

April 30, 2026

Morgan Stanley Institutional Liquidity Funds

Supplement dated April 30, 2026 to the Morgan Stanley Institutional Liquidity Funds Statement of Additional Information dated February 27, 2026

Government Portfolio
Government Securities Portfolio
Prime Portfolio
Treasury Portfolio
Treasury Securities Portfolio

Effective immediately, the table in the section of the Statement of Additional Information entitled “Disclosure of Portfolio Holdings” is hereby deleted and replaced with the following:

Name	Frequency¹	Lag Time
Service Providers		
State Street Bank and Trust Company	Daily basis	Daily
BlackRock Financial Management Inc.	Daily basis	²
KellyCo Marketing	As needed	Varying lag times after the date of the information
Financial Recovery Technologies	Daily basis	Daily
Portfolio Analytics Providers		
Bloomberg Finance, L.P.	Daily basis	²
Abel Noser Solutions, LLC	Daily basis	Daily

- Dissemination of portfolio holdings information to entities listed above may occur less frequently than indicated (or not at all).
- Information will typically be provided on a real time basis or as soon thereafter as possible.

Please retain this supplement for future reference.

MORGAN STANLEY INSTITUTIONAL LIQUIDITY FUNDS

Statement of Additional Information

February 27, 2026

Share Class and Ticker Symbol

Fund Name	Institutional Class	Institutional Plus Class	Institutional Select Class	Investor Class	Administrative Class	Advisory Class	Participant Class	Cash Management Class	Select Class	Castle Oak Class	Impact Class	Impact Partner Class	Advisor Class
Prime Portfolio	MPFXX		MPEXX	MPVXX	MPMXX	MAVXX	MPNXX	MSPXX	—	CASXX	IMTXX	IPYXX	—
Government Portfolio	MVRXX	MPXXX	MGSXX	MVVXX	MGOXX	MAYXX	MPCXX	MSGXX	MSDXX	COSXX	IMPXX	IPGXX	MALXX
Government Securities Portfolio	MUIXX		MSVXX	MVIXX	MGAXX	MVAXX	MGPXX	MCHXX	—	—	—	—	—
Treasury Portfolio	MISXX	MRXXX	MTSXX	MTNXX	MTTXX	MAOXX	MTCXX	MREXX	MSTXX	—	—	—	MATXX
Treasury Securities Portfolio	MSUXX	MSXXX	MSSXX	MNVXX	MAMXX	MVYXX	MPRXX	MHSXX	MSEXX	—	IMXXX	IPUXX	MAZXX

Morgan Stanley Institutional Liquidity Funds (the “Trust”) is a mutual fund currently consisting of the following eight portfolios: the Prime Portfolio, the Government Portfolio, the Government Securities Portfolio, the Treasury Portfolio, the Treasury Securities Portfolio (each a “Fund” and collectively the “Funds”), the Tax-Exempt Portfolio, the Money Market Portfolio and the Stablecoin Reserves Portfolio. Each Fund offers the following classes of shares: Institutional Class, Institutional Select Class, Investor Class, Administrative Class, Advisory Class, Participant Class and Cash Management Class. The Government Portfolio, the Treasury Portfolio and the Treasury Securities Portfolio also offer Institutional Plus Class, Select Class and Advisor Class shares. The Prime Portfolio and Government Portfolio offer CastleOak Class shares. The Government Portfolio, Prime Portfolio and Treasury Securities Portfolio offer Impact Class and Impact Partner Class shares. The Treasury Securities Portfolio also offers DAP Class shares. The Funds are designed to provide investors with a variety of liquidity options. This Statement of Additional Information (the “SAI”) sets forth information about the Trust and information applicable to the Funds. Information regarding the DAP Class of the Treasury Securities Portfolio is set forth in a separate SAI dated February 3, 2026. Information regarding the Administrative Class, Advisory Class, Cash Management Class, Investor Class, Impact Partner Class, Participant Class, Select Class, Wealth Class, Wealth S Class and Advisor Class of the Money Market Portfolio and the Administrative Class, Advisory Class, Cash Management Class, Investor Class, Participant Class, Select Class, Wealth Class, Wealth S Class and Advisor Class of the Tax-Exempt Portfolio is set forth in a separate SAI dated February 27, 2026. Information regarding the Institutional Class and Institutional Select Class of the Stablecoin Reserves Portfolio is set forth in a separate SAI dated February 27, 2026. This SAI is not a prospectus but should be read in conjunction with the Funds’ Prospectuses relating to the DAP Class dated February 3, 2026 and Institutional Class, Institutional Select Class, Institutional Plus Class, Investor Class, Administrative Class, Advisory Class, Participant Class, Cash Management Class, Select Class, CastleOak Class, Impact Class, Impact Partner Class and Advisor Class dated February 27, 2026, each as may be supplemented from time to time. To obtain any of these Prospectuses without charge, please call Morgan Stanley Shareholder Services at the number indicated below.

