via the Funds' website or by telephone. You may obtain an application from the Funds by calling 1-800-242-0134 or from the Funds' website at www.ssga.com.

In order to help the government combat the funding of terrorism and money laundering, federal law requires financial institutions to obtain, verify, and record information that identifies each person who opens an account. When you open an account, we will ask for your name, address, date of birth, social security or taxpayer identification number, and possibly other information that will allow us to identify you. We may also ask to see your driver's license or other identifying documents. This information will be used only for the purpose of establishing and confirming your identity.

If you do not provide this information when requested, or do not permit us to see identifying documents, we may be unable to verify your identity and open your accounts. Once we have received all of the required information, federal law requires us to verify your identity. After an account is opened, we may restrict your ability to purchase additional shares until your identity is verified. If we are unable to verify your identity within a reasonable time, the Funds reserve the right to close your account at the current day's net asset value per share. If your account is closed for any reason, your shares will be redeemed at the net asset value per share next calculated, which may result in a loss of your investment as well as a taxable gain or loss.

To reduce expenses by eliminating duplicate mailings to the same address, the Fund may choose to mail only one report, prospectus, proxy statement or information statement, as applicable, to your household, even if more than one member of the household has an account with the Fund. If you would like to receive additional reports, prospectuses, or proxy statements, please call 1-800-242-0134. The Funds no longer issue physical certificates representing shares in any Fund. Ownership of shares is evidenced by Statements of Account representing shares issued in book-entry form ("book shares").

The Funds may reject any purchase order or exchange request for any reason.

An individual or entity that purchases or holds shares and is determined by the Funds, at any time, to be ineligible, will be required to redeem those shares immediately and bear any associated transaction costs, market exposure risks, and tax consequences.

Minimum Investments

	By mail	By wire/ACH
Initial Investment	\$500	\$500

Initial investment minimums are reduced to \$25 for Automatic Investment and Payroll Savings Plans. Accounts that fall below the \$500 account minimum may be automatically redeemed by a Fund on 30 days' notice and will bear any associated transaction costs, market exposure risks, and tax consequences. There is no minimum for subsequent investments.

Opening an Account and Investing by Mail

- Read this Prospectus.
- If opening a new account, complete and sign the application. You may obtain an application by calling the Funds at (800)-242-0134 or from the Funds' website at www.ssga.com.
- Send a check drawn on a U.S. bank in U.S. Dollars payable to the Elfun Fund(s) in which you want to invest. Endorsed checks, credit card checks, courtesy checks, checks payable to cash, starter checks, travelers cheques, checks drawn from a foreign bank (or with a foreign address), money orders, post-dated checks, post-dated on-line bill pay checks, and any conditional order or payment are not accepted by the Funds. Cash (currency) is also not accepted.
- Third party checks, cashier's checks, official checks, teller and bank checks made out to the shareholder(s) will generally be accepted for subsequent investments if endorsed by all shareholder(s) on the account and accompanied by clear instruction noting the Fund and shareholder(s)' account number.
- If a check used to open or add to an account does not clear (which could take up to 10 days or more), you may be assessed an additional charge.

Mail to:

State Street Global Advisors
c/o U.S. Bank Global Fund Services
P.O. Box 701
Milwaukee, WI 53201-0701

Overnight delivery:

State Street Global Advisors
c/o U.S. Bank Global Fund Services
615 East Michigan Street
Milwaukee, WI 53202-5207

- The Funds do not consider the U.S. Postal Service or other independent delivery services to be their agents. Therefore, deposit in the mail or with such services, or receipt at U.S. Bank Global Fund Services post office box, of purchase orders or redemption requests does not constitute receipt by the transfer agent of the Funds. Such purchase orders or redemption requests will be considered received when they arrive at the premises where transfer agent functions are performed. In general, the transfer agent's policy is to pick up mail items in its post office box multiple times during the course of a business day.
- If you are not eligible to purchase shares of the Fund or you do not fully and accurately complete an application, an account will not be opened and your money will be returned without effecting a purchase.
- An account may be opened and a purchase may be effected while your eligibility to invest in the Funds is being verified. If, after your purchase is effected, we are unable to verify your eligibility to purchase shares or you are found to be ineligible to purchase shares, we will immediately redeem your shares at a price reflecting the net asset value per share next calculated after such determination is made, which may result in a loss on your investment as well as a taxable gain or loss.

Once You Have Opened an Account — You Have Additional Options

BY WIRE

- You may have your financial institution electronically transfer (wire) monies to your account. Wire to the address below. Include your name, the name of the Fund, and your account number. Before sending your wire, please contact State Street Global Advisors at (800)-242-0134 to advise them of your intent to wire funds. This will ensure prompt and accurate credit upon receipt of your wire.

Wire Address:

U.S. Bank, N.A. 777 East Wisconsin Avenue
Milwaukee, WI 53202-5207
ABA #075000022
Credit: U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC
Account #112-952-137

Further Credit:

(name of Fund to be purchased)
(shareholder name and address)
(shareholder account number)

- Your financial institution may charge a fee for wire transactions.
- Wire orders received by the close of regular trading on the New York Stock Exchange ("NYSE") are executed at that day's net asset value per share. Wire orders received after the close of regular trading on the NYSE receive the next business day's price. The Funds and U.S. Bank, N.A. are not responsible for the consequences of delays resulting from the banking or Federal Reserve wire system, or from incomplete wiring instructions.

ELECTRONIC FUNDS TRANSFER

- Investors may purchase additional shares of the Funds by calling (800)-242-0134. If you elected this option on your account application, and your account has been open for at least 10 days, telephone orders will be accepted via electronic funds transfer from your bank account through the Automated Clearing House ("ACH") network. You must have banking information established on your account prior to making a purchase. If your order is received prior to 4 p.m. Eastern Time, your shares will be purchased at the net asset value calculated on the day your order is placed.
- Telephone trades must be received by or prior to market close. During periods of high market activity, shareholders may encounter higher than usual call waits. Please allow sufficient time to place your telephone transaction.

How to purchase shares

DIRECT DEPOSIT OR PAYROLL DEDUCTION

- You may invest automatically with money deducted from your federal pay check, Social Security check, GE employee or other company's payroll check.
- To make arrangements, please contact us at (800)-242-0134.
- For payroll deductions, please complete a payroll deduction form and contact your employer directly.
- Account statements will be sent quarterly.
- You may elect to modify or terminate your participation in the Direct Deposit or Payroll Deduction programs by contacting your employer directly.
- The Funds may modify or terminate this feature at any time upon notice to you.

AUTOMATIC INVESTMENT PLAN

Once your account has been opened with the initial minimum investment you may make additional purchases at regular intervals through the Automatic Investment Plan. This Plan provides a convenient method to have monies deducted from your bank account, for investment into the Fund, on a periodic basis. In order to participate in the Plan, each purchase must be in the amount of \$25 or more, and your financial institution must be a member of the ACH network. If your bank rejects your payment, the Fund's transfer agent will charge a fee to your account. To begin participating in the Plan, please complete the Automatic Investment Plan section on the new account application or the Account Options Form, as applicable, or call the Fund's transfer agent at (800)-242-0134 for additional information. Money invested pursuant to the Automatic Investment Plan will not be available from your Fund account for 10 business days. Any request to change or terminate your Automatic Investment Plan should be submitted to the transfer agent by telephone or in writing 5 days prior to the effective date. The Funds may modify or terminate this feature at any time.

By Website. Investors can purchase Shares of a Fund by accessing the Funds' website at www.ssga.com. Once a website transaction has been placed, it cannot be canceled or modified.

RETIREMENT ACCOUNTS

Shares of the Funds, other than the Elfun Tax-Exempt Income Fund, are available for purchase by an Elfun Traditional or Roth Individual Retirement Account ("Elfun IRAs"). An Elfun IRA application and further details about Elfun IRA plans are available from the Funds.

How to redeem shares

Redemption of Shares in General. You may take money out of your account by redeeming (selling) some or all of your shares.

By Mail. Each signature must be signature guaranteed for any redemption:

- When redemption proceeds are payable or sent to any person, address or bank account not on record;
- If a change of address was received by the Transfer Agent within the last 30 days; or
- When ownership of an account is being changed.
- The Funds and/or the transfer agent may require a signature guarantee or other acceptable signature authentication in other instances based on the circumstances relative to the particular situation.
- Non-financial transactions, including establishing or modifying certain services on an account, may require a signature guarantee, signature verification from a Signature Validation Program member, or other acceptable form of authentication from a financial institution source.

Mail to:

State Street Global Advisors
c/o U.S. Bank Global Fund Services
P.O. Box 701
Milwaukee, WI 53201-0701

Overnight Delivery:

State Street Global Advisors
c/o U.S. Bank Global Fund Services
615 East Michigan Street
Milwaukee, WI 53202-5207

SIGNATURE GUARANTEE

Signature guarantees will generally be accepted from domestic banks, brokers, dealers, credit unions, national securities exchanges, registered securities associations, clearing agencies and savings associations, as well as from participants in the New York Stock Exchange Medallion Signature Program and the Securities Transfer Agents Medallion Program ("STAMP"). A notary public is not an acceptable signature guarantor. The Funds may require additional information for redemptions made by corporations, executors, administrations, trustees, guardians or persons utilizing a power of attorney. A redemption request will not be deemed received in good order until the Funds have received all information typically required to assure the security of a particular account.

How to Receive Redemption Proceeds. Except as noted, the Funds typically expect to pay out redemption proceeds on the next business day after a redemption request is received in good order. If you purchased shares of a Fund by check or an automatic investment program and you elect to redeem shares within 15 days of the purchase, you may experience delays in receiving redemption proceeds. In this case, a Fund generally will postpone sending redemption proceeds until it can verify that the check or automatic investment program investment has been collected, but in no event will this delay exceed 15 days. There will be no such delay for redemptions following purchases paid by federal funds wire or by bank cashier's check, certified check or treasurer's check. The Funds reserve the right to pay for redeemed shares within

seven days after receiving a redemption order if, in the judgment of the Adviser, an earlier payment could adversely affect a Fund. The Funds reserve the right to suspend the right of shareholder redemption or postpone the date of payment for more than 7 days to the extent permitted by the 1940 Act.

The transfer agent may temporarily delay for more than seven days the disbursement of redemption proceeds from the Fund account of a "Specified Adult" (as defined in Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, Inc. ("FINRA") Rule 2165) based on a reasonable belief that financial exploitation of the Specified Adult has occurred, is occurring, has been attempted, or will be attempted, subject to certain conditions.

Under normal circumstances, each Fund expects to meet redemption requests by using cash or cash equivalents in its portfolio and/or selling portfolio assets to generate cash. The Funds also may pay redemption proceeds using cash obtained through borrowing arrangements (including the Funds' line of credit, which is shared across all registered funds advised by SSGA FM other than money market funds) that may be available from time to time.

Redemptions not in excess of the lesser of \$250,000 or 1% of a Fund's net assets must be made in cash. Redemptions that exceed the lesser of \$250,000 or 1% of a Fund's net assets may be considered detrimental to the Fund's existing shareholders. Therefore, the Fund may require in the case of such redemptions that you take a "redemption in kind" upon redemption and may give you portfolio securities instead of cash proceeds. In the event a Fund elects to distribute securities in-kind to meet the redemption request, the Fund will distribute a pro rata slice of the Fund's portfolio securities, subject to certain limitations including odd-lot amounts of securities and securities subject to transfer restrictions. A redemption is generally a taxable event for shareholders, regardless of whether the redemption is satisfied in cash or in kind. You may pay transaction costs to dispose of the securities, and you may receive less for them than the price at which they were valued for purposes of the redemption. In addition, you will be subject to the market risks associated with such securities until such time as you choose to dispose of the security. The organizational documents of each Fund place further limitations on a Fund's ability to distribute securities in-kind to meet redemption requests.

During periods of deteriorating or stressed market conditions, when an increased portion of a Fund's portfolio may be comprised of less liquid investments, or during extraordinary or emergency circumstances, a Fund may be more likely to pay redemption proceeds with cash obtained through short-term borrowing arrangements (if available) or by giving you securities as described above.

By Website. Investors can redeem Shares of a Fund by accessing the Funds' website at www.ssga.com. Once a website transaction has been placed, it cannot be canceled or modified.

By Telephone

- Shares may be redeemed by telephone via an agent during normal business hours with no dollar limitations.
- Shares may be redeemed by telephone up to a maximum of \$100,000 per day utilizing the Funds' automated voice response system.
- Proceeds may be paid by check or wire and sent to bank account or address on record.
- The telephone option must have been selected during initial account setup or subsequently by written request signed by all registered shareholders.
- Call (800)-242-0134.
- Telephone privileges may be suspended for a particular account upon notice or if the Funds reasonably believe the caller or accountholder does not have legal capacity to effect transactions.
- Neither the Funds nor any of their service providers will be liable for any loss or expense in acting upon instructions that are reasonably believed to be genuine. If an account has more than one owner or authorized person, the Funds will accept telephone instructions from any one owner or authorized person. To confirm that all telephone instructions are genuine, the Fund will use reasonable procedures to authenticate the caller.
- Once a telephone transaction has been placed, it cannot be canceled or modified.
- Telephone transactions must be received before the close of trading on the NYSE (normally 4:00 p.m. Eastern Time). During periods of high market activity, shareholders may encounter higher than usual call waits. Please allow sufficient time to place your telephone transaction.

By Wire

- You may redeem your shares by telephone and have the proceeds of the sale wired to your bank instead of receiving a check.
- Minimum wire is generally \$500.
- A \$15 fee per wire will be charged to your account.
- Call (800)-242-0134.
- Before we can process your wire redemption, we must have received proper wire instructions. You may provide wire instructions at initial account setup or subsequently. To provide wire instructions after initial account set up, send a written request, signed by each shareholder with a medallion signature guarantee, to:

State Street Global Advisors
c/o U.S. Bank Global Fund Services
P.O. Box 701
Milwaukee, WI 53201-0701

By Systematic Withdrawal Plan. You may select a specific amount to be redeemed from your account on a regular basis.

- Your account balance must be at least \$10,000.
- Minimum of \$50 per withdrawal.
- You may sell shares monthly or quarterly.
- You will receive written confirmation of transactions quarterly.
- Further information may be obtained by calling (800)-242-0134.

Checkwriting. Checkwriting privileges may be elected at no cost by shareholders of Elfun Government Money Market Fund. Checks may be made payable to any payee, generally in amounts of \$100 or more. The Transfer Agent will redeem shares in an amount sufficient to cover the amount of a check. If the amount of the check is greater than the value of the shares in a shareholder's account, the check will be returned marked "insufficient funds" and you may be assessed an additional charge. Further information may be obtained by calling (800)-242-0134.

Special Considerations for Selling shares

- If your account balance falls below \$500, the Transfer Agent may request that you bring your balance up to the \$500 minimum or request that you close your account. If you take no action within 30 days, the Transfer Agent may sell your shares and mail the proceeds to you, in which case you will bear any transaction costs, market exposure risks, and tax consequences. This \$500 minimum balance requirement is waived for qualified plans, Direct Deposit or Payroll Deduction accounts, and Automatic Investment Plan accounts.
- Book shares may be redeemed by telephone, via the Funds' website or mail.
- If the Board of the Elfun Government Money Market Fund determines that the deviation between the Fund's amortized cost price per share and the market based NAV per share may result in material dilution or other unfair results, the Board, subject to certain conditions, may suspend redemptions and payments in order to facilitate the permanent liquidation of the Elfun Government Money Market Fund in an orderly manner. If this were to occur, it would likely result in a delay in your receipt of redemption proceeds.

When We Receive Your Transaction Request

- Purchase and redemption requests received in good order will be executed at the net asset value per share next calculated after receipt of transaction instructions (in the case of redemptions, less any redemption fee as the Trustees may prescribe).
- For all Funds except Elfun Government Money Market Fund, purchase and redemption orders are executed only on days when the NYSE is open for trading. NAV normally is calculated as of the close of the NYSE. If the NYSE closes early, the deadlines for purchase and redemption orders will be accelerated to the earlier closing time.
- For the Elfun Government Money Market Fund, purchase and redemption orders are executed only on days on which the NYSE, the Federal Reserve banks and State Street are open for business. NAV normally is calculated at 5:00 p.m. Eastern Time. Pricing does not occur on NYSE holidays. The Federal Reserve is closed on certain

holidays on which the NYSE is open. These holidays are Columbus Day and Veterans Day. On these holidays, you will not be able to purchase shares of the Elfun Government Money Market Fund by wiring Federal Funds because Federal Funds wiring does not occur on days when the Federal Reserve is closed. The Elfun Government Money Market Fund reserves the right to accept orders to purchase or redeem shares, or to continue to accept such orders following the close of the NYSE, on any day that is not a business day or any day on which the NYSE closes early, provided the Federal Reserve remains open.