The Funds’ report filed on Form N-CSR includes the Funds’ audited financial statements, including notes thereto, and the report of the Funds’ independent registered public accounting firm, which are incorporated by reference into this SAI. The annual financial statements and additional information included in the Funds’ most recent report filed on Form N-CSR are separate documents supplied with this SAI.

MORGAN STANLEY SHAREHOLDER SERVICES: 1-888-378-1630
PRICES AND INVESTMENT RESULTS: WWW.MORGANSTANLEY.COM/LIQUIDITY

TABLE OF CONTENTS

FUND INVESTMENTS AND STRATEGIES	1
INVESTMENT OBJECTIVES AND LIMITATIONS	16
DISCLOSURE OF PORTFOLIO HOLDINGS	17
PURCHASE AND REDEMPTION OF SHARES	19
ACCOUNT POLICIES AND FEATURES	20
MANAGEMENT OF THE TRUST	21
COMPENSATION	33
ADVISER	34
PRINCIPAL UNDERWRITER	36
SERVICE AND DISTRIBUTION OF SHARES	36
FUND ADMINISTRATION	41
OTHER SERVICE PROVIDERS	41
BROKERAGE TRANSACTIONS	41
GENERAL INFORMATION	44
TAXES	46
CONTROL PERSONS AND PRINCIPAL HOLDERS OF SECURITIES	48
POTENTIAL CONFLICTS OF INTEREST	56
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	64
APPENDIX A -- MORGAN STANLEY INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT PROXY VOTING POLICY AND PROCEDURES	A-1
APPENDIX B — DESCRIPTION OF RATINGS	B-1

FUND INVESTMENTS AND STRATEGIES

The following discussion of each Fund’s investments and risks should be read in conjunction with the sections of the Funds’ Prospectuses entitled “Principal Investment Strategies,” “Principal Risks,” “Approach,” and “Additional Information about Fund Investment Strategies and Related Risks.” The Funds’ investments are limited by the quality, maturity and diversification requirements adopted under Rule 2a-7 of the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (“Rule 2a-7” of the “1940 Act”). In addition, each Fund is “diversified” and, as such, each Fund’s investments are required to meet certain diversification requirements under federal securities laws.

Morgan Stanley Investment Management Inc. is the adviser (the “Adviser” or “MSIM”) to each Fund.

	Prime Portfolio	Government Portfolio	Government Securities Portfolio	Treasury Portfolio	Treasury Securities Portfolio
Equity Securities:					
Common Stocks					
Preferred Stocks					
Rights					
Warrants					
IPOs					
Convertible Securities					
Investment Company Securities	X	X	X	X	
Exchange-Traded Funds					
Real Estate Investing					
—REITs					
—Foreign Real Estate Companies					
—Specialized Ownership Vehicles					
Special Purpose Acquisition Companies					
Fixed-Income Securities:					
Investment Grade Securities					
High Yield Securities					
Distressed and Defaulted Securities					
U.S. Government Securities	X	X	X	X	X
U.S. Treasury Obligations				X	X
Agencies	X	X	X	X	X
Corporates	X	X	X	X	X
Floating and Variable Rate Obligations	X				
Adjustable Rate Government Securities		X	X		
Promissory Notes	X				
Money Market Instruments					
Cash Equivalents					
Senior Loans					
Mortgage-Related Securities					
Lease Obligations	X	X	X	X	X
Repurchase Agreements	X	X	X	X	X
Municipals	X	X	X	X	X
Tender Option Bonds	X	X	X	X	X
Asset-Backed Securities	X	X	X	X	X
Collateralized Loan Obligations					
Temporary Investments	X	X	X	X	X
Variable Rate Master Demand Notes	X	X	X	X	X
Residual Interest Bonds					
Zero Coupons	X	X	X	X	X
Eurodollar and Yankee Dollar Obligations	X	X	X	X	X
Custodial Receipts		X	X		
Funding Agreements	X				
Foreign Investment:					