- For Funds declaring daily income dividends, you will begin to earn income as of the first business day after payment for your order has been received by the Fund.
- If authorized on your application or otherwise, you may initiate certain transactions (such as redemptions) by telephone. Neither the Funds nor any of their service providers will be responsible for losses resulting from unauthorized telephone transaction instructions if they follow reasonable procedures to verify the identity of the investor.

How to Exchange Shares

You can exchange shares of one Elfun Fund for shares of another Elfun Fund. For tax purposes, an exchange is a sale and purchase of shares. You may have a taxable gain or loss when you exchange your shares. To exchange shares:

- by telephone, call (800)-242-0134.
- by website, go to www.ssga.com. Once a website transaction has been placed, it cannot be canceled or modified.
- by mail, send your written request to us at the address below.

Mail to:

State Street Global Advisors
c/o U.S. Bank Global Fund Services
P.O. Box 701
Milwaukee, WI 53201-0701

Overnight Delivery:

State Street Global Advisors
c/o U.S. Bank Global Fund Services
615 East Michigan Street
Milwaukee, WI 53202-5207

You should review the description of the Fund that you wish to purchase.

FREQUENT-TRADING LIMITS

Frequent, short-term trading, abusive trading practices and market timing (together, "Excessive Trading"), often in response to short-term fluctuations in the market, are not knowingly permitted by shareholders in mutual funds advised by SSGA FM (the "State Street Funds"). The State Street Funds do not accommodate frequent purchases and redemptions of Fund shares by Fund shareholders. Excessive Trading into and out of a State Street Fund may harm a Fund's performance by disrupting portfolio management strategies and by increasing expenses. These expenses are borne by all Fund shareholders, including long-term investors who do not generate such costs.

The Boards of Trustees of the State Street Funds have adopted a "Market Timing/Excessive Trading Policy" (the "Policy") to discourage Excessive Trading. Under the Policy, the State Street Funds reserve the right to reject any exchanges or purchase orders by any shareholder engaging in Excessive Trading activities.

As a means to protect each State Street Fund and its shareholders from Excessive Trading:

The State Street Funds' transfer agent compiles, monitors and reports account-level information on omnibus and underlying shareholder/participant activity. Depending on the account type, monitoring will be performed on a daily, monthly, quarterly and/or annual basis;

The State Street Funds' distributor has obtained information from each financial intermediary holding shares in an omnibus account with the State Street Funds regarding whether the financial intermediary has adopted and maintains procedures that are reasonably designed to protect the Funds against harmful short-term trading; and With respect to State Street Funds that invest in securities that trade on foreign markets, pursuant to the State Street Funds' fair valuation procedures, pricing adjustments may be made based on information received from a third-party, multi-factor fair valuation pricing service.

The State Street Funds' distributor has detailed procedures that document the transparency oversight and monitoring processes performed by the State Street Funds' transfer agent.

While the State Street Funds attempt to discourage Excessive Trading, there can be no guarantee that it will be able to identify investors who are engaging in Excessive Trading or limit their trading practices. Additionally, frequent trades of small amounts may not be detected. The State Street Funds recognize that it may not always be able to detect or prevent Excessive Trading or other activity that may disadvantage the Funds or their shareholders.

A State Street Fund shareholder's right to purchase shares through an automatic investment plan or redeem shares in full (or in part through a systematic withdrawal plan) are unaffected by Excessive Trading restrictions.

INACTIVE ACCOUNTS

Each Fund is legally obligated to escheat (or transfer) abandoned property to the appropriate state's unclaimed property administrator in accordance with statutory requirements, which may include a period of no activity within your account. If a Fund is unable to establish contact with an investor, it will determine whether the investor's account can legally be considered abandoned and required to be escheated. The investor's last known address of record determines which state has jurisdiction.

In order to avoid the possibility of escheatment to the state, you should from time to time initiate activity in your account or contact (800)-242-0134 to review your account information. In addition, you should maintain a current and valid mailing address on record with your account to prevent any delays or interruptions of purchases, redemptions or exchanges of your shares.

If you are a resident of the state of Texas, you may designate a representative to receive escheatment notifications by completing and submitting a designation form, which you can find on the website of the Texas Comptroller. Designating such a representative may be beneficial, since Texas law provides that the escheatment period will cease if the representative, after receiving an escheatment notification regarding your account, communicates knowledge of your location and confirms that you have not abandoned your account. You can mail a completed designation form to a Fund (if you hold shares directly with a Fund) or to your financial intermediary (if you do not hold shares directly with a Fund).

ADDITIONAL SHAREHOLDER INFORMATION

Responsibility for Fraud

The State Street Funds will not be responsible for any account losses because of fraud if we reasonably believe that the person transacting business on an account is authorized to do so. Please take precautions to protect yourself from fraud. Keep your account information private, and immediately review any account statements that we provide to you. It is important that you contact the State Street Funds immediately about any transactions or changes to your account that you believe to be unauthorized.

Right to Change Policies

In addition to the rights expressly stated elsewhere in this Prospectus, the State Street Funds reserve the right, in the future, to:

1. Alter, add, or discontinue any conditions of purchase (including eligibility requirements), redemption, exchange, service, or privilege at any time;
2. Accept initial purchases by telephone;
3. Freeze any account and/or suspend account services if the State Street Funds have received reasonable notice of a dispute regarding the assets in an account, including notice of a dispute between the registered or beneficial account owners, or if we reasonably believe a fraudulent transaction may occur or has occurred;
4. Temporarily freeze any account and/or suspend account services upon initial notification to the State Street Funds of the death of the shareholder until the State Street Funds receive required documentation in good order;

5. Alter, impose, discontinue, or waive any redemption fee, account service fee, or other fees charged to a group of shareholders; and
6. Redeem an account or suspend account privileges, without the owner's permission to do so, in cases of threatening conduct or activity the State Street Funds believe to be suspicious, fraudulent, or illegal.

Changes may affect any or all investors. These actions will be taken when, at the sole discretion of SSGA FM management, we reasonably believe they are deemed to be in the best interest of the State Street Funds.

Dividends, Distributions and Tax Considerations

Unless you instruct a Fund to pay dividends from net investment income (including exempt-interest income) and distributions from net capital gains to you in a check mailed to you, they will be reinvested in your account. There are no fees or charges to reinvest dividends or distributions.

If you instruct us to mail you a dividend check and the check is returned by the postal or other delivery service as "undeliverable," your dividends or any other distribution may be automatically reinvested in the applicable Fund. Further, if your distribution check is not cashed within six months of the date of the check, the distribution and all subsequent distributions may be reinvested in the applicable Fund at the then current NAV. You will not receive any interest on uncashed distribution or redemption checks. This provision may not apply to certain retirement or qualified accounts.

<u>Fund</u>	<u>Distribution Policy</u>
Elfun Trusts Elfun International Equity Fund Elfun Diversified Fund	Dividends typically are declared and paid annually. Short-term and long-term capital gain distributions, if any, typically are declared and paid annually.
Elfun Tax-Exempt Income Fund Elfun Income Fund Elfun Government Money Market Fund	Dividends are declared daily and paid monthly. Short-term and long-term capital gain distributions, if any, typically are declared and paid annually.

A Fund may pay dividends of investment income and/or capital gain distributions more frequently than set forth above in order to avoid Fund-level tax.

Dividend Policy Upon Purchase. A shareholder will receive a dividend of investment income or capital gain distribution only if the shareholder purchased Fund shares by the close of the record date of such dividend or capital gain distribution.

Tax Considerations

The following discussion is a summary of some important U.S. federal income tax considerations generally applicable to an investment in a Fund. Your investment in a Fund may have other tax implications. Please consult your tax advisor about federal, state, local, foreign or other tax laws applicable to you. Investors, including non-U.S. investors, may wish to consult the SAI tax section for additional disclosure.

Each Fund has elected to be treated as a regulated investment company and intends each year to qualify and to be eligible to be treated as such. A regulated investment company generally is not subject to tax at the corporate level on income and gains that are timely distributed to shareholders. In order to qualify and be eligible for treatment as a regulated investment company, a Fund must, among other things, satisfy diversification, 90% gross income and distribution requirements. A Fund's failure to qualify as a regulated investment company would result in corporate level taxation, and consequently, a reduction in income available for distribution to shareholders.

For federal income tax purposes, distributions of investment income (other than "exempt-interest dividends," described below) generally are taxable to you as ordinary income. Taxes on distributions of capital gains generally are determined by how long a Fund owned (or is deemed to have owned) the investments that generated them, rather than how long you have owned your Fund Shares. Distributions are taxable to you even if they are paid from income or gains earned by a Fund before your investment (and thus were included in the price you paid for your shares). Distributions of net capital gains (that is, the excess of net long-term capital gains over net short-term capital losses) from the sale of invest-

ments that a Fund owned (or is deemed to have owned) for more than one year that are properly reported by a Fund as capital gain dividends generally will be treated as long-term capital gain includible in your net capital gain and taxed to individuals at reduced rates. Distributions of gains from investments that a Fund owned (or is deemed to have owned) for one year or less generally will be taxable to you as ordinary income when distributed to you by the Fund. Distributions of investment income properly reported by a Fund as derived from “qualified dividend income” are taxed to individuals at the rates applicable to net capital gain, provided holding period and other requirements are met by both the shareholder and the Fund. The Elfund Government Money Market Fund generally does not expect to make distributions that are eligible for taxation as long-term capital gains or as qualified dividend income. Distributions may also be subject to state and local taxes and are taxable whether you receive them in cash or reinvest them in additional shares. Distributions in excess of a Fund’s current and accumulated earnings and profits are treated as a return of capital to the extent of your basis in the applicable Fund’s shares, and, in general, as capital gain thereafter.

Distributions from the Elfund Tax-Exempt Income Fund properly reported as “exempt-interest dividends” are not generally subject to regular U.S. federal income tax, but may be subject to the U.S. federal alternative minimum tax and may be subject to state and local taxes. If you receive Social Security or railroad retirement benefits, you should consult your tax advisor to determine what effect, if any, an investment in the Elfund Tax-Exempt Income Fund may have on the federal taxation of your benefits. The Elfund Tax-Exempt Income Fund may also invest a portion of its assets in securities that generate income that will be subject to regular U.S. federal income tax when distributed to shareholders. Distributions from the Elfund Tax-Exempt Income Fund other than exempt-interest dividends generally will be taxable as described above.

Any gain resulting from the redemption of Fund Shares generally will also be taxable to you as either short-term or long-term capital gain, depending upon how long you held such Fund Shares. If the NAV of the Elfund Government Money Market Fund Shares were to vary from \$1.00 per share, shareholders generally would realize a gain or loss upon the redemption or other taxable disposition of such Fund Shares. The IRS permits a simplified method of accounting for gains and losses realized upon the disposition of shares of a regulated investment company that is a money market fund. If you elect to adopt this simplified method of accounting with respect to shares of the Elfund Government Money Market Fund, rather than compute gain or loss on every taxable disposition of Fund Shares, you will determine your gain or loss based on the change in the aggregate value of your Fund Shares during a computation period (such as your taxable year), reduced by your net investment (purchase minus sales) in those shares during that period. Under this simplified method, any resulting net capital gain or loss would be treated as short-term capital gain or loss.

An additional 3.8% Medicare contribution tax is imposed on the “net investment income” of individuals, estates and trusts to the extent their income exceeds certain threshold amounts. Net investment income generally includes for this purpose dividends paid by a Fund, including any capital gain dividends, and net gains recognized on the redemption (or other taxable disposition) of Fund Shares.

A Fund’s income from or proceeds of dispositions of its investments in non-U.S. assets may be subject to non-U.S. withholding or other taxes, which will reduce the yield on those investments. In certain instances, a Fund may be entitled to elect to pass through to its shareholders a credit (or deduction, for a shareholder that itemizes deductions and so chooses) for foreign taxes (if any) borne with respect to foreign securities income earned by the Fund. If the Fund so elects, shareholders will include in gross income from foreign sources their pro rata shares of such taxes, if any, treated as paid by the Fund. There can be no assurance that a Fund will make such election, even if it is eligible to do so. If a Fund does not qualify for or does not make such election, shareholders will not be entitled separately to claim a credit or deduction with respect to foreign taxes incurred by the Fund; in that case the foreign tax will nonetheless reduce the Fund’s taxable income. 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 IRAs or other tax-advantaged retirement plans), generally will receive no benefit from any tax credit or deduction passed through by the Fund. Under certain circumstances, if a Fund receives a refund of foreign taxes paid in respect of a prior year, the value of Fund Shares could be affected or any foreign tax credits or deductions passed through to shareholders in respect of the Fund’s foreign taxes for the current year could be reduced.

Certain of a Fund’s investment practices, including derivative transactions and investments in debt obligations issued or purchased at a discount, will be subject to special and complex U.S. federal income tax provisions. These special rules may affect the timing, character, and/or amount of a Fund’s distributions, and may require the Fund to sell its investments at a time when it is not advantageous to do so.

If you are not a U.S. person, dividends paid by a Fund that the Fund properly reports as capital gain dividends, short-term capital gain dividends, interest-related dividends, or exempt-interest dividends, each as further defined in the SAI, are not subject to withholding of U.S. federal income tax, provided that certain requirements are met. A Fund is permitted, but is not required, to report any part of its dividends as are eligible for such treatment. A Fund's dividends other than those the Fund so reports as capital gain dividends, short-term capital gain dividends, interest-related dividends, or exempt-interest dividends generally will be subject to U.S. withholding tax at a 30% rate (or lower applicable treaty rate). See each Fund's SAI for further information.

The U.S. Treasury and IRS generally require a Fund to obtain information sufficient to identify the status of each shareholder under sections 1471-1474 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, and the U.S. Treasury and IRS guidance issued thereunder (collectively, the "Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act" or "FATCA") or under an applicable intergovernmental agreement between the United States and a foreign government. Please see the SAI for more information on FATCA reporting requirements.

Cost Basis Reporting. U.S. Treasury regulations mandate cost basis reporting to shareholders and the IRS for redemptions of Fund Shares acquired on or after January 1, 2012 ("Post Effective Date Shares"). If you acquire and hold shares directly through the Funds and not through a financial intermediary, the Fund will use a default average cost basis methodology for tracking and reporting your cost basis on Post Effective Date Shares, unless you request, in writing, another cost basis reporting methodology.

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FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

The financial highlight tables on the following pages are intended to help you understand each Fund's financial performance for the past five fiscal years. Certain information reflects the performance results for a single Fund Share. The total returns in the tables represent the rate that an investor would have earned (or lost) on an investment in each Fund (assuming reinvestment of all dividends and distributions). This information has been audited by Ernst & Young LLP, the Funds' independent registered public accounting firm, whose report, along with each Fund's financial highlights and financial statements, is included in the annual report to shareholders, which is available upon request. Any references to Notes in these financial highlight tables refer to the "Notes to Financial Statements" section of each Fund's financial statements and the financial information included in these tables should be read in conjunction with the financial statements incorporated by reference in the SAI.

Elfun International Equity Fund

Financial Highlights

Selected data based on a share outstanding throughout the fiscal years indicated

	12/31/22	12/31/21	12/31/20	12/31/19	12/31/18
Inception date					1/1/88
Net asset value, beginning of period	\$ 26.73	\$ 26.53	\$ 23.69	\$ 18.51	\$ 22.68
Income/(loss) from investment operations:					
Net investment income ^(a)	0.56	0.83	0.29	0.43	0.45
Net realized and unrealized gains/(losses) on investments	(4.86)	1.57	2.86	5.15	(4.16)
Total income/(loss) from investment operations	(4.30)	2.40	3.15	5.58	(3.71)
Less distributions from:					
Net investment income	0.55	0.86	0.31	0.40	0.46
Net realized gains	0.91	1.34	—	—	—
Total distributions	1.46	2.20	0.31	0.40	0.46
Net asset value, end of period	\$ 20.97	\$ 26.73	\$ 26.53	\$ 23.69	\$ 18.51
Total Return ^(b)	(16.11)%	9.05%	13.31%	30.14%	(16.33)%
Ratios/Supplemental Data:					
Net assets, end of period (in thousands)	\$153,897	\$204,799	\$201,200	\$199,123	\$183,982
Ratios to average net assets:					
Net expenses	0.44%	0.37%	0.40%	0.38%	0.36%
Gross expenses	0.44%	0.37%	0.40%	0.38%	0.36%
Net investment income	2.46%	2.93%	1.31%	2.02%	2.06%
Portfolio turnover rate	16%	17%	20%	15%	27%

Notes to Financial Highlights

(a) Per share values have been calculated using the average shares method.

(b) Total returns are historical and assume changes in share price, reinvestment of dividends and capital gains distributions and assume no sales charge. Past performance does not guarantee future results.

Elfun Trusts

Financial Highlights

Selected data based on a share outstanding throughout the fiscal years indicated

	12/31/22	12/31/21	12/31/20	12/31/19	12/31/18
Inception date					5/27/35
Net asset value, beginning of period	\$ 79.73	\$ 71.55	\$ 62.16	\$ 50.14	\$ 60.36
Income/(loss) from investment operations:					
Net investment income ^(a)	0.72	0.72	0.64	0.71	0.74
Net realized and unrealized gains/(losses) on investments	(16.59)	16.72	14.90	17.15	(2.85)
Total income/(loss) from investment operations	(15.87)	17.44	15.54	17.86	(2.11)
Less distributions from:					
Net investment income	0.75	0.74	0.69	0.67	0.76
Net realized gains	4.53	8.52	5.46	5.17	7.35
Total distributions	5.28	9.26	6.15	5.84	8.11
Net asset value, end of period	\$ 58.58	\$ 79.73	\$ 71.55	\$ 62.16	\$ 50.14
Total Return ^(b)	(19.87)%	24.28%	25.07%	35.57%	(3.39)%
Ratios/Supplemental Data:					
Net assets, end of period (in thousands)	\$2,912,901	\$3,965,156	\$3,419,765	\$2,979,222	\$2,427,667
Ratios to average net assets:					
Net expenses	0.18%	0.18%	0.18%	0.18%	0.19%
Gross expenses	0.18%	0.18%	0.18%	0.18%	0.19%
Net investment income	1.03%	0.89%	0.99%	1.20%	1.17%
Portfolio turnover rate	29%	26%	25%	17%	18%

Notes to Financial Highlights

(a) Per share values have been calculated using the average shares method.

(b) Total returns are historical and assume changes in share price, reinvestment of dividends and capital gains distributions and do not include the effect of insurance contract charges. Past performance does not guarantee future results.

Elfun Income Fund

Financial Highlights

Selected data based on a share outstanding throughout the fiscal years indicated

	12/31/22	12/31/21	12/31/20	12/31/19	12/31/18
Inception date					12/31/84
Net asset value, beginning of period	\$ 11.67	\$ 12.25	\$ 11.74	\$ 11.02	\$ 11.44
Income/(loss) from investment operations:					
Net investment income ^(a)	0.25	0.24	0.29	0.32	0.32
Net realized and unrealized gains/(losses) on investments	(1.80)	(0.38)	0.63	0.73	(0.41)
Total income/(loss) from investment operations	(1.55)	(0.14)	0.92	1.05	(0.09)
Less distributions from:					
Net investment income	0.27	0.27	0.34	0.33	0.33
Net realized gains	0.17	0.17	0.07	—	—
Total distributions	0.44	0.44	0.41	0.33	0.33
Net asset value, end of period	\$ 9.68	\$ 11.67	\$ 12.25	\$ 11.74	\$ 11.02
Total Return ^(b)	(13.47)%	(1.19)%	8.03%	9.50%	(0.80)%
Ratios/Supplemental Data:					
Net assets, end of period (in thousands)	\$160,286	\$218,824	\$244,329	\$233,663	\$229,477
Ratios to average net assets:					
Net expenses	0.32%	0.29%	0.27%	0.29%	0.34%
Gross expenses	0.32%	0.29%	0.27%	0.29%	0.34%
Net investment income	2.41%	2.03%	2.44%	2.77%	2.88%
Portfolio turnover rate	40% ^(c)	71% ^(c)	108% ^(c)	107%	207%

Notes to Financial Highlights

(a) Per share values have been calculated using the average shares method.

(b) Total returns are historical and assume changes in share price, reinvestment of dividends and capital gains distributions and do not include the effect of insurance contract charges. Past performance does not guarantee future results.

(c) The portfolio turnover calculated for the fiscal years ended 12/31/22, 12/31/21 and 12/31/20 did not include To-Be-Announced transactions and, if it had, the portfolio turnover would have been 187%, 184% and 255%, respectively.

Elfun Tax-Exempt Income Fund

Financial Highlights

Selected data based on a share outstanding throughout the fiscal years indicated

	12/31/22	12/31/21	12/31/20	12/31/19	12/31/18
Inception date					1/1/80
Net asset value, beginning of period	\$ 11.47	\$ 11.67	\$ 11.54	\$ 11.19	\$ 11.55
Income/(loss) from investment operations:					
Net investment income ^(a)	0.31	0.31	0.37	0.38	0.46
Net realized and unrealized gains/(losses) on investments	(1.28)	(0.14)	0.17	0.41	(0.36)
Total income/(loss) from investment operations	(0.97)	0.17	0.54	0.79	0.10
Less distributions from:					
Net investment income	0.37	0.37	0.41	0.44	0.46
Total distributions	0.37	0.37	0.41	0.44	0.46
Net asset value, end of period	\$ 10.13	\$ 11.47	\$ 11.67	\$ 11.54	\$ 11.19
Total Return ^(b)	(8.44)%	1.44%	4.77%	7.13%	0.90%
Ratios/Supplemental Data:					
Net assets, end of period (in thousands)	\$1,047,236	\$1,250,501	\$1,341,617	\$1,377,821	\$1,376,980
Ratios to average net assets:					
Net expenses	0.21%	0.21%	0.21%	0.20%	0.21%
Gross expenses	0.21%	0.21%	0.21%	0.20%	0.21%
Net investment income	2.96%	2.65%	3.24%	3.35%	4.06%
Portfolio turnover rate	43%	42%	41%	25%	18%

Notes to Financial Highlights

(a) Per share values have been calculated using the average shares method.

(b) Total returns are historical and assume changes in share price, reinvestment of dividends and capital gains distributions and assume no sales charge. Past performance does not guarantee future results.

Elfun Diversified Fund

Financial Highlights

Selected data based on a share outstanding throughout the fiscal years indicated

	12/31/22	12/31/21	12/31/20	12/31/19	12/31/18
Inception date					1/1/88
Net asset value, beginning of period	\$ 21.68	\$ 20.97	\$ 19.54	\$ 17.02	\$ 18.60
Income/(loss) from investment operations:					
Net investment income ^(a)	0.35	0.34	0.37	0.41	0.42
Net realized and unrealized gains/(losses) on investments	(3.67)	2.08	2.02	2.93	(1.45)
Total income/(loss) from investment operations	(3.32)	2.42	2.39	3.34	(1.03)
Less distributions from:					
Net investment income	0.42	0.42	0.38	0.42	0.43
Net realized gains	0.92	1.29	0.58	0.40	0.12
Total distributions	1.34	1.71	0.96	0.82	0.55
Net asset value, end of period	\$ 17.02	\$ 21.68	\$ 20.97	\$ 19.54	\$ 17.02
Total Return ^(b)	(15.31)%	11.56%	12.23%	19.58%	(5.51)%
Ratios/Supplemental Data:					
Net assets, end of period (in thousands)	\$166,006	\$211,716	\$205,144	\$199,011	\$181,943
Ratios to average net assets:					
Net expenses	0.33%	0.30%	0.31%	0.30%	0.33%
Gross expenses	0.34%	0.30%	0.31%	0.30%	0.33%
Net investment income	1.83%	1.53%	1.88%	2.20%	2.26%
Portfolio turnover rate	49% ^(c)	41% ^(c)	56% ^(c)	162%	72%

Notes to Financial Highlights

(a) Per share values have been calculated using the average shares method.

(b) Total returns are historical and assume changes in share price, reinvestment of dividends and capital gains distributions and assume no sales charge. Past performance does not guarantee future results.

(c) The portfolio turnover calculated for the fiscal years ended 12/31/2022, 12/31/2021 and 12/31/20 did not include To-Be-Announced transactions and, if it had, the portfolio turnover would have been 116%, 90% and 136%, respectively.

Elfun Government Money Market Fund

Financial Highlights

Selected data based on a share outstanding throughout the fiscal years indicated

	12/31/22	12/31/21	12/31/20	12/31/19	12/31/18
Inception date					6/13/90
Net asset value, beginning of period	\$ 1.00	\$ 1.00	\$ 1.00	\$ 1.00	\$ 1.00
Income/(loss) from investment operations:					
Net investment income ^(a)	0.01	—	0.00 ^(b)	0.02	0.02
Total income from investment operations	0.01	—	0.00 ^(b)	0.02	0.02
Less distributions from:					
Net investment income	0.01	—	0.00 ^(b)	0.02	0.02
Net realized gains	—	—	—	—	—
Total distributions	0.01	—	0.00 ^(b)	0.02	0.02
Net asset value, end of period	\$ 1.00	\$ 1.00	\$ 1.00	\$ 1.00	\$ 1.00
Total Return ^(c)	1.45%	—%	0.32%	1.99%	1.55%
Ratios/Supplemental Data:					
Net assets, end of period (in thousands)	\$159,127	\$142,430	\$153,251	\$128,561	\$104,275
Ratios to average net assets:					
Net expenses	0.24%	0.09%	0.19%	0.26%	0.32%
Gross expenses	0.27%	0.26%	0.25%	0.26%	0.32%
Net investment income	1.50%	—%	0.30%	1.96%	1.53%

Notes to Financial Highlights

(a) Per share values have been calculated using the average shares method.

(b) Rounds to less than \$0.005.

(c) Total returns are historical and assume changes in share price, reinvestment of dividends and capital gains distributions and assume no sales charge. Past performance does not guarantee future results.

IF YOU WISH TO KNOW MORE

You will find additional information about the Elfund Funds in the following documents:

Statement of Additional Information (“SAI”): The SAI contains additional information about the Funds and their investment strategies and policies and is incorporated by reference and is legally considered part of this Prospectus.

Annual Report to Shareholders: Additional information about each Fund’s investments is available in the Elfund Funds annual report to shareholders. In the annual report you will find a discussion of market conditions and investment strategies that significantly affected each of the Elfund Trusts’, Elfund International Equity Fund’s, Elfund Income Fund’s, Elfund Tax-Exempt Income Fund’s and Elfund Diversified Fund’s performance during its last fiscal year.

You may obtain reports and other information about a Fund on the EDGAR Database on the Securities and Exchange Commission’s (“SEC”) Internet site at <http://www.sec.gov>. Copies of this information may also be obtained, after paying a duplicating fee, by electronic request at the following e-mail address: publicinfo@sec.gov.

ELFUND FUNDS

You may obtain a free copy of the SAI or the Funds’ annual report and make inquiries by contacting:

State Street Global Advisors
c/o U.S. Bank Global Fund Services
P.O. Box 701
Milwaukee, WI 53201-0701
Telephone: (800)-242-0134
Website: www.ssga.com

INVESTMENT ADVISER

SSGA Funds Management, Inc.

TRANSFER AGENT

U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC
615 East Michigan Street
Milwaukee, WI 53202-5207

CUSTODIAN

State Street Bank and Trust Company
One Lincoln Street
Boston, MA 02111

DISTRIBUTOR AND SERVICING AGENT

State Street Global Advisors Funds Distributors, LLC
Member FINRA/SIPC
Investment Company Act file numbers:

Elfund Trusts: 811-00483

Elfund International Equity Fund: 811-05216

Elfund Income Fund: 811-03715

Elfund Tax-Exempt Income Fund: 811-02735

Elfund Diversified Fund: 811-05324

Elfund Government Money Market Fund: 811-05904

GM-PRO

Facts.

What does state street do with your personal information?

Why?

Financial companies choose how they share your personal information. Federal law gives consumers the right to limit some but not all sharing. Federal law also requires us to tell you how we collect, share, and protect your personal information. Please read this notice carefully to understand what we do.

What?

The types of personal information we collect and share depend on the product or service you have with us. This information can include:

- Social Security number and income
- Account balances and payment history
- Transaction and transaction histories

When you are no longer our customer, we continue to share your information as described in this notice.

How?

All financial companies need to share customers' personal information to run their everyday business. In the section below, we list the reasons financial companies can share their customers' personal information; the reasons State Street chooses to share; and whether you can limit this sharing. You cannot limit sharing your information for our everyday business purposes.

Reasons we can share your personal information

Reasons we can share your personal information	Does State Street share?	Can you limit this sharing?
For our everyday business purposes— such as to process your transactions, maintain your account(s), respond to court orders and legal investigations, or report to credit bureaus	Yes	No
For our marketing purposes— to offer our products and services to you	No	We don't share
For joint marketing with other financial companies	No	We don't share
For our affiliates' everyday business purposes— information about your transactions and experiences	No	We don't share
For our affiliates' everyday business purposes— information about your creditworthiness	No	We don't share
For our affiliates to market to you	No	We don't share
For nonaffiliates to market to you	No	We don't share

To limit our sharing

You cannot limit sharing your information for our everyday business purposes.

Questions?

Email: PrivacyOffice@StateStreet.com

Who we are?

Who is providing this notice?	State Street Bank & Trust Company, its subsidiaries, affiliates or assigns ("State Street").
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How does State Street protect my personal information?

How does State Street protect my personal information?	To protect your personal information from unauthorized access and use, we use security measures that comply with federal law. These measures include computer safeguards and secured files and buildings.
How does State Street collect my personal information?	We collect your personal information, for example, when you <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Open an account• Pay us by check• Make deposits and withdrawals from your account• Provide your account information• Provide your contact information
Why can't I limit all sharing?	Federal law gives you the right to limit only <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Sharing for affiliates' everyday business purposes—information about your creditworthiness• Affiliates from using your information to market to you• Sharing for nonaffiliates to market to you
What happens when I limit sharing for an account I hold jointly with someone else?	You cannot limit sharing your information for our everyday business purposes.

Definitions

Affiliates	Companies related by common ownership or control. They can be financial and nonfinancial companies.
Nonaffiliates	Companies not related by common ownership or control. They can be financial and nonfinancial companies.
Joint marketing	A formal agreement between nonaffiliated financial companies that together market financial products or services to you.

Custodial Account Agreement

Elfun Funds

For Individual Retirement Accounts

Mail to:
Elfun Funds
c/o U.S. Bank Global Fund Services
PO Box 701
Milwaukee, WI 53201-0701

Overnight Express Mail To:
Elfun Funds
c/o U.S. Bank Global Fund Services
615 E. Michigan St., FL3
Milwaukee, WI 53202-5207

**For additional information please call toll-free 800-242-0134
or visit us on the web at www.ssga.com.**

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**Please refer to the Fund’s prospectus for the availability of this account type.*

Elfun Funds

Individual Retirement Account Disclosure Statement

General Information

Please read the following information together with the Individual Retirement Account Custodial Agreement and the Prospectus(es) for the Fund(s) you select for investment.

General Principles

1. Are There Different Types of IRAs or Other Tax Deferred Accounts?

Yes. Upon creation of a tax deferred account, you must designate whether the account will be a Traditional IRA or a Roth IRA. (In addition, there are Simplified Employee Pension Plan ("SEP") IRAs and Savings Incentive Matched Plan for Employees of Small Employers ("SIMPLE") IRAs, which are discussed in the Disclosure Statement for Traditional IRAs).

- In a Traditional IRA, amounts contributed to the IRA may be tax deductible at the time of contribution. Distributions from the IRA will be taxed upon distribution except to the extent that the distribution represents a return of your own contributions for which you did not claim (or were not eligible to claim) a deduction.
- In a Roth IRA, amounts contributed to your IRA are taxed at the time of contribution, but distributions from the IRA are not subject to tax if you have held the IRA for certain minimum periods of time (generally, until age 59½ but in some cases longer).

Each type of account is a custodial account created for the exclusive benefit of the beneficiary – you (or your spouse) in the case of the Traditional IRA and Roth IRA. U.S. Bank, National Association serves as Custodian of the account. Your, your spouse's or your beneficiary's (as applicable) interest in the account is nonforfeitable.