	Prime Portfolio	Government Portfolio	Government Securities Portfolio	Treasury Portfolio	Treasury Securities Portfolio
Emerging Market Securities					
Foreign Equity Securities					
Foreign Government Fixed-Income Securities	X				
Foreign Currency Transactions					
Brady Bonds					
Investment Funds					
Other Securities and Investment Strategies:					
Loans of Portfolio Securities					
Private Placements	X	X	X	X	
When-Issued Securities	X	X	X	X	X
Borrowing for Investment Purposes					
Reverse Repurchase Agreements	X	X	X	X	
Short Sales					
Illiquid Investments					
Demand Features	X	X	X	X	X
Bank Obligations	X				
Leveraging	X	X	X	X	X
Risks of Indirect Exposure to Crypto Assets					
—Crypto Assets Risk	X				
—Crypto Asset Tax Risk					
—Digital Asset-Related Companies	X				
—Bitcoin Futures					
—Bitcoin ETPs					
Derivatives:					
Currency Forwards					
Futures Contracts					
Options					
Swaps					
Contracts for Difference					
Structured Investments					
Combined Transactions					
Additional Risks:					
Regulatory Matters	X	X	X	X	X
Special Risks Related to Cyber Security	X	X	X	X	X
Regulatory and Legal Risk	X	X	X	X	X
Market and Geopolitical Risk	X	X	X	X	X
ESG Investment Risk					
Use of Artificial Intelligence Technology Risk	X	X	X	X	X
Investments in Artificial Intelligence Companies	X				

Adjustable Rate Government Securities. Adjustable rate government securities are variable rate securities where the variable rate of interest is readjusted no less frequently than every 397 calendar days and deemed to have a maturity equal to the period remaining until the next readjustment of the interest rate.

Agencies. Agencies refer to fixed-income securities issued or guaranteed by federal agencies and U.S. government sponsored instrumentalities. They may or may not be backed by the full faith and credit of the United States. If they are not backed by the full faith and credit of the United States, the investor must look principally to the agency or instrumentality issuing or guaranteeing the obligation for ultimate repayment, and may not be able to assert a claim against the United States itself in the event the agency or instrumentality does not meet its commitment. Agencies that are backed by the full faith and credit of the United States include the Export-Import Bank, Farmers Home Administration, Federal Financing Bank and others. Certain debt issued by Resolution Funding Corporation has both its principal and interest backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Treasury in that its principal is backed by U.S. Treasury zero coupon issues, while the U.S. Treasury is explicitly required to advance funds sufficient to pay interest on it, if needed. Certain agencies and instrumentalities, such as the Government National Mortgage Association (“Ginnie Mae”), are,

in effect, backed by the full faith and credit of the United States through provisions in their charters that they may make “indefinite and unlimited” drawings on the Treasury if needed to service their debt. Debt from certain other agencies and instrumentalities, including the Federal Home Loan Banks, the Federal National Mortgage Association (“Fannie Mae”) and the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (“Freddie Mac”), are not guaranteed by the United States, but those institutions are protected by the discretionary authority of the U.S. Treasury to purchase certain amounts of their securities to assist them in meeting their debt obligations. Finally, other agencies and instrumentalities, such as the Farm Credit System, are federally chartered institutions under U.S. Government supervision, but their debt securities are backed only by the creditworthiness of those institutions, not the U.S. Government. Some of the U.S. government agencies that issue or guarantee securities include the Export-Import Bank of the United States, Farmers Home Administration, Federal Housing Administration, Maritime Administration, Small Business Administration and the Tennessee Valley Authority.

An instrumentality of the U.S. Government is a government agency organized under federal charter with government supervision. Instrumentalities issuing or guaranteeing securities include, among others, Federal Home Loan Banks, the Federal Land Bank, Central Bank for Cooperatives, Federal Intermediate Credit Banks and Fannie Mae.

Asset-Backed Securities. Certain Funds may invest in asset-backed securities. Asset-backed securities utilize the securitization techniques used to develop mortgage-backed securities (“MBS”). These techniques are also applied to a broad range of other assets. Various types of assets, primarily automobile and credit card receivables and home equity loans, are being securitized in pass-through structures similar to the mortgage pass-through structures. These types of securities are known as asset-backed securities. The Fund may invest in any type of asset-backed security. Asset-backed securities have risk characteristics similar to MBS. Like MBS, they generally decrease in value as a result of interest rate increases, but may benefit less than other fixed-income securities from declining interest rates, principally because of prepayments. Also, as in the case of MBS, prepayments generally increase during a period of declining interest rates although other factors, such as changes in credit use and payment patterns, may also influence prepayment rates. Asset-backed securities also involve the risk that various federal and state consumer laws and other legal, regulatory and economic factors may result in the collateral backing the securities being insufficient to support payment on the securities.

Bank Obligations. Bank obligations include certificates of deposit, commercial paper, unsecured bank promissory notes, bankers’ acceptances, time deposits and other debt obligations. Certain Funds may invest in obligations issued or backed by U.S. banks when a bank has more than \$1 billion in total assets at the time of purchase or is a branch or subsidiary of such a bank. In addition, certain Funds may invest in U.S. dollar-denominated obligations issued or guaranteed by foreign banks that have more than \$1 billion in total assets at the time of purchase, U.S. branches or subsidiaries of such foreign banks (Yankee obligations), foreign branches of such foreign banks and foreign branches of U.S. banks having more than \$1 billion in total assets at the time of purchase. Bank obligations may be general obligations of the parent bank or may be limited to the issuing branch by the terms of the specific obligation or by U.S. government regulation.

If a Fund invests more than 25% of its total assets in bank obligations (whether foreign or domestic), it may be especially affected by favorable and adverse developments in or related to the banking industry. The activities of U.S. and most foreign banks are subject to comprehensive regulations, which, in the case of U.S. regulations, have undergone substantial changes in the past decade. The enactment of new legislation or regulations, as well as changes in interpretation and enforcement of current laws, may affect the manner of operations and profitability of domestic and foreign banks. Significant developments in the U.S. banking industry have included increased competition from other types of financial institutions, increased acquisition activity and geographic expansion. Banks may be particularly susceptible to certain economic factors, such as interest rate changes and adverse developments in the real estate markets. Fiscal and monetary policy and general economic cycles can affect the availability and cost of funds, loan demand and asset quality and thereby impact the earnings and financial conditions of banks.

Corporates. Corporates are fixed-income securities issued by private businesses. Holders, as creditors, have a prior legal claim over holders of equity securities of the issuer as to both income and assets for the principal and interest due to the holder. The Funds will buy corporates subject to any quality constraints set forth under Rule 2a-7.

Custodial Receipts. Certain Funds may invest in custodial receipts representing interests in U.S. government securities, municipal obligations or other debt instruments held by a custodian or trustee. Custodial receipts evidence ownership of future interest payments, principal payments or both on notes or bonds issued or guaranteed as to principal or interest by the U.S. Government, its agencies, instrumentalities, political subdivisions or authorities, by a state or local governmental body or authority, or by other types of issuers. For certain securities law purposes, custodial receipts are not considered obligations of the underlying issuers. In addition, if for tax purposes a Fund is not considered to be the owner of the underlying securities held in the custodial account, the Fund may suffer adverse tax consequences. As a holder of custodial receipts, a Fund will bear its proportionate share of the fees and expenses charged to the custodial account.

Demand Features. A Fund may acquire securities or other obligations that are subject to puts and standby commitments (“Demand Features”) to purchase the securities at their principal amount (usually with accrued interest) within a specified period (usually seven days) following a demand by the Fund. These rights may be available at only specified intervals and may be referred to as a put,

demand feature or “standby commitment,” depending on its characteristics. Securities and other obligations with Demand Features carry a feature that gives a Fund the right to tender the securities or other obligations to a specified party, usually the issuer or a remarketing agent, prior to maturity. A Fund may also purchase long-term bonds (sometimes referred to as “put bonds”), which are subject to the Fund’s commitment to put the bond back to the issuer at par at a designated time within thirteen months and the issuer’s commitment to so purchase the bond at such price and time. The purpose of engaging in transactions involving Demand Features is to maintain flexibility and improve liquidity.