2. Can I Revoke My Account?

This account may be revoked any time within seven calendar days after it is established by mailing or delivering a written request for revocation to: Elfun Funds, c/o U.S. Bank Global Fund Services, P.O. Box 701, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53201-0701. If the revocation is mailed, the date of the postmark (or the date of certification if sent by certified or registered mail) will be considered the revocation date. Upon proper revocation, a full refund of the initial contribution will be issued, without any adjustments for items such as administrative fees or fluctuations in market value. You may always redeem your account after this time, but the amounts distributed to you will be subject to the tax rules applicable upon distribution from a tax deferred account as discussed later and the redemption amount will be subject to market fluctuations. (While current regulations technically only extend the right to redeem a Traditional IRA, it has been assumed that the right applies to all Roth IRAs. These accounts will be administered consistently with that interpretation until the IRS issues guidance to the contrary.)

3. Financial Disclosure

Contributions made to an IRA will be invested, at your election, in one or more of the regulated investment companies for which SSGA FM serves as Investment Advisor or any other regulated investment

company designated by Elfun Funds. No part of the account(s) may be invested in life insurance contracts; further, the assets of the account(s) may not be commingled with other property.

Information about the shares of each mutual fund available for investment by your account(s) must be furnished to you in the form of a prospectus governed by rules of the Securities and Exchange Commission. Please refer to the prospectus for detailed information concerning your mutual fund. You may obtain further information concerning IRAs from any District Office of the Internal Revenue Service. You can also obtain further information concerning IRAs by accessing IRS Publication 590 on the IRS web site at <http://www.irs.gov>.

Fees and other expenses of maintaining the account(s) may be charged to you or the account(s). The current fee schedule is per account and shown below:

Traditional, SEP, SIMPLE, and Roth IRA annual maintenance fee	\$11.00*
Account termination fee	\$15.00
Federal Wire	\$15.00

*capped at \$30.00 per Social Security number.

(An account is defined as an investment in a single regulated investment company within a Mutual Fund complex, regardless of whether your account number is the same for more than one fund.)

If you decide not to prepay the annual maintenance fee, it will be deducted from your account(s) after September 15th of each year, and enough shares will be redeemed to cover the fee. The Custodian may change the fees payable in connection with the custodial account without prior notification.

The method for computing and allocating annual earnings on your IRA will differ based on the investments chosen. Refer to the investment prospectus for the methods used for computing and allocating annual earnings. The growth in value of your IRA is neither guaranteed nor protected.

Disclosure Statement for Traditional IRAs

1. Am I Eligible to Contribute to a Traditional IRA?

Employees with compensation income and self-employed individuals with earned income are eligible to contribute to a Traditional IRA. (For convenience, all future references to compensation are deemed to mean "earned income" in the case of a self-employed individual.) Employers may also contribute to Traditional IRAs established for the benefit of their employees. In addition, you may establish a Traditional IRA to receive rollover contributions and transfers from the trustee or Custodian of another Traditional IRA or the Custodian or trustee of certain other retirement plans.

2. When Can I Make Contributions?

You may make regular contributions to your Traditional IRA any time up to and including the due date for filing your tax return for the year, not including extensions. Beginning in 2020, you may continue to make regular contributions to your Traditional IRA even after you attain RMD

age, so long as you have sufficient compensation income. Employer contributions to a Simplified Employee Pension Plan or a SIMPLE Plan may be continued after you attain RMD age. Eligible rollover contributions and transfers may be made at any time, including after you reach RMD age.”

3. How Much May I Contribute to a Traditional IRA?

Year	2023	2024
IRA Contribution Limit	\$6,500	\$7,000

As a result of the Economic Growth and Tax Relief Reconciliation Act (“EGTRRA”) of 2001, the maximum dollar amount of annual contributions you may make to a Traditional IRA is \$5,500 for tax years beginning in 2013 with the potential for Cost-of-Living Adjustment (COLA) increases in \$500 increments.

You may make annual contributions to a Traditional IRA in any amount up to 100% of your compensation for the year or the maximum contribution shown in the table above, whichever is less. The limitation is reduced by contributions you make to another Traditional IRA or to a Roth IRA, but is not reduced by contributions to a Coverdell Education Savings Account for the benefit of another taxpayer. Qualifying rollover contributions and transfers are not subject to these limitations. All contributions must be in cash, check, Automated Clearing House (ACH) or wire.

If you are age 50 or older by the end of the year, you may make additional “catch-up” contributions to an IRA. The “catch-up” contribution limit is \$1,000 for tax years 2007 and beyond.

In addition, if you are married and file a joint return, you may make contributions to your spouse’s Traditional IRA. However, the maximum amount contributed to both your own and to your spouse’s Traditional IRA may not exceed 100% of your combined compensation or the maximum contribution shown in the table above, whichever is less. The maximum amount that may be contributed to either your Traditional IRA or your spouse’s Traditional IRA is shown in the table above. Again, these dollar limits are reduced by any contributions you or your spouse make to a Roth IRA, but are not affected by contributions either of you make to a Coverdell Education Savings Account for the benefit of another taxpayer.

If you are the beneficiary of a Coverdell Education Savings Account, certain additional limits may apply to you. Please contact your tax advisor for more information.

4. Can I Roll Over or Transfer Amounts from Other IRAs or Employer Plans?

If properly executed, you are allowed to roll over a distribution from one Traditional IRA to another without tax penalty. Rollovers between Traditional IRAs may be made once every 12 months and must be accomplished within 60 days after the distribution. Beginning in 2015, just one 60 day rollover is allowed in any 12 month period, inclusive of all Traditional, Roth, SEP, and SIMPLE IRAs owned. Under certain conditions, you may roll over (tax-free) all or a portion of a distribution received from a qualified plan or tax-sheltered annuity in which you participate or in which your deceased spouse participated. In addition, you may also make a rollover contribution to your Traditional IRA from

a qualified deferred compensation arrangement. Amounts from a Roth IRA may not be rolled over into a Traditional IRA. If you have a 401(k), Roth 401(k) or Roth 403(b) and you wish to rollover the assets into an IRA you must roll any designated Roth assets, or after tax assets, to a Roth IRA and roll the remaining plan assets to a Traditional IRA. In the event of your death, the designated beneficiary of your 401(k) Plan may have the opportunity to rollover proceeds from that Plan into a Beneficiary IRA account. In general, strict limitations apply to rollovers, and you should seek competent advice in order to comply with all of the rules governing rollovers.

Most distributions from qualified retirement plans will be subject to a 20% withholding requirement. The 20% withholding can be avoided by electing a “direct rollover” of the distribution to a Traditional IRA or to certain other types of retirement plans. You should receive more information regarding these withholding rules and whether your distribution can be transferred to a Traditional IRA from the plan administrator prior to receiving your distribution.

5. Are My Contributions to a Traditional IRA Tax Deductible?

Although you may make a contribution to a Traditional IRA within the limitations described above, all or a portion of your contribution may be nondeductible. No deduction is allowed for a rollover contribution (including a “direct rollover”) or transfer. For “regular” contributions, the taxability of your contribution depends upon your tax filing status, whether you (and in some cases your spouse) are an “active participant” in an employer-sponsored retirement plan, and your income level.

An employer-sponsored retirement plan includes any of the following types of retirement plans:

- a qualified pension, profit-sharing, or stock bonus plan established in accordance with IRC 401(a) or 401(k);
- a Simplified Employee Pension Plan (SEP) (IRC 408(k));
- a deferred compensation plan maintained by a governmental unit or agency;
- tax-sheltered annuities and custodial accounts (IRC 403(b) and 403(b)(7));
- a qualified annuity plan under IRC Section 403(a); or
- a Savings Incentive Match Plan for Employees of Small Employers (SIMPLE Plan).

Generally, you are considered an “active participant” in a defined contribution plan if an employer contribution or forfeiture was credited to your account during the year. You are considered an “active participant” in a defined benefit plan if you are eligible to participate in a plan, even though you elect not to participate. You are also treated as an “active participant” if you make a voluntary or mandatory contribution to any type of plan, even if your employer makes no contribution to the plan.

If you are not married (including a taxpayer filing under the “head of household” status), the following rules apply:

- If you are not an “active participant” in an employer-sponsored retirement plan, you may make a contribution to a Traditional IRA (up to the contribution limits detailed in Section 3).
- If you are single and you are an “active participant” in an employer-sponsored retirement plan, you may make a fully deductible contribution to a Traditional IRA (up to the contribution limits detailed

in Section 3), but then the deductibility limits of a contribution are related to your Modified Adjusted Gross Income (AGI) as follows:

Year	Eligible to Make a Deductible Contribution if AGI is Less Than or Equal to:	Eligible to Make a Partially Deductible Contribution if AGI is Between:	Not Eligible to Make a Deductible Contribution if AGI is Over:
2023	\$73,000	\$73,000 - \$83,000	\$83,000
2024 & After - subject to COLA increases	\$77,000	\$77,000 - \$87,000	\$87,000

If you are married, the following rules apply:

- If you and your spouse file a joint tax return and neither you nor your spouse is an “active participant” in an employer-sponsored retirement plan, you and your spouse may make a fully deductible contribution to a Traditional IRA (up to the contribution limits detailed in Section 3).
- If you and your spouse file a joint tax return and both you and your spouse are “active participants” in employer-sponsored retirement plans, you and your spouse may make fully deductible contributions to a Traditional IRA (up to the contribution limits detailed in Section 3), but then the deductibility limits of a contribution are as follows:

Year	Eligible to Make a Deductible Contribution if AGI is Less Than or Equal to:	Eligible to Make a Partially Deductible Contribution if AGI is Between:	Not Eligible to Make a Deductible Contribution if AGI is Over:
2023	\$116,000	\$116,000 - \$136,000	\$136,000
2024 & After - subject to COLA increases	\$123,000	\$123,000 - \$143,000	\$143,000

- If you and your spouse file a joint tax return and only one of you is an “active participant” in an employer-sponsored retirement plan, special rules apply. If your spouse is the “active participant,” a fully deductible contribution can be made to your IRA (up to the contribution limits detailed in Section 3) if your combined modified adjusted gross income does not exceed \$218,000 in 2023 or \$230,000 in 2024. If your combined modified adjusted gross income is between \$218,000 and \$228,000 in 2023, or \$230,000 and \$240,000 in 2024, your deduction will be limited as described below. If your combined modified adjusted gross income exceeds \$228,000 in 2023 or \$240,000 in 2024, your contribution will not be deductible. Your spouse, as an “active participant” in an employer-sponsored retirement plan, may make a fully deductible contribution to a Traditional IRA if your combined modified adjusted gross income does not exceed the amounts listed in the table above. Conversely, if you are an “active” participant and your spouse is not, a contribution to your Traditional IRA will be deductible if your combined modified adjusted gross income does not exceed the

amounts listed above.

- If you are married and file a separate return, and neither you nor your spouse is an “active participant” in an employer-sponsored retirement plan, you may make a fully deductible contribution to a Traditional IRA (up to the contribution limits detailed in Section 3). If you are married, filing separately, and either you or your spouse is an “active participant” in an employer-sponsored retirement plan, you may not make a fully deductible contribution to a Traditional IRA.

Please note that the deduction limits are not the same as the contribution limits. You can contribute to your Traditional IRA in any amount up to the contribution limits detailed in Section 3. The amount of your contribution that is deductible for federal income tax purposes is based upon the rules described in this section. If you (or where applicable, your spouse) are an “active participant” in an employer-sponsored retirement plan, you can refer to IRS Publication 590-A: Figuring Your Modified AGI and Figuring Your Reduced IRA Deduction to calculate whether your contribution will be fully or partially deductible.

Even if your income exceeds the limits described above, you may make a contribution to your IRA up to the contribution limitations described in Section 3. To the extent that your contribution exceeds the deductible limits, it will be nondeductible. However, earnings on all IRA contributions are tax deferred until distribution. You must designate on your federal income tax return the amount of your Traditional IRA contribution that is nondeductible and provide certain additional information concerning nondeductible contributions. Overstating the amount of nondeductible contributions will generally subject you to a penalty of \$100 for each overstatement.

Saver’s Credit for IRA Contributions:

A credit of up to \$1,000, or up to \$2,000 if married filing jointly, may be available to certain taxpayers having a joint AGI of less than \$73,000 in 2023, or \$76,500 in 2024. The credit may also be available to certain taxpayers who are heads of household with an AGI of less than \$54,750 in 2023, \$57,375 in 2024, or married individuals filing separately and singles with an AGI less than \$36,500 in 2023, or \$38,250 in 2024. Some of the restrictions that apply include:

- the individual must be at least 18;
- not a full-time student;
- not declared as a dependent on another taxpayer’s return; or
- any distribution from most retirement plans (qualified and non-qualified) will decrease the eligible contribution.

6. What if I Make an Excess Contribution?

Contributions that exceed the allowable maximum for federal income tax purposes are treated as excess contributions. A nondeductible penalty tax of 6% of the excess amount contributed will be added to your income tax for each year in which the excess contribution remains in your account.

7. How Do I Correct an Excess Contribution?

If you make a contribution in excess of your allowable maximum, you may correct the excess contribution and avoid the 6% penalty tax under Section 4973 of the Internal Revenue Code for that year by withdrawing the excess contribution and its earnings on or before the due date, including extensions, of the tax return for the tax year for which the contribution was made (generally October 15th). Any earnings on the withdrawn excess contribution may be subject to a 10% early distribution penalty tax if you are under age 59½. In addition, in certain cases an excess contribution may be withdrawn after the time for filing your tax return. Finally, excess contributions for one year may be carried forward and applied against the contribution limitation in succeeding years.

8. Can a Simplified Employee Pension Plan Be Used in Conjunction with a Traditional IRA?

A Traditional IRA may also be used in connection with a Simplified Employee Pension Plan (SEP Plan) established by your employer (or by you if you are self-employed). In addition, if your SEP Plan was in effect on December 31, 1996 and permitted salary reduction contributions, you may elect to have your employer make salary reduction contributions. Several limitations on the amount that may be contributed apply. First, salary reduction contributions (for plans that are eligible) may not exceed \$22,500 in 2023 and \$23,000 in 2024. The limits may be adjusted periodically for cost of living increases. Second, the combination of all contributions for any year (including employer contributions and, if your SEP Plan is eligible, salary reduction contributions) cannot exceed the lesser of 25% of compensation, or \$66,000 in 2023 and \$69,000 in 2024. The compensation limit is \$330,000 in 2023 and \$345,000 in 2024. It may be adjusted periodically for cost of living increases. A number of special rules apply to SEP Plans, including a requirement that contributions generally be made on behalf of all employees of the employer (including for this purpose a sole proprietorship or partnership) who satisfy certain minimum participation requirements. It is your responsibility and that of your employer to see that contributions in excess of normal IRA limits are made under and in accordance with a valid SEP Plan.

If making a Traditional IRA contribution to a SEP IRA and if you are at least age 50 before the end of the plan year, you may make additional “catch-up” contributions in the amount of \$1,000 for 2023 and \$1,000 for 2024.

Please note that an IRS Model 5305-SEP Form must be provided to any participating employee in a Simplified Employee Pension Plan.

9. Can a Savings and Incentive Match Plan for Employees of Small Employers (“SIMPLE”) Be Used in Conjunction with a Traditional IRA?

A Traditional IRA may also be used in connection with a SIMPLE Plan established by your employer (or by you if you are self-employed). When this is done, the IRA is known as a SIMPLE IRA, although it is similar to a Traditional IRA with the exceptions described below. Under a SIMPLE Plan, you may elect to have your employer make salary reduction contributions to your SIMPLE IRA up to \$15,500 in 2023 and \$16,000 in 2024. The limits may be adjusted periodically for cost of living increases. In addition, your employer will contribute

certain amounts to your SIMPLE IRA, either as a matching contribution to those participants who make salary reduction contributions or as a non-elective contribution to all eligible participants whether or not they make salary reduction contributions. A number of special rules apply to SIMPLE Plans, including (1) a SIMPLE Plan generally is available only to employers with fewer than 100 employees, (2) contributions must be made on behalf of all employees of the employer (other than bargaining unit employees) who satisfy certain minimum participation requirements, (3) contributions are made to a special SIMPLE IRA that is separate and apart from your other IRAs, (4) if you withdraw from your SIMPLE IRA during the two-year period during which you first began participation in the SIMPLE Plan, the early distribution excise tax (if otherwise applicable) is increased to 25%; and (5) during this two-year period, any amount withdrawn may be rolled over tax-free only into another SIMPLE IRA (and not to a Traditional IRA (that is not a SIMPLE IRA) or to a Roth IRA). Rollovers from Traditional IRAs, SEP IRAs, and Qualified Plans are restricted until after 2 years of participation in the SIMPLE IRA Plan. It is your responsibility and that of your employer to see that contributions in excess of normal IRA limits are made under and in accordance with a valid SIMPLE Plan. If you are at least age 50 before the end of the plan year, you may make additional “catch-up” contributions in the amount of \$3,500 in 2023, and \$3,500 in 2024. The limits may be adjusted periodically for cost of living increases.

Please note that IRS Model 5304-SIMPLE IRA and 5305-SA Forms must be provided to any participating SIMPLE-IRA Employee.

10. When can Distributions be taken from a Traditional IRA?

You may at any time request distribution of all or any portion of your account. However, distributions made prior to age 59½ may be subject to an additional 10% penalty tax, unless some other exception applies, as discussed in more detail in paragraph 18 below. IRA assets escheated under state abandoned property laws may be treated as a distribution and may be subject to tax withholding.

11. When Must Distributions from a Traditional IRA Begin?

You must begin receiving the assets in your account no later than April 1 following the calendar year in which you reach RMD age.

12. How are Required Minimum Distributions Computed?

A required minimum distribution (“RMD”) is determined by dividing the account balance (as of the prior calendar year end) by the distribution period. For lifetime RMDs, there is a uniform distribution period for almost all IRA owners of the same age. The uniform distribution period table is based on the joint life and last survivor expectancy of an individual and a hypothetical beneficiary 10 years younger. However, if the IRA owner’s sole beneficiary is his/her spouse and the spouse is more than 10 years younger than the account owner, then a longer distribution period based upon the joint life and last survivor life expectancy of the IRA owner and spouse will apply. An IRA owner may, however, elect to take more than his/her RMD at any time.

13. What happens if I do not take my RMD?

A federal excise tax penalty under Section 4974 of the Internal Revenue Code may be imposed against you if the RMD is not made for the year you reach RMD age and for each year thereafter. The penalty is equal to 50% of the amount by which the actual distribution is less than the required minimum.

14. Are There Distribution Rules that Apply after My Death?

Yes. If you die before receiving the balance of your Traditional IRA, distribution of your remaining account balance is subject to several special rules, depending upon the year of your death, whether the beneficiary is an “eligible designated beneficiary,” and whether you died before or on or after your required begin date. Your required begin date is April 1 of the year after you reach RMD age. An eligible designated beneficiary is a surviving spouse, a minor child, chronically ill or disabled, or anyone not listed above who is not more than 10 years younger than the original owner. In the case of a minor child, then full distribution must occur within 10 years of the child attaining the age of majority. If you die on or after your required begin date, and the death occurred in 2019 or earlier, or the beneficiary is an eligible designated beneficiary as described above, the beneficiary can stretch payments out over the longer of the beneficiary’s remaining life expectancy (using the age of the beneficiary in the year following the year of your death) or your remaining life expectancy (determined using your age in the year of your death) beginning in the year after the year of your death and reduced by 1.0 for each succeeding year. If you die on or after your required begin date, and the death occurred in 2020 or later, and the beneficiary is not an eligible designated beneficiary, then payments are made using the age of the beneficiary in the year following the year of your death and reduced by 1.0 for each succeeding year and full distribution must occur no later than the year containing the 10th anniversary of your death. If you die before your required beginning date, and the death occurred in 2019 or earlier, or the beneficiary is an eligible designated beneficiary as described above, your remaining interest may begin to be distributed by December 31 of the year following your death over a period not exceeding the life expectancy or expectancies of your designated beneficiary or beneficiaries. If you die before your required begin date, and the death occurred in 2020 or later, and the beneficiary is not an eligible designated beneficiary, then full distribution must occur no later than the year containing the 10th anniversary of your death. An eligible designated beneficiary may choose the 10-year distribution option.

Two additional distribution options are available if your spouse is the beneficiary: (i) payments to your spouse may commence as late as December 31 of the year you would have attained RMD age and be distributed over a period not exceeding the life expectancy of your spouse, or (ii) your spouse can simply elect to treat your Traditional IRA as her or his own, in which case distributions will be required to commence by April 1 following the calendar year in which your spouse attains RMD age.

15. How do the RMD Rules Impact my Designated Beneficiary or Beneficiaries?

The RMD rules provide for the determination of your designated beneficiary or beneficiaries as of September 30 of the year following your death. Consequently, any beneficiary may be eliminated for purposes of calculating the RMD by the distribution of that beneficiary’s benefit, through a valid disclaimer between your death and the end of September following the year of your death, or by dividing your IRA account into separate accounts for each of several designated beneficiaries you may have designated.

16. How Are Distributions From a Traditional IRA Taxed for Federal Income Tax Purposes?

Amounts distributed to you are generally includable in your gross income in the taxable year you receive them and are taxable as ordinary income. To the extent, however, that any part of a distribution constitutes a return of your nondeductible contributions, it will not be included in your income. The amount of any distribution excludable from income is the portion that bears the same ratio as your aggregate non-deductible contributions bear to the balance of your Traditional IRA at the end of the year (calculated after adding back distributions during the year). For this purpose, all of your Traditional IRAs are treated as a single Traditional IRA. Furthermore, all distributions from a Traditional IRA during a taxable year are to be treated as one distribution. The aggregate amount of distributions excludable from income for all years cannot exceed the aggregate non-deductible contributions for all calendar years.

You must elect the withholding treatment of your distribution, as described in paragraph 22 below. No distribution to you or anyone else from a Traditional IRA can qualify for capital gains treatment under the federal income tax laws. Similarly, you are not entitled to the special five- or ten-year averaging rule for lump-sum distributions that may be available to persons receiving distributions from certain other types of retirement plans. Historically, so-called “excess distributions” to you as well as “excess accumulations” remaining in your account as of your date of death were subject to additional taxes. These additional taxes no longer apply.

Any distribution that is properly rolled over will not be includable in your gross income.

17. What Are the Qualifications for Charitable Donations?

The Pension Protection Act of 2006 allows Traditional IRA holders who are RMD age or older at the time of a distribution to annually exclude qualified charitable distribution amounts up to \$100,000 per year from gross income. The provision was made permanent by the PATH Act of 2015. A qualified charitable distribution must be made payable directly to the qualified charity as described in Section 170(b) of the Internal Revenue Code. A qualified charitable distribution may be allowed from a SEP or SIMPLE IRA designated as “not ongoing.” Please contact the Internal Revenue Service or a tax advisor to determine if your SEP or SIMPLE IRA qualifies for this designation.

18. Are There Penalties for Early Distribution from a Traditional IRA?

Distributions from your Traditional IRA made before age 59½ will be subject (in addition to ordinary income tax) to a 10% non-deductible penalty tax unless (i) the distribution is a return of non-deductible contributions, (ii) the distribution is made because of your death, disability, or as part of a series of substantially equal periodic payments over your life expectancy or the joint life expectancy of you and your beneficiary, (iii) the distribution is made for unreimbursed medical expenses in excess of 7.5% of adjusted gross income or is made for reimbursement of medical premiums while you are unemployed, (iv) the distribution is made to pay for certain higher education expenses for you, your spouse, your child, your grandchild, or the child or grandchild of your spouse, (v) subject to various limits, the distribution is used to purchase a first home or, in limited cases, a second or subsequent home for you, your spouse, or you or your spouse's child, grandchild or ancestor, (vi) the distribution is an exempt withdrawal of an excess contribution, (vii) the distribution is made due to an IRS tax levy, or (viii) the distribution is made by member of the Armed Forces Reserve called to active duty for either a period exceeding 179 days or for an indefinite period and is effective for members called to active duty. The penalty tax may also be avoided if the distribution is rolled over to another individual retirement account. See Item 9 above for special rules applicable to distributions from a SIMPLE IRA.

19. What If I Engage in a Prohibited Transaction?

If you engage in a "prohibited transaction," as defined in Section 4975 of the Internal Revenue Code, your account will be disqualified, and the entire balance in your account will be treated as if distributed to you and will be taxable to you as ordinary income. Examples of prohibited transactions are:

- the sale, exchange, or leasing of any property between you and your account;
- the lending of money or other extensions of credit between you and your account; or
- the furnishing of goods, services, or facilities between you and your account.

If you are under age 59½, you may also be subject to the 10% penalty tax on early distributions in addition to ordinary income taxes.

20. What If I Pledge My Account?

If you use (pledge) all or part of your Traditional IRA as security for a loan, then the portion so pledged will be treated as if distributed to you and will be taxable to you as ordinary income during the year in which you make such pledge. The 10% penalty tax on early distributions may also apply in addition to ordinary income taxes.

21. How Are Contributions to a Traditional IRA Reported for Federal Tax Purposes?

Deductible contributions to your Traditional IRA may be claimed as a deduction on your IRS Form 1040 for the taxable year contributed. If any non-deductible contributions are made by you during a tax year, such amounts must be reported on Form 8606 and attached to your Federal

Income Tax Return for the year contributed. If you report a non-deductible contribution to your Traditional IRA and do not make the contribution, you will be subject to a \$100 penalty for each overstatement unless a reasonable cause is shown for not contributing. Other reporting will be required by you in the event that special taxes or penalties described herein are due. You must also file Form 5329 with the IRS for each taxable year in which the contribution limits are exceeded, a premature distribution takes place, or less than the required minimum amount is distributed from your Traditional IRA.

22. Income Tax Withholding

You may indicate on distribution requests whether or not federal tax should be withheld. Distribution requests without a federal withholding statement require the Custodian to withhold federal tax in accordance with IRS regulations. State withholding may also apply for distribution requests received without a withholding statement. To determine your withholding rate, please consult IRS Form W-4R available from www.irs.gov/pub/irs-pdf/fw4r.pdf. You may use these tables to help you select the appropriate withholding rate for this payment or distribution. Add your income from all sources and use the column that matches your filing status to find the corresponding rate of withholding. Review the "Suggestion for determining withholding" section of the instructions to help determine the rate of withholding appropriate to your tax situation.

23. Other Information

The form of your Individual Retirement Account Plan has been approved by the Internal Revenue Service. The Internal Revenue Service approval is a determination only as to the form of the Plan and does not represent a determination of the merits of the Plan as adopted by you. You may obtain further information with respect to your Individual Retirement Account from any district office of the Internal Revenue Service.

Information about the shares of each mutual fund available for investment by your IRA must be furnished to you in the form of a prospectus governed by rules of the Securities and Exchange Commission. Please refer to the prospectus for detailed information concerning your mutual fund.

Traditional Individual Retirement Custodial Account

The following constitutes an agreement establishing an Individual Retirement Account (under Section 408(a) of the Internal Revenue Code) between the depositor and the Custodian.

Article I

Except in the case of a rollover contribution described in section 402(c), 403(a)(4), 403(b)(8), 408(d)(3), or 457(e)(16), an employer contribution to a simplified employee pension plan as described in section 408(k), or a recharacterized contribution described in section 408A(d)(6), the custodian will accept only cash contributions up to \$5,500 per year for 2013 through 2017. For individuals who have reached the age of 50 by the end of the year, the contribution limit is increased to \$6,500 per year for 2013 through 2017. For years after 2017, these limits will be

increased to reflect a cost-of-living adjustment, if any.

Article II

The depositor's interest in the balance in the custodial account is non-forfeitable.

Article III

1. No part of the custodial account funds may be invested in life insurance contracts, nor may the assets of the custodial account be commingled with other property except in a common trust fund or common investment fund (within the meaning of Section 408(a)(5)).
2. No part of the custodial account funds may be invested in collectibles (within the meaning of Section 408(m)) except as otherwise permitted by Section 408(m)(3) which provides an exception for certain gold, silver, and platinum coins, coins issued under the laws of any state, and certain bullion.

Article IV

1. Notwithstanding any provision of this agreement to the contrary, the distribution of the depositor's interest in the custodial account shall be made in accordance with the following requirements and shall otherwise comply with Section 408(a)(6) and the regulations thereunder, the provisions of which are herein incorporated by reference.
2. The depositor's entire interest in the custodial account must be, or begin to be, distributed not later than the depositor's required beginning date, April 1 following the calendar year in which the depositor reaches RMD age. By that date, the depositor may elect, in a manner acceptable to the Custodian, to have the balance in the custodial account distributed in:
 - a. A single sum; or
 - b. Payments over a period not longer than the life of the depositor or the joint lives of the depositor and his or her designated beneficiary.
3. If the depositor dies before his or her entire interest is distributed to him or her, the remaining interest will be distributed as follows:
 - a. If the depositor dies on or after the required beginning date and:
 - i. the designated beneficiary is the depositor's surviving spouse, the remaining interest will be distributed over the surviving spouse's life expectancy as determined each year until such spouse's death, or over the period in paragraph (a)(iii) below if longer. Any interest remaining after the spouse's death will be distributed over such spouse's remaining life expectancy as determined in the year of the spouse's death and reduced by 1.0 for each subsequent year, or, if distributions are being made over the period in paragraph (a)(iii) below, over such period;
 - ii. the designated beneficiary is not the depositor's surviving spouse, the remaining interest will be distributed over the

beneficiary's remaining life expectancy as determined in the year following the death of the depositor and reduced by 1.0 for each subsequent year, or over the period in paragraph (a)(iii) below if longer;

- iii. there is no designated beneficiary, the remaining interest will be distributed over the remaining life expectancy of the depositor as determined in the year of the depositor's death and reduced by 1.0 for each subsequent year.
 - b. If the depositor dies before the required beginning date, the remaining interest will be distributed in accordance with (i) below or, if elected or there is no designated beneficiary, in accordance with (ii) below:
 - i. the remaining interest will be distributed in accordance with paragraphs (a)(i) and (a)(ii) above (but not over the period in paragraph (a)(iii), even if longer), starting by the end of the calendar year following the year of the depositor's death. If, however, the designated beneficiary is the depositor's surviving spouse, then this distribution is not required to begin before the end of the calendar year in which the depositor would have reached RMD age. But, in such case, if the depositor's surviving spouse dies before distributions are required to begin, then the remaining interest will be distributed in accordance with (a)(ii) above (but not over the period in paragraph (a)(iii), even if longer), over such spouse's designated beneficiary's life expectancy, or in accordance with (ii) below if there is no such designated beneficiary;
 - ii. the remaining interest will be distributed by the end of the calendar year containing the fifth anniversary of the depositor's death.
4. If the depositor dies before his or her entire interest has been distributed and if the designated beneficiary is not the depositor's surviving spouse, no additional contributions may be accepted in the account.
5. The minimum amount that must be distributed each year, beginning with the year containing the depositor's required beginning date, is known as the "required minimum distribution" and is determined as follows:
 - a. the required minimum distribution under paragraph 2(b) for any year, beginning with the year the depositor reaches RMD age, is the depositor's account value at the close of business on December 31 of the preceding year divided by the distribution period in the uniform lifetime table in Regulations Section 1.401(a)(9)-9. However, if the depositor's designated beneficiary is his or her surviving spouse, the required minimum distribution for a year shall not be more than the depositor's account value at the close of business on December 31 of the preceding year divided by the number in the joint and last survivor table in Regulations Section 1.401(a)(9)-9. The required minimum distribution for a year under this paragraph (a) is determined using the depositor's (or, if applicable, the depositor and spouse's) attained age (or

ages) in the year;

- b. the required minimum distribution under paragraphs 3(a) and 3(b)(i) for a year, beginning with the year following the year of the depositor's death (or the year the depositor would have reached RMD age, if applicable under paragraph 3(b)(i) is the account value at the close of business on December 31 of the preceding year divided by the life expectancy (in the single life table in Regulations Section 1.401(a)(9)-9 of the individual specified in such paragraphs 3(a) and 3(b)(i));
 - c. the required minimum distribution for the year the depositor reaches RMD age can be made as late as April 1 of the following year. The required minimum distribution for any other year must be made by the end of such year.
6. The owner of two or more traditional IRAs may satisfy the minimum distribution requirements described above by taking from one traditional IRA the amount required to satisfy the requirement for another in accordance with the regulations under Section 408(a)(6).

Article V

1. The depositor agrees to provide the Custodian with all information necessary to prepare any reports required by Section 408(i) and Regulations Sections 1.408-5 and 1.408-6.
2. The Custodian agrees to submit to the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and depositor the reports prescribed by the IRS.

Article VI

Notwithstanding any other articles which may be added or incorporated, the provisions of Articles I through III and this sentence will be controlling. Any additional articles inconsistent with Section 408(a) and related regulations will be invalid.