Under a “standby commitment,” a dealer agrees to purchase, at the Fund’s option, specified securities at a specified price. The Fund will acquire these commitments to facilitate portfolio liquidity. Standby commitments may also be referred to as put options.

Demand Features may be issued by the issuer of the underlying securities, a dealer in the securities or by another third party and may not be transferred separately from the underlying security. The underlying securities subject to a put may be sold at any time at market rates. The Fund may pay a premium for puts and other Demand Features and, as a result, the aggregate price which the Fund pays for securities with these features may be higher than the price which otherwise would be paid for the securities. A premium paid will have the effect of reducing the yield otherwise payable on the underlying security.

Generally, a Fund may exercise Demand Features (1) upon a default under the terms of the underlying security, (2) to maintain its portfolio in accordance with its investment objective and policies or applicable legal or regulatory requirements or (3) as needed to provide liquidity to the Fund. There is no assurance that standby commitments or other Demand Features will be available to the Fund or that standby commitments or other Demand Features will be available under all market conditions or available on satisfactory terms. Demand Features are subject to the credit risk of the entity providing the Demand Feature.

In addition, Demand Features may be backed by a bank letter of credit or guarantee, or the credit enhancement issued with respect to such instrument, which may permit a Fund to sell the instrument at designated times and prices. The credit standing of the bank or financial institution providing this feature affects the credit quality of the underlying obligation. The ability of a bank or other financial institution to fulfill its obligations under a letter of credit, guarantee or other liquidity arrangement might be affected by possible financial difficulties of its borrowers, adverse interest rate or economic conditions, regulatory limitations or other factors. Changes in the credit quality of these financial institutions could cause losses to the Fund and affect its share price. In addition, Demand Features provided by foreign banks involve certain risks associated with foreign investments. Credit and liquidity enhancements may have conditions that limit the ability of the Fund to use them when the Fund wishes to do so.

Eurodollar and Yankee Dollar Obligations. Certain Funds may invest in Eurodollar and Yankee dollar obligations. Eurodollar and Yankee dollar obligations are fixed-income securities that include time deposits, which are non-negotiable deposits maintained in a bank for a specified period of time at a stated interest rate. The Eurodollar obligations may include bonds issued and denominated in euros. Eurodollar obligations may be issued by government and corporate issuers in Europe. Yankee dollar obligations, which include time deposits and certificates of deposit, are U.S. dollar-denominated obligations issued in the U.S. capital markets by foreign banks. Eurodollar bank obligations, which include time deposits and certificates of deposit, are U.S. dollar-denominated obligations issued outside the U.S. capital markets by foreign branches of U.S. banks and by foreign banks. The Funds may consider Yankee dollar obligations to be domestic securities for purposes of their investment policies.

Eurodollar and Yankee dollar obligations are subject to the same risks as domestic issues, notably credit risk, market risk and liquidity risk. However, Eurodollar (and to a limited extent, Yankee dollar) obligations are also subject to certain sovereign risks. One such risk is the possibility that a sovereign country might prevent capital from flowing across its borders. Other risks include adverse political and economic developments; the extent and quality of government regulations of financial markets and institutions; the imposition of foreign withholding taxes; and the expropriation or nationalization of foreign issuers.