Article VII

This agreement will be amended as necessary to comply with the provisions of the Code and the related regulations. Other amendments may be made with the consent of the persons whose signatures appear below.

Article VIII

1. Investment of Account Assets

- a. All contributions to the custodial account shall be invested in the shares of the Elfun Funds or, if available, any other series of Elfun Funds or other regulated investment companies for which SSGA FM serves as Investment Advisor or designates as being eligible for investment. Shares of stock of an Investment Company shall be referred to as "Investment Company Shares". To the extent that two or more funds are available for investment, contributions shall be invested in accordance with the depositor's investment election.
- b. Each contribution to the custodial account shall identify the depositor's account number and be accompanied by a signed statement directing the investment of that contribution. The Custodian may return to the depositor, without liability for

interest thereon, any contribution which is not accompanied by adequate account identification or an appropriate signed statement directing investment of that contribution.

- c. Contributions shall be invested in whole and fractional Investment Company Shares at the price and in the manner such shares are offered to the public. All distributions received on Investment Company Shares, including both dividend and capital gain distributions, held in the custodial account shall be reinvested in like shares. If any distribution of Investment Company Shares may be received in additional like shares or in cash or other property, the Custodian shall elect to receive such distribution in additional like Investment Company Shares.
- d. All Investment Company Shares acquired by the Custodian shall be registered in the name of the Custodian or its nominee. The depositor shall be the beneficial owner of all Investment Company Shares held in the custodial account.
- e. The Custodian agrees to forward to the depositor each prospectus, report, notice, proxy and related proxy soliciting materials applicable to Investment Company Shares held in the custodial account received by the Custodian. By establishing or having established the custodial account, the depositor affirmatively directs the Custodian to vote any Investment Company Shares held on the applicable record date that have not been voted by the depositor prior to a shareholder meeting for which prior notice has been given. The Custodian shall vote with the management of the Investment Company on each proposal that the Investment Company's Board of Directors has approved unanimously. If the Investment Company's Board of Directors has not approved a proposal unanimously, the Custodian shall vote in proportion to all shares voted by the Investment Company's shareholders.
- f. The depositor may, at any time, by written notice to the Custodian, in a form acceptable to the Custodian, redeem any number of shares held in the custodial account and reinvest the proceeds in the shares of any other Investment Company upon the terms and within the limitations imposed by then current prospectus of such other Investment Company in which the depositor elects to invest. By giving such instructions, the depositor will be deemed to have acknowledged receipt of such prospectus. Such redemptions and reinvestments shall be done at the price and in the manner such shares are then being redeemed or offered by the respective Investment Companies.

2. Amendment and Termination

- a. The Custodian may amend the custodial account (including retroactive amendments) by delivering to the depositor written notice of such amendment setting forth the substance and effective date of the amendment. The depositor shall be deemed to have consented to any such amendment not objected to in writing by the depositor within thirty (30) days of receipt of the notice, provided that no amendment shall cause or permit any part of the assets of the custodial account to be diverted to

purposes other than for the exclusive benefit of the depositor or his or her beneficiaries.

- b. The depositor may terminate the custodial account at any time by delivering to the Custodian a written notice of such termination.
- c. The custodial account shall automatically terminate upon distribution to the depositor or his or her beneficiaries of its entire balance.

3. Taxes and Custodial Fees

Any income taxes or other taxes levied or assessed upon or in respect of the assets or income of the custodial account and any transfer taxes incurred shall be paid from the custodial account. All administrative expenses incurred by the Custodian in the performance of its duties, including fees for legal services rendered to the Custodian, in connection with the custodial account, and the Custodian's compensation shall be paid from the custodial account, unless otherwise paid by the depositor or his or her beneficiaries. Sufficient shares will be liquidated from the custodial account to pay such fees and expenses.

The Custodian's fees are set forth in Section 3 of the General Information section at the beginning of this booklet. Extraordinary charges resulting from unusual administrative responsibilities not contemplated by the schedule will be subject to such additional charges as will reasonably compensate the Custodian. Fees will be charged for any liquidation including transferring to a successor trustee or custodian. The fee will be taken from the remaining balance of the account in the event of a partial liquidation. The fee will be taken from the proceeds in the event of a total liquidation and the balance of the account will be forwarded in accordance with the depositor's instructions.

4. Reports and Notices

- a. The Custodian shall keep adequate records of transactions it is required to perform hereunder. After the close of each calendar year, the Custodian shall provide to the depositor or his or her legal representative a written report or reports reflecting the transactions effected by it during such year and the assets and liabilities of the custodial account at the close of the year.
- b. All communications or notices shall be deemed to be given upon receipt by the Custodian at: U.S. Bank, N.A., P.O. Box 701, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53201-0701 or the depositor at his or her most recent address shown in the Custodian's records. The depositor agrees to advise the Custodian promptly, in writing, of any change of address.

5. Designation of Beneficiary

The depositor may designate a beneficiary or beneficiaries to receive benefits from the custodial account in the event of the depositor's death. In the event the depositor has not designated a beneficiary, or if all beneficiaries shall predecease the depositor, the following persons shall take in the order named:

- a. the spouse of the depositor;
- b. if the spouse shall predecease the depositor or if the depositor does not have a spouse, then to the depositor's estate.

The depositor may also change or revoke any previously made

designation of beneficiary. A designation or change or revocation of a designation shall be made by written notice in a form acceptable to and filed with the Custodian, prior to the complete distribution of the balance in the custodial account. The last such designation on file at the time of the depositor's death shall govern. If a beneficiary dies after the depositor, but prior to receiving his or her entire interest in the custodial account, the remaining interest in the custodial account shall be paid to the beneficiary's estate.

6. Multiple Individual Retirement Accounts

In the event the depositor maintains more than one Individual Retirement Account (as defined in Section 408(a)) and elects to satisfy his or her minimum distribution requirements described in Article IV above by making a distribution from another individual retirement account in accordance with Item 6 thereof, the depositor shall be deemed to have elected to calculate the amount of his or her minimum distribution under this custodial account in the same manner as under the Individual Retirement Account from which the distribution is made.

7. Inalienability of Benefits

Neither the benefits provided under this custodial account nor the assets held therein shall be subject to alienation, assignment, garnishment, attachment, execution or levy of any kind and any attempt to cause such benefits or assets to be so subjected shall not be recognized except to the extent as may be required by law.

8. Rollover Contributions and Transfers

The Custodian shall have the right to receive rollover contributions and to receive direct transfers from other custodians or trustees. All contributions must be made in cash or check.

9. Conflict in Provisions

To the extent that any provisions of this Article VIII shall conflict with the provisions of Articles IV, V and/or VII, the provisions of this Article VIII shall govern.

10. Applicable State Law

This custodial account shall be construed, administered and enforced according to the laws of the State of Wisconsin.

11. Resignation or Removal of Custodian

The Custodian may resign at any time upon thirty (30) days notice in writing to the Investment Company. Upon such resignation, the Investment Company shall notify the depositor, and shall appoint a successor custodian under this Agreement. The depositor or the Investment Company at any time may remove the Custodian upon 30 days written notice to that effect in a form acceptable to and filed with the Custodian. Such notice must include designation of a successor custodian. The successor custodian shall satisfy the requirements of Section 408(h) of the Code. Upon receipt by the Custodian of written acceptance of such appointment by the successor custodian, the Custodian shall transfer and pay over to such successor the assets of and records relating to the custodial account. The Custodian is authorized, however, to reserve such sum of money as it may deem advisable for payment of all its fees, compensation, costs and expenses, or for payment of any other liability constituting a charge on or against the assets of the custodial account

or on or against the Custodian, and where necessary may liquidate shares in the custodial account for such payments. Any balance of such reserve remaining after the payment of all such items shall be paid over to the successor custodian. The Custodian shall not be liable for the acts or omissions of any predecessor or successor custodian or trustee.

12. Limitation on Custodian Responsibility

The Custodian will not under any circumstances be responsible for the timing, purpose or propriety of any contribution or of any distribution made hereunder, nor shall the Custodian incur any liability or responsibility for any tax imposed on account of any such contribution or distribution. Further, the Custodian shall not incur any liability or responsibility in taking or omitting to take any action based on any notice, election, or instruction or any written instrument believed by the Custodian to be genuine and to have been properly executed. The Custodian shall be under no duty of inquiry with respect to any such notice, election, instruction, or written instrument, but in its discretion may request any tax waivers, proof of signatures or other evidence which it reasonably deems necessary for its protection. The depositor and the successors of the depositor including any executor or administrator of the depositor shall, to the extent permitted by law, indemnify the Custodian and its successors and assigns against any and all claims, actions or liabilities of the Custodian to the depositor or the successors or beneficiaries of the depositor whatsoever (including without limitation all reasonable expenses incurred in defending against or settlement of such claims, actions or liabilities) which may arise in connection with this Agreement or the custodial account, except those due to the Custodian's own bad faith, gross negligence or willful misconduct. The Custodian shall not be under any duty to take any action not specified in this Agreement, unless the depositor shall furnish it with instructions in proper form and such instructions shall have been specifically agreed to by the Custodian, or to defend or engage in any suit with respect hereto unless it shall have first agreed in writing to do so and shall have been fully indemnified to its satisfaction.

SIMPLE Individual Retirement Custodial Account (Under section 408(p) of the Internal Revenue Code)

The participant named above is establishing a savings incentive match plan for employees of small employers individual retirement account (SIMPLE IRA) under sections 408(a) and 408(p) to provide for his or her retirement and for the support of his or her beneficiaries after death.

The custodian named above has given the participant the disclosure statement required by Regulations section 1.408-6.

The participant and the custodian make the following agreement:

Article I

The custodian will accept cash contributions made on behalf of the participant by the participant's employer under the terms of a SIMPLE IRA plan described in section 408(p). In addition, the custodian will accept transfers or rollovers from other SIMPLE IRAs of the participant and, after the 2-year period of participation defined in section 72(t)(6), transfers or rollovers from any eligible retirement plan (as defined in section 402(c)

(8)(B)) other than a Roth IRA or a designated Roth account. No other contributions will be accepted by the custodian.

Article II

The participant's interest in the balance in the custodial account is nonforfeitable.

Article III

1. No part of the custodial account funds may be invested in life insurance contracts, nor may the assets of the custodial account be commingled with other property except in a common trust fund or common investment fund (within the meaning of section 408(a)(5)).
2. No part of the custodial account funds may be invested in collectibles (within the meaning of section 408(m)) except as otherwise permitted by section 408(m)(3), which provides an exception for certain gold, silver, and platinum coins, coins issued under the laws of any state, and certain bullion.

Article IV

1. Notwithstanding any provision of this agreement to the contrary, the distribution of the participant's interest in the custodial account shall be made in accordance with the following requirements and shall otherwise comply with section 408(a)(6) and the regulations thereunder, the provisions of which are herein incorporated by reference.
2. The participant's entire interest in the custodial account must be, or begin to be, distributed not later than the participant's required beginning date, April 1 following the calendar year in which the participant reaches RMD age. By that date, the participant may elect, in a manner acceptable to the custodian, to have the balance in the custodial account distributed in:
 - (a) A single sum or
 - (b) Payments over a period not longer than the life of the participant or the joint lives of the participant and his or her designated beneficiary.
3. If the participant dies before his or her entire interest is distributed to him or her, the remaining interest will be distributed as follows:
 - (a) If the participant dies on or after the required beginning date and:
 - (i) the designated beneficiary is the participant's surviving spouse, the remaining interest will be distributed over the surviving spouse's life expectancy as determined each year until such spouse's death, or over the period in paragraph (a)(iii) below if longer. Any interest remaining after the spouse's death will be distributed over such spouse's remaining life expectancy as determined in the year of the spouse's death and reduced by 1 for each subsequent year, or, if distributions are being made over the period in paragraph (a)(iii) below, over such period.
 - (ii) the designated beneficiary is not the participant's surviving spouse, the remaining interest will be distributed over the beneficiary's remaining life expectancy as determined in the year following the death of the participant and reduced by 1 for each subsequent year, or over the period in paragraph (a)

(iii) below if longer.

(iii) there is no designated beneficiary, the remaining interest will be distributed over the remaining life expectancy of the participant as determined in the year of the participant's death and reduced by 1 for each subsequent year.

(b) If the participant dies before the required beginning date, the remaining interest will be distributed in accordance with (i) below or, if elected or there is no designated beneficiary, in accordance with (ii) below:

(i) The remaining interest will be distributed in accordance with paragraphs (a)(i) and (a)(ii) above (but not over the period in paragraph (a)(iii), even if longer), starting by the end of the calendar year following the year of the participant's death. If, however, the designated beneficiary is the participant's surviving spouse, then this distribution is not required to begin before the end of the calendar year in which the participant would have reached RMD age. But, in such case, if the participant's surviving spouse dies before distributions are required to begin, then the remaining interest will be distributed in accordance with (a)(ii) above (but not over the period in paragraph (a)(iii), even if longer), over such spouse's designated beneficiary's life expectancy, or in accordance with (ii) below if there is no such designated beneficiary.

(ii) The remaining interest will be distributed by the end of the calendar year containing the fifth anniversary of the participant's death.

4. If the participant dies before his or her entire interest has been distributed and if the designated beneficiary is not the participant's surviving spouse, no additional contributions may be accepted in the account.

5. The minimum amount that must be distributed each year, beginning with the year containing the participant's required beginning date, is known as the "required minimum distribution" and is determined as follows:

(a) The required minimum distribution under paragraph 2(b) for any year, beginning with the year the participant reaches RMD age, is the participant's account value at the close of business on December 31 of the preceding year divided by the distribution period in the uniform lifetime table in Regulations section 1.401(a)(9)-9. However, if the participant's designated beneficiary is his or her surviving spouse, the required minimum distribution for a year shall not be more than the participant's account value at the close of business on December 31 of the preceding year divided by the number in the joint and last survivor table in Regulations section 1.401(a)(9)-9. The required minimum distribution for a year under this paragraph (a) is determined using the participant's (or, if applicable, the participant and spouse's) attained age (or ages) in the year.

(b) The required minimum distribution under paragraphs 3(a) and 3(b)(i) for a year, beginning with the year following the year of the

participant's death (or the year the participant would have reached RMD age, if applicable under paragraph 3(b)(i)) is the account value at the close of business on December 31 of the preceding year divided by the life expectancy (in the single life table in Regulations section 1.401(a)(9)-9) of the individual specified in such paragraphs 3(a) and 3(b)(i).

(c) The required minimum distribution for the year the participant reaches RMD age can be made as late as April 1 of the following year. The required minimum distribution for any other year must be made by the end of such year.

6. The owner of two or more IRAs (other than Roth IRAs) may satisfy the minimum distribution requirements described above by taking from one IRA the amount required to satisfy the requirement for another in accordance with the regulations under section 408(a)(6).

Article V

1. The participant agrees to provide the custodian with all information necessary to prepare any reports required by sections 408(i) and 408(l)(2) and Regulations sections 1.408-5 and 1.408-6.

2. The custodian agrees to submit to the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and participant the reports prescribed by the IRS.

3. The custodian also agrees to provide the participant's employer the summary description described in section 408(l)(2) unless this SIMPLE IRA is a transfer SIMPLE IRA.

Article VI

Notwithstanding any other articles which may be added or incorporated, the provisions of Articles I through III and this sentence will be controlling. Any additional articles inconsistent with sections 408(a) and 408(p) and the related regulations will be invalid.

Article VII

This agreement will be amended as necessary to comply with the provisions of the Code and the related regulations. Other amendments may be made with the consent of the persons whose signatures appear below.

Article VIII

Article VIII may be used for any additional provisions. If no other provisions will be added, draw a line through this space. If provisions are added, they must comply with applicable requirements of state law and the Internal Revenue Code and may not imply that they have been reviewed or pre-approved by the IRS.

Disclosure Statement for Roth IRAs

1. Am I Eligible to Contribute to a Roth IRA?

Anyone with compensation income whose Modified Adjusted Gross Income (AGI) does not exceed the limits described below is eligible to contribute to a Roth IRA. (For convenience, all future references to compensation are deemed to mean "earned income" in the case of a self-employed individual.) Employers may also contribute to Roth IRAs established for the benefit of their employees. You may also establish a Roth IRA to receive rollover contributions or transfers from another

Roth IRA or, in some cases, from a Traditional IRA. A Qualified Rollover Contribution can be made to a Roth IRA and is a distribution from an IRA that meets the requirements of section 408(d)(3), a rollover from a designated Roth account described in section 402A, or a rollover from an eligible retirement plan as described in section 402(c)(8)(B).