Floating and Variable Rate Obligations. Certain Funds may purchase floating and variable rate obligations, including floating and variable rate municipal obligations and preferred shares of closed-end funds. The value of these obligations is generally more stable than that of a fixed rate obligation in response to changes in interest rate levels. Subject to the conditions for using amortized cost valuation under the 1940 Act, a Fund may consider the maturity of a variable or floating rate obligation to be shorter than its ultimate stated maturity if the obligation is issued or guaranteed by U.S. government agencies, authorities, instrumentalities or sponsored enterprises or by the U.S. Treasury, if the obligation has a remaining maturity of 397 calendar days or less, or if the obligation has a demand feature that permits the Fund to receive payment at any time or at specified intervals not exceeding 397 calendar days. The interest rate payable, on a variable rate obligation, is adjusted at pre-designated periodic intervals and, on a floating rate obligation, whenever there is a change in the market rate of interest on which the interest rate payable is based. Other features may include the right whereby a Fund may demand prepayment of the principal amount of the obligation prior to its stated maturity and the right of the issuer to prepay the principal amount prior to maturity. The principal benefit of a variable rate obligation is that the interest rate adjustment minimizes changes in the market value of the obligation. In addition, the purchase of variable rate and floating rate obligations should allow the Fund to sell obligations prior to maturity at a price that is approximately the full principal amount of the obligations. The principal benefit to a Fund of purchasing obligations with a demand feature is that liquidity, and the ability of the Fund to obtain repayment of the full principal amount of an obligation prior to maturity, is

enhanced. The payment of principal and interest by issuers of certain obligations purchased by a Fund may be guaranteed by letters of credit or other credit facilities offered by banks or other financial institutions. Such guarantees will be considered in determining whether an obligation meets a Fund's investment quality requirements. Certain of the variable rate obligations may be in the form of preferred shares of registered closed-end investment companies.

Funding Agreements. A funding agreement is a contract between an issuer and a purchaser that obligates the issuer to pay a guaranteed rate of interest on a principal sum deposited by the purchaser. Funding agreements will also guarantee the return of principal and may guarantee a stream of payments over time. A funding agreement has a fixed maturity and may have either a fixed, variable or floating interest rate that is based on an index and guaranteed for a fixed time period. The secondary market, if any, for these funding agreements is limited; thus, such investments purchased by the Funds may be treated as illiquid. Certain Funds may invest up to 5% of their net assets in illiquid securities, including funding agreements.

Investment Company Securities. In accordance with Rule 2a-7 under the 1940 Act, a money market fund (such as a Fund) is permitted to invest in securities issued by a registered investment company that also is a money market fund. The Funds (other than the Treasury Securities Portfolio) may, to the extent noted in the Fund's non-fundamental limitations, invest in investment company securities as may be permitted by (i) the 1940 Act; (ii) the rules and regulations promulgated by the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") under the 1940 Act; or (iii) an exemption or other relief applicable to the Fund from provisions of the 1940 Act. The 1940 Act generally prohibits an investment company from acquiring more than 3% of the outstanding voting shares of an investment company and limits such investments to no more than 5% of a Fund's total assets in any one investment company and no more than 10% in any combination of investment companies. The 1940 Act also prohibits a Fund from acquiring in the aggregate more than 10% of the outstanding voting shares of any registered closed-end investment company. A Fund may invest in investment company securities of investment companies managed by the Adviser or its affiliates to the extent permitted under the 1940 Act or as otherwise authorized by the SEC. To the extent a Fund invests a portion of its assets in investment company securities, those assets will be subject to the risks of the purchased investment company's portfolio securities, and a shareholder in the Fund will bear not only their proportionate share of the expenses of the Fund, but also, indirectly the expenses of the purchased investment company.