2. When Can I Make Contributions?

You may make annual contributions to your Roth IRA any time up to and including the due date for filing your tax return for the year, not including extensions. You may continue to make regular contributions to your Roth IRA even after you attain RMD age. In addition, rollover contributions and transfers (to the extent permitted as discussed below) may be made at any time, regardless of your age.

3. How Much May I Contribute to a Roth IRA?

As a result of the Economic Growth and Tax Relief Reconciliation Act (“EGTRRA”) of 2001, the maximum dollar amount of annual contributions you may make to a Roth IRA is \$5,500 for tax years beginning in 2013 with the potential for Cost-of-Living Adjustment (COLA) increases in \$500 increments. However, these amounts are phased out or eliminated entirely if your adjusted gross income is over a certain level, as explained in more detail below.

Year	2023	2024
Roth IRA Contribution Limit	\$6,500	\$7,000

You may make annual contributions to a Roth IRA in any amount up to 100% of your compensation for the year or the maximum contribution limits shown in the table above, whichever is less. The limitation is reduced by any contributions made by you or on your behalf to any other individual retirement plan (such as a Traditional IRA) except SEP IRAs and SIMPLE IRAs. Your annual contribution limitation is not reduced by contributions you make to a Coverdell Education Savings Account that covers someone other than yourself. In addition, qualifying rollover contributions and transfers are not subject to these limitations.

If you are age 50 or older by the end of the year, you may make additional “catch-up” contributions to a Roth IRA. The “catch-up” contribution limit is \$1,000 for tax years 2009 and beyond.

If you are married and file a joint return, you may make contributions to your spouse’s Roth IRA. However, the maximum amount contributed to both your own and to your spouse’s Roth IRA may not exceed 100% of your combined compensation or the maximum contribution shown in the table above, whichever is less. The maximum amount that may be contributed to either your Roth IRA or your spouse’s Roth IRA is shown in the table above. Again, these dollar limits are reduced by any contributions made by or on behalf of you or your spouse to any other individual retirement plan (such as a Traditional IRA) except SEP IRAs and SIMPLE IRAs. Again, the limit is not reduced for contributions either of you make to a Coverdell Education Savings Account for someone other than yourselves.

As noted in Item 1, your eligibility to contribute to a Roth IRA depends on your AGI (as defined below). The amount that you may contribute to a Roth IRA is reduced proportionately for AGI which exceeds the applicable dollar amount. For the 2023 and 2024 tax years, the amount that you may contribute to your

Roth IRA is as follows:

Single Individual

Year	Eligible to Make a Contribution if AGI is Less Than:	Eligible to Make a Partial Contribution if AGI is Between:	Not Eligible to Make A Contribution if AGI is Over:
2023	\$138,000	\$138,000 - \$153,000	\$153,000
2024 & After - subject to COLA increases	\$146,000	\$146,000 - \$161,000	\$161,000

Married Individual Filing a Joint Income Tax Return

Year	Eligible to Make a Contribution if AGI is Less Than:	Eligible to Make a Partial Contribution if AGI is Between:	Not Eligible to Make A Contribution if AGI is Over:
2023	\$218,000	\$218,000 - \$228,000	\$228,000
2024 & After - subject to COLA increases	\$230,000	\$230,000 - \$240,000	\$240,000

If you are a married taxpayer filing separately, your contribution phases out over the first \$10,000 of AGI, so that if your AGI is \$10,000 or more you may not contribute to a Roth IRA for the year. Note that the amount you may contribute to a Roth IRA is not affected by your participation in an employer-sponsored retirement plan.

To determine the amount you may contribute to a Roth IRA (assuming it does not exceed 100% of your compensation), you can refer to IRS Publication 590-A: Modified Adjusted Gross Income for Roth IRA Purposes and Determining Your Reduced Roth IRA Contribution Limit.

The amount you contribute may not exceed the maximum contribution limits shown in the table above reduced by the amount contributed on your behalf to all other individual retirement accounts (except SEP IRAs and SIMPLE IRAs).

Your contribution to a Roth IRA is not reduced by any amount you contribute to a Coverdell Education Savings Account for the benefit of someone other than yourself.

If you are the beneficiary of a Coverdell Education Savings Account, additional limits may apply to you. Please contact your tax advisor for more information.

4. Can I Roll Over or Transfer Amounts from Other IRAs?

You are allowed to “roll over” a distribution or transfer your assets from one Roth IRA to another without any tax liability. Rollovers between Roth IRAs are permitted every 12 months and must be accomplished within 60 days after the distribution. Beginning in 2015, just one 60 day

rollover is allowed in any 12 month period, inclusive of all Traditional, Roth, SEP, and SIMPLE IRAs owned.

If you are single, head of household or married filing jointly, you may convert amounts from another individual retirement plan (such as a Traditional IRA) to a Roth IRA, there are no AGI restrictions. Mandatory required minimum distributions from Traditional IRAs, must be removed from the Traditional IRA prior to conversion. Rollover amounts (except to the extent they represent non-deductible contributions) are includable in your income and subject to tax in the year of the conversion, but such amounts are not subject to the 10% penalty tax. However, if an amount rolled over from a Traditional IRA is distributed from the Roth IRA before the end of the five-tax-year period that begins with the first day of the tax year in which the rollover is made, a 10% penalty tax will apply. Effective in the tax year 2008, assets may be directly rolled over (converted) from a 401(k) Plan, 403(b) Plan or a governmental 457 Plan to a Roth IRA.

Subject to the foregoing limits, you may also directly convert a Traditional IRA to a Roth IRA with similar tax results.

Furthermore, if you have made contributions to a Traditional IRA during the year in excess of the deductible limit, you may convert those non-deductible IRA contributions to contributions to a Roth IRA (assuming that you otherwise qualify to make a Roth IRA contribution for the year and subject to the contribution limit for a Roth IRA).

You must report a rollover or conversion from a Traditional IRA to a Roth IRA by filing Form 8606 as an attachment to your federal income tax return. Beginning in 2006, you may roll over amounts from a "designated Roth IRA account" established under a qualified retirement plan. Roth IRA, Roth 401(k) or Roth 403(b) assets may only be rolled over either to another designated Roth Qualified account or to a Roth IRA. Upon distribution of employer sponsored plans the participant may roll designated Roth assets into a Roth IRA but not into a Traditional IRA. In addition, Roth assets cannot be rolled into a Profit-Sharing-only plan or pretax deferral-only 401(k) plan. In the event of your death, the designated beneficiary of your Roth 401(k) or Roth 403(b) Plan may have the opportunity to rollover proceeds from that Plan into a Beneficiary Roth IRA account. Strict limitations apply to rollovers, and you should seek competent advice in order to comply with all of the rules governing any type of rollover.

5. *What if I Make a Contribution for Which I Am Ineligible or Change My Mind About the Type of IRA to Which I Wish to Contribute?*

Prior to the due date (including extensions) for filing your tax return, you may elect to "recharacterize" amounts that you contributed to an IRA during the year by making a recharacterization of the contributed amount and earnings. Thus, for example, if you contribute amounts to a Roth IRA and later determine that you are ineligible to make a Roth IRA contribution for the year, you may at any time prior to the tax return due date for the year (including extensions) make a recharacterization of the contributions and earnings to a Traditional IRA.

6. *What if I Make an Excess Contribution?*

Contributions that exceed the allowable maximum for federal income tax purposes are treated as "excess contributions." A non-deductible penalty tax of 6% of the excess amount contributed will be added to your income tax for each year in which the excess contribution remains

in your account.

7. *How Do I Correct an Excess Contribution?*

If you make a contribution in excess of your allowable maximum, you may correct the excess contribution and avoid the 6% penalty tax for that year by withdrawing the excess contribution and its earnings on or before the date, including extensions, for filing your tax return for the tax year for which the contribution was made (generally October 15th). Any earnings on the withdrawn excess contribution may also be subject to the 10% early distribution penalty tax if you are under age 59½. In addition, although you will still owe penalty taxes for one or more years, excess contributions may be withdrawn after the time for filing your tax return. Excess contributions for one year may be carried forward and applied against the contribution limitation in succeeding years.

An individual who is partially or entirely ineligible to make contributions to a Roth IRA may transfer amounts of up to the yearly contribution limits to a non-deductible Traditional IRA (subject to reduction for amounts remaining in the Roth IRA plus other Traditional IRA contributions).

8. *When Can I Take Distribution from a Roth IRA?*

You may at any time request distribution of all or any portion of your account. However, distributions made prior to your attainment of age 59½ (or in some cases within five years of establishing your account) may produce adverse tax consequences, unless an exception applies.

9. *When Must Distributions from a Roth IRA Begin?*

Unlike Traditional IRAs, there is no requirement that you begin distribution of your account during your lifetime at any particular age.

10. *Are There Distribution Rules that Apply after My Death?*

Yes. If you die before receiving the balance of your Roth IRA, distribution of your remaining account balance is subject to several special rules, depending upon the year of death and whether the beneficiary is an "eligible designated beneficiary." An eligible designated beneficiary is a surviving spouse, a minor child, chronically ill or disabled, or anyone not listed above who is not more than 10 years younger than the original owner. In the case of a minor child, full distribution must occur within 10 years of the child attaining the age of majority. If you die in 2019 or earlier, or the beneficiary is an eligible designated beneficiary as described above, your remaining interest may begin to be distributed by December 31 of the year following your death over a period not exceeding the life expectancy or expectancies of your designated beneficiary or beneficiaries. The minimum amount that must be distributed is the account value at the close of business on December 31 of the preceding year divided by the life expectancy of the designated beneficiary using the age of the beneficiary in the year following the year of the depositor's death and subtracting 1 from the divisor for each subsequent year. If you die in 2020 or later, and the beneficiary is not an eligible beneficiary as described above, then full distribution must occur no later than 10 years after the date of death. An eligible designated beneficiary may choose the 10-year distribution option.

Two additional distribution options are available if your spouse is the beneficiary: (i) payments to your spouse may commence as late as December 31 of the year you would have attained RMD age and be distributed over a period not exceeding the life expectancy of your spouse, or (ii) your spouse can simply elect to treat your Roth IRA as her or his own.

11. How Are Distributions from a Roth IRA Taxed for Federal Income Tax Purposes?

Amounts distributed to you are generally excludable from your gross income if they (i) are paid after you attain age 59½, (ii) are made to your beneficiary after your death, (iii) are attributable to your becoming disabled, (iv) subject to various limits, the distribution is used to purchase a first home or, in limited cases, a second or subsequent home for you, your spouse, or you or your spouse's grandchild or ancestor, or (v) are rolled over to another Roth IRA.

Regardless of the foregoing, if you or your beneficiary receives a distribution within the five-taxable-year period starting with the beginning of the year to which your initial contribution to your Roth IRA applies, the earnings on your account are includable in taxable income. In addition, if you roll over (convert) funds to your Roth IRA from another individual retirement plan (such as a Traditional IRA or another Roth IRA into which amounts were rolled from a Traditional IRA), the portion of a distribution attributable to rolled-over amounts which exceeds the amounts taxed in connection with the conversion to a Roth IRA is includable in income (and subject to penalty tax) if it is distributed prior to the end of the five-tax-year period beginning with the start of the tax year during which the rollover occurred. An amount taxed in connection with a rollover is subject to a 10% penalty tax if it is distributed before the end of the five-tax-year period.

As noted above, the five-year holding period requirement is measured from the beginning of the five-taxable-year period beginning with the first taxable year for which you (or your spouse) made a contribution to a Roth IRA on your behalf. Previously, the law required that a separate five-year holding period apply to regular Roth IRA contributions and to amounts contributed to a Roth IRA as a result of the rollover or conversion of a Traditional IRA. Even though the holding period requirement has been simplified, it may still be advisable to keep regular Roth IRA contributions and rollover/conversion Roth IRA contributions in separate accounts. This is because amounts withdrawn from a rollover/conversion Roth IRA within five years of the rollover/conversion may be subject to a 10% penalty tax.

As noted above, a distribution from a Roth IRA that complies with all of the distribution and holding period requirements is excludable from your gross income. If you receive a distribution from a Roth IRA that does not comply with these rules, the part of the distribution that constitutes a return of your contributions will not be included in your taxable income, and the portion that represents earnings will be includable in your income. For this purpose, certain ordering rules apply. Amounts distributed to you are treated as coming first from your non-deductible contributions. The next portion of a distribution is treated as coming from amounts which have been rolled over (converted) from any non-Roth IRAs in the order such amounts were rolled over. Any remaining amounts (including all earnings) are distributed last. Any portion of your distribution which does not meet the criteria for exclusion from gross income may also be subject to a 10% penalty tax.

Note that to the extent a distribution would be taxable to you, neither you nor anyone else can qualify for capital gains treatment for amounts distributed from your account. Similarly, you are not entitled to the special five- or ten-year averaging rule for lump-sum distributions that may be available to persons receiving distributions from certain other types of

retirement plans. Rather, the taxable portion of any distribution is taxed to you as ordinary income. Your Roth IRA is not subject to taxes on excess distributions or on excess amounts remaining in your account as of your date of death.

You may indicate on your distribution request whether federal income taxes should be withheld on a distribution from a Roth IRA. If you do not make a withholding election, we will not withhold federal or state income tax. To determine your withholding rate, please consult IRS Form W-4R available from www.irs.gov/pub/irs-pdf/fw4r.pdf. You may use these tables to help you select the appropriate withholding rate for this payment or distribution. Add your income from all sources and use the column that matches your filing status to find the corresponding rate of withholding. Review the "Suggestion for determining withholding" section of the instructions to help determine the rate of withholding appropriate to your tax situation.

Note that, for federal tax purposes (for example, for purposes of applying the ordering rules described above), Roth IRAs are considered separately from Traditional IRAs.

12. What Are the Qualifications for Charitable Donations?

The Pension Protection Act of 2006 allows Roth IRA holders who are RMD age or older at the time of a distribution to annually exclude qualified charitable distribution amounts up to \$100,000 per year from gross income. The provision was made permanent by the PATH Act of 2015. A qualified charitable distribution must be made payable directly to the qualified charity as described in Section 170(b) of the Internal Revenue Code.

13. Are There Penalties for Early Distribution from a Roth IRA?

As indicated above, earnings on your contributions, as well as amounts contributed to a Roth IRA as a rollover from a Traditional IRA, that are distributed before certain events are subject to various taxes. Please see IRS Publication 590 for further information about Roth IRA rules and restrictions.

14. What if I Engage in a Prohibited Transaction?

If you engage in a "prohibited transaction," as defined in Section 4975 of the Internal Revenue Code, your account could lose its tax-favored status. Examples of prohibited transactions are:

- a. the sale, exchange, or leasing of any property between you and your account;
- b. the lending of money or other extensions of credit between you and your account;
- c. the furnishing of goods, services, or facilities between you and your account.

15. What if I Pledge My Account?

If you use (pledge) all or part of your Roth IRA as security for a loan, your account may lose its tax-favored status.

16. How Are Contributions to a Roth IRA Reported for Federal Tax Purposes?

You must file Form 5329 with the IRS to report and remit any penalties or excise taxes. In addition, certain contribution and distribution information must be reported to the IRS on Form 8606 (as an attachment

to your federal income tax return.)

17. Is There Anything Else I Should Know?

Your Roth Individual Retirement Account Plan has been approved as to form by the Internal Revenue Service. The Internal Revenue Service approval is a determination only as to the form of the Plan and does not represent a determination of the merits of the Plan as adopted by you. You may obtain further information with respect to your Roth Individual Retirement Account from any district office of the Internal Revenue Service. The statute provides that Roth IRAs are to be treated the same as Traditional IRAs for most purposes. As the IRS clarifies its interpretation of the statute, revised or updated information will be provided.

Roth Individual Retirement Custodial Account

The following constitutes an agreement establishing a Roth IRA (under Section 408A of the Internal Revenue Code) between the depositor and the Custodian.

Article I

Except in the case of a qualified rollover contribution described in section 408A(e) or a recharacterized contribution described in section 408A(d) (6), the custodian will accept only cash contributions up to \$5,500 per year for 2013 through 2017. For individuals who have reached the age of 50 by the end of the year, the contribution limit is increased to \$6,500 per year for 2013 through 2017. For years after 2017, these limits will be increased to reflect a cost-of-living adjustment, if any.