Money Market Funds. To the extent permitted by applicable law, a Fund (other than the Treasury Securities Portfolio) may invest all or some of its short-term cash investments in any money market fund advised or managed by the Adviser or its affiliates. In connection with any such investments, a Fund, to the extent permitted by the 1940 Act, will pay its share of all expenses (other than advisory and administrative fees) of a money market fund in which it invests, which may result in the Fund bearing some additional expenses. The rules governing money market funds: (1) permit a "government money market fund" and "retail money market fund" (as those terms are defined in Rule 2a-7 under the 1940 Act) to use the amortized cost method or penny rounding method of valuation to maintain a stable net asset value ("NAV") per share, typically a stable \$1.00 NAV per share and (2) require "institutional money market funds" to operate with a floating NAV rounded to a minimum of the fourth decimal place in the case of a fund with a \$1.0000 share price or an equivalent or more precise level of accuracy for a fund with a different share price (e.g., \$10.0000 per share, or \$100.00 per share). The Fund may invest in money market funds that seek to maintain a stable \$1.00 NAV per share or that have a share price that fluctuates. Although a stable share price money market fund seeks to maintain a stable \$1.00 NAV per share, it is possible to lose money by investing in such a money market fund. With respect to a floating share price money market fund, because the share price will fluctuate, when the Fund sells its shares in such a fund, the shares may be worth more or less than what the Fund originally paid for them. A money market fund that is not a "government money market fund" may impose a discretionary liquidity fee (up to 2%), if the board of trustees (or its designee) determines it is in the best interests of the fund. A government money market fund is exempt from these discretionary liquidity fees, although the fund may choose to opt-in to the implementation of discretionary liquidity fees. In addition, under Rule 2a-7, an institutional prime money market fund is required to impose a mandatory liquidity fee if the fund experiences total daily net redemptions exceeding 5% of the fund's net assets (or such smaller amount of net redemptions as the Board of Trustees determines) based on flow information available within a reasonable period after the computation of the fund's net asset value on that day. The amount of a mandatory liquidity fee to be imposed will be based on a good faith estimate, supported by data, of the costs the fund would incur if the fund sold a pro rata amount of each security in its portfolio to satisfy the amount of the net redemptions. If the fund's liquidity costs cannot be estimated in good faith and supported by data, a 1% default mandatory liquidity fee will be imposed. If the amount of the mandatory liquidity fee would be *de minimis* (i.e., less than 0.01% of the value of the shares redeemed), the fund is not required to impose a mandatory liquidity fee. A money market fund that does not qualify as a "government money market fund" or "retail money market fund" must impose a mandatory liquidity fee, if the fund experiences total daily net redemptions that exceed 5% of net assets based on flow information available within a reasonable period after the last computation of the fund's NAV on that day (or such smaller amount of net redemptions as the board or its delegate determines), unless the fee is *de minimis* (i.e., is less than 0.01% of the value of the shares redeemed).

Lease Obligations. Included within the revenue bonds category in which a Fund may invest are participations in lease obligations or installment purchase contracts (hereinafter collectively called "lease obligations") of municipalities. State and local governments, agencies or authorities issue lease obligations to acquire equipment and facilities. Lease obligations may have risks not normally associated with general obligation or other revenue bonds. Leases, and installment purchase or conditional sale contracts (which may provide for title to the leased asset to pass eventually to the issuer), have developed as a means for governmental issuers to acquire

property and equipment without the necessity of complying with the constitutional and statutory requirements generally applicable for the issuance of debt. Certain lease obligations contain “non-appropriation” clauses that provide that the governmental issuer has no obligation to make future payments under the lease or contract unless money is appropriated for such purpose by the appropriate legislative body on an annual or other periodic basis. Consequently, continued lease payments on those lease obligations containing “non-appropriation” clauses are dependent on future legislative actions. If such legislative actions do not occur, the holders of the lease obligation may experience difficulty in exercising their rights, including disposition of the property.

In addition, lease obligations do not have the depth of marketability associated with more conventional municipal obligations, and, as a result, certain of such lease obligations may be considered illiquid securities. The Adviser, pursuant to procedures adopted by the Trustees, will make a determination as to the liquidity of each lease obligation purchased by the Funds. If a lease obligation is determined to be “liquid,” the security will not be included within the category “illiquid securities.”

Leveraging. Each Fund may borrow money from a bank in an amount up to 33 1/3% of its respective total assets (including the amount borrowed) less its liabilities (not including any borrowings but including the fair market value at the time of computation of any other senior securities then outstanding). Each Fund will maintain asset coverage in accordance with the 1940 Act. Leveraging portfolio assets has speculative characteristics. The use of leverage may cause a Fund to liquidate portfolio positions when it may not be advantageous to do so in order to satisfy its obligations or to maintain asset coverage. Leverage, including borrowing, may cause a Fund to be more volatile than if the Fund had not been leveraged. This is because leverage tends to exaggerate the effect of any increase or decrease in the value of a Fund’s portfolio securities.

Municipals. Municipal securities include debt obligations of states, territories or possessions of the United States and the District of Columbia and their political subdivisions, agencies and instrumentalities, the income on which is generally exempt from regular federal income tax at the time of issuance, in the opinion of bond counsel or other counsel to the issuers of such securities. Municipals include both municipal bonds (those securities with maturities of five years or more) and