Article II

1. The annual contribution limit described in Article I is gradually reduced to \$0 for higher income levels. For a grantor who is single or treated as single, the annual contribution is phased out between adjusted gross income (AGI) of \$118,000 and \$133,000; for a married grantor filing jointly, between AGI of \$186,000 and \$196,000; and for a married grantor filing separately, between AGI of \$0 and \$10,000. These phase-out ranges are for 2017. For years after 2017, the phase-out ranges, except for the \$0 to \$10,000 range, will be increased to reflect a cost-of-living adjustment, if any. Adjusted gross income is defined in section 408A(c)(3).
2. In the case of a joint return, the AGI limits in the preceding paragraph apply to the combined AGI of the depositor and his or her spouse.

Article III

The depositor's interest in the balance in the custodial account is non-forfeitable.

Article IV

1. No part of the custodial account funds may be invested in life insurance contracts, nor may the assets of the custodial account be commingled with other property except in a common trust fund or common investment fund (within the meaning of Section 408(a) (5)).
2. No part of the custodial account funds may be invested in

collectibles (within the meaning of Section 408(m)) except as otherwise permitted by Section 408(m)(3), which provides an exception for certain gold, silver, and platinum coins, coins issued under the laws of any state, and certain bullion.

Article V

1. If the depositor dies before his or her entire interest is distributed to him or her and the depositor's surviving spouse is not the designated beneficiary, the remaining interest will be distributed in accordance with (a) below or, if elected or there is no designated beneficiary, in accordance with (b) below:
 - a. The remaining interest will be distributed, starting by the end of the calendar year following the year of the depositor's death, over the designated beneficiary's remaining life expectancy as determined in the year following the death of the depositor;
 - b. The remaining interest will be distributed by the end of the calendar year containing the fifth anniversary of the depositor's death.
2. The minimum amount that must be distributed each year under paragraph 1(a) above is the account value at the close of business on December 31 of the preceding year divided by the life expectancy (in the single life table in Regulations Section 1.401(a)(9)-9) of the designated beneficiary using the attained age of the beneficiary in the year following the year of the depositor's death and subtracting 1.0 from the divisor for each subsequent year.
3. If the depositor's surviving spouse is the designated beneficiary, such spouse will then be treated as the depositor.

Article VI

1. The depositor agrees to provide the Custodian with all information necessary to prepare any reports required by Sections 408(i) and 408A(d)(3)(E), Regulations Sections 1.408-5 and 1.408-6, or other guidance published by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS).
2. The Custodian agrees to submit to the IRS and depositor the reports prescribed by the IRS.

Article VII

Notwithstanding any other articles which may be added or incorporated, the provisions of Articles I through IV and this sentence will be controlling. Any additional articles inconsistent with Section 408A, the related regulations, and other published guidance will be invalid.

Article VIII

This agreement will be amended as necessary to comply with the provisions of the Code, the related regulations, and other published guidance. Other amendments may be made with the consent of the persons whose signatures appear below.

Article IX

1. Investment of Account Assets

- a. All contributions to the custodial account shall be invested in the shares of the Elfund Funds or, if available, any other series

of Elfun Funds or other regulated investment companies for which SSGA FM serves as Investment Advisor or designates as being eligible for investment. Shares of stock of an Investment Company shall be referred to as "Investment Company Shares". To the extent that two or more funds are available for investment, contributions shall be invested in accordance with the depositor's investment election.

- b. Each contribution to the custodial account shall identify the depositor's account number and be accompanied by a signed statement directing the investment of that contribution. The Custodian may return to the depositor, without liability for interest thereon, any contribution which is not accompanied by adequate account identification or an appropriate signed statement directing investment of that contribution.
- c. Contributions shall be invested in whole and fractional Investment Company Shares at the price and in the manner such shares are offered to the public. All distributions received on Investment Company Shares held in the custodial account shall be reinvested in like shares. If any distribution of Investment Company Shares may be received in additional like shares or in cash or other property, the Custodian shall elect to receive such distribution in additional like Investment Company Shares.
- d. All Investment Company Shares acquired by the Custodian shall be registered in the name of the Custodian or its nominee. The depositor shall be the beneficial owner of all Investment Company Shares held in the custodial account.
- e. The Custodian agrees to forward to the depositor each prospectus, report, notice, proxy and related proxy soliciting materials applicable to Investment Company Shares held in the custodial account received by the Custodian. By establishing or having established the custodial account, the depositor affirmatively directs the Custodian to vote any Investment Company Shares held on the applicable record date that have not been voted by the depositor prior to a shareholder meeting for which prior notice has been given. The Custodian shall vote with the management of the Investment Company on each proposal that the Investment Company's Board of Directors has approved unanimously. If the Investment Company's Board of Directors has not approved a proposal unanimously, the Custodian shall vote in proportion to all shares voted by the Investment Company's shareholders.
- f. The depositor may, at any time, by written notice to the Custodian, redeem any number of shares held in the custodial account and reinvest the proceeds in the shares of any other Investment Company. Such redemptions and reinvestments shall be done at the price and in the manner such shares are then being redeemed or offered by the respective Investment Companies.

2. Amendment and Termination

- a. The Custodian may amend the custodial account (including

retroactive amendments) by delivering to the depositor written notice of such amendment setting forth the substance and effective date of the amendment. The depositor shall be deemed to have consented to any such amendment not objected to in writing by the depositor within thirty (30) days of receipt of the notice, provided that no amendment shall cause or permit any part of the assets of the custodial account to be diverted to purposes other than for the exclusive benefit of the depositor or his or her beneficiaries.

- b. The depositor may terminate the custodial account at any time by delivering to the Custodian a written notice of such termination.
- c. The custodial account shall automatically terminate upon distribution to the depositor or his or her beneficiaries of its entire balance.

3. Taxes and Custodial Fees

Any income taxes or other taxes levied or assessed upon or in respect of the assets or income of the custodial account and any transfer taxes incurred shall be paid from the custodial account. All administrative expenses incurred by the Custodian in the performance of its duties, including fees for legal services rendered to the Custodian, and the Custodian's compensation shall be paid from the custodial account, unless otherwise paid by the depositor or his or her beneficiaries.

The Custodian's fees are set forth in Section 3 of the General Information section at the beginning of this booklet. Extraordinary charges resulting from unusual administrative responsibilities not contemplated by the schedule will be subject to such additional charges as will reasonably compensate the Custodian. Fees will be charged for any liquidation including transferring to a successor trustee or custodian. The fee will be taken from the remaining balance of the account in the event of a partial liquidation. The fee will be taken from the proceeds in the event of a total liquidation and the balance of the account will be forwarded in accordance with the depositor's instructions.

4. Reports and Notices

- a. The Custodian shall keep adequate records of transactions it is required to perform hereunder. After the close of each calendar year, the Custodian shall provide to the depositor or his or her legal representative a written report or reports reflecting the transactions effected by it during such year and the assets and liabilities of the custodial account at the close of the year.
- b. All communications or notices shall be deemed to be given upon receipt by the Custodian at: U.S. Bank, N.A., P.O. Box 701, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53201-0701 or the depositor at his most recent address shown in the Custodian's records. The depositor agrees to advise the Custodian promptly, in writing, of any change of address.

5. Designation of Beneficiary

The depositor may designate a beneficiary or beneficiaries to receive benefits from the custodial account in the event of the depositor's death. In the event the depositor has not designated a beneficiary, or if all beneficiaries shall predecease the depositor, the following persons

shall take in the order named:

- a. The spouse of the depositor;
- b. If the spouse shall predecease the depositor or if the depositor does not have a spouse, then to the depositor's estate.

6. Inalienability of Benefits

The benefits provided under this custodial account shall not be subject to alienation, assignment, garnishment, attachment, execution or levy of any kind and any attempt to cause such benefits to be so subjected shall not be recognized except to the extent as may be required by law.

7. Rollover Contributions and Transfers

Subject to the restrictions in Article I, the Custodian shall have the right to receive rollover contributions and to receive direct transfers from other Custodians or trustees. All contributions must be made by check or wire (no cash).

8. Conflict in Provisions

To the extent that any provisions of this Article IX shall conflict with the provisions of Articles V, VI and/or VIII, the provisions of this Article IX shall govern.

9. Applicable State Law

This custodial account shall be construed, administered and enforced according to the laws of the State of Wisconsin.

10. Resignation or Removal of Custodian

The Custodian may resign at any time upon thirty (30) days notice in writing to the Investment Company. Upon such resignation, the Investment Company shall notify the depositor, and shall appoint a successor custodian under this Agreement. The depositor or the Investment Company at any time may remove the Custodian upon 30 days written notice to that effect in a form acceptable to and filed with the custodian. Such notice must include designation of a successor custodian. The successor custodian shall satisfy the requirements of Section 408(h) of the Code. Upon receipt by the Custodian of written acceptance of such appointment by the successor custodian, the Custodian shall transfer and pay over to such successor the assets of and records relating to the custodial account. The Custodian is authorized, however, to reserve such sum of money as it may deem advisable for payment of all its fees, compensation, costs and expenses, or for payment of any other liability constituting a charge on or against the assets of the custodial account or on or against the Custodian, and where necessary may liquidate shares in the custodial account for such payments. Any balance of such reserve remaining after the payment of all such items shall be paid over to the successor custodian. The Custodian shall not be liable for the acts or omissions of any predecessor or successor custodian or trustee.

11. Limitation on Custodian Responsibility

The Custodian will not under any circumstances be responsible for the timing, purpose or propriety of any contribution or of any distribution made hereunder, nor shall the Custodian incur any liability or responsibility for any tax imposed on account of any such contribution or distribution. Further, the Custodian shall not incur any liability or responsibility in taking or omitting to take any action based on any notice, election, or instruction or any written instrument believed by the Custodian to be genuine and to have been properly executed. The Custodian shall

be under no duty of inquiry with respect to any such notice, election, instruction, or written instrument, but in its discretion may request any tax waivers, proof of signatures or other evidence which it reasonably deems necessary for its protection. The depositor and the successors of the depositor including any executor or administrator of the depositor shall, to the extent permitted by law, indemnify the Custodian and its successors and assigns against any and all claims, actions or liabilities of the Custodian to the depositor or the successors or beneficiaries of the depositor whatsoever (including without limitation all reasonable expenses incurred in defending against or settlement of such claims, actions or liabilities) which may arise in connection with this Agreement or the custodial account, except those due to the Custodian's own bad faith, gross negligence or willful misconduct. The Custodian shall not be under any duty to take any action not specified in this Agreement, unless the depositor shall furnish it with instructions in proper form and such instructions shall have been specifically agreed to by the Custodian, or to defend or engage in any suit with respect hereto unless it shall have first agreed in writing to do so and shall have been fully indemnified to its satisfaction.



FACTS

WHAT DOES U.S. BANK DO WITH YOUR PERSONAL INFORMATION?

Why?	Financial companies choose how they share your personal information. Federal law gives consumers the right to limit some but not all sharing. Federal law also requires us to tell you how we collect, share, and protect your personal information. Please read this notice carefully to understand what we do.
What?	The types of personal information we collect and share depend on the product or service you have with us. This information can include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Social Security number and income ■ account balances and payment history ■ transaction history and credit history
How?	All financial companies need to share customers' personal information to run their everyday business. In the section below, we list the reasons financial companies can share their customers' personal information; the reasons U.S. Bank chooses to share; and whether you can limit this sharing.

Reasons we can share your personal information	Does U.S. Bank share?	Can you limit this sharing?
For our everyday business purposes— such as to process your transactions, maintain your account(s), respond to court orders and legal investigations, or report to credit bureaus	Yes	No
For our marketing purposes— to offer our products and services to you	Yes	No
For joint marketing with other financial companies	No	We don't share
For our affiliates' everyday business purposes— information about your transactions and experiences	Yes	No
For our affiliates' everyday business purposes— information about your creditworthiness	Yes	Yes
For nonaffiliates to market to you	No*	We don't share

To limit our sharing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Call 800-370-8580—our menu will prompt you through your choice or ■ Visit us online: http://www.usbank.com/privacy and tell us your preference on the "Exercise Your Privacy Choice" page. <p>Please note: If you are a <i>new</i> customer, we can begin sharing your information 30 days from the date we sent this notice. When you are <i>no longer</i> our customer, we continue to share your information as described in this notice.</p> <p>However, you can contact us at any time to limit our sharing.</p>
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To limit our direct marketing	<p>Please note: We may contact our existing customers by mail, telephone, or email to offer additional financial products or services including products and services offered by nonaffiliates that we believe may be of interest to you. You may direct us not to send you such offers.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ To limit our direct marketing to you by mail or telephone, please call 800-370-8580—our menu will prompt you through your choices, or visit us online: http://www.usbank.com/privacy and tell us your preference on the "Exercise Your Privacy Choice" page. ■ To limit our direct marketing to you by e-mail, visit us online: http://www.usbank.com/privacy and tell us your preference on the "Email Preferences" page.
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Questions?	Call 800-872-2657 or go to usbank.com
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Who we are

Who is providing this notice?

Companies with the U.S. Bank and U.S. Bancorp names and other affiliates. Please see below for a list of other affiliates that do not have a U.S. Bank or U.S. Bancorp name.

Except for California, North Dakota and Vermont residents, a different notice applies to customers who leased or purchased a vehicle and obtained U.S. Bank financing directly through a dealership. That notice from U.S. Bank—Dealer Financial Services is available online at <http://www.usbank.com/privacy> or by calling 800-437-9497.

What we do

How does U.S. Bank protect my personal information?

To protect your personal information from unauthorized access and use, we use security measures that comply with federal law. These measures include computer safeguards and secured files and buildings.

How does U.S. Bank collect my personal information?

We collect your personal information, for example, when you

- open an account or apply for a loan
- use your credit or debit card or make deposits or withdrawals from your account
- tell us about your investment or retirement portfolio

We also collect your personal information from others, such as credit bureaus, affiliates, or other companies.

Why can't I limit all sharing?

Federal law gives you the right to limit only

- sharing for affiliates' everyday business purposes—information about your creditworthiness
- affiliates from using your information to market to you
- sharing for nonaffiliates to market to you

State laws and individual companies may give you additional rights to limit sharing. See below for more on your rights under state law.

What happens when I limit sharing for an account I hold jointly with someone else?

Your choices will apply individually—unless you tell us otherwise.

Definitions

Affiliates

Companies related by common ownership or control. They can be financial and nonfinancial companies.

- *Our affiliates include companies with a U.S. Bank and U.S. Bancorp name; financial companies such as U.S. Bank National Association and U.S. Bancorp Investments, Inc.*

Nonaffiliates

Companies not related by common ownership or control. They can be financial and nonfinancial companies.

- *U.S. Bank does not share with nonaffiliates so they can market to you*

Joint marketing

A formal agreement between nonaffiliated financial companies that together market financial products or services to you.

- *U.S. Bank doesn't jointly market*

Other important information

You may have other privacy protections under applicable state laws. To the extent these state laws apply, we will comply with them when we share information about you.

For California residents: In accordance with California law, we will not share information we collect about you with companies outside of our corporate family, except as permitted by law, including, for example, with your consent or to service your account. We will limit sharing among our companies to the extent required by California law.

For Vermont residents: In accordance with Vermont law, we will not share information we collect about you with companies outside of our corporate family, except as permitted by law, including, for example with your consent or to service your account. We will not share information about your creditworthiness within our corporate family except with your authorization or consent, but we may share information about our transactions or experiences with you within our corporate family without your consent.

For Nevada residents: We may contact our existing customers by telephone to offer additional financial products that we believe may be of interest to you. You have the right to opt out of these calls by adding your name to our internal do-not-call list. To opt out of these calls, or for more information about your opt out rights, please contact our customer service department. You can reach us by calling 800-USBANKS (800-872-2657), clicking the “Email Us” link at usbank.com/privacy, or writing to P.O. Box 64490, St. Paul, MN 55164. You are being provided this notice under Nevada state law. In addition to contacting U.S. Bank, Nevada residents can contact the Nevada Attorney General for more information about your opt out rights by calling 702-486-3132, emailing aginfo@ag.nv.gov, or by writing to:

Office of the Attorney General, Nevada Department of Justice, Bureau of Consumer Protection
100 North Carson Street, Carson City, NV 89701-4717

Additional U.S. Bancorp affiliates

The Miami Valley Insurance Company	Mississippi Valley Company
Red Sky Risk Services, LLC	

*Please keep in mind that, as permitted by applicable law, if you have a private label credit card account with us, we share information about you with our financial or retail partners in connection with maintaining and servicing your account, including for that financial or retail partner to market to you. Federal law does not give you the right to limit this sharing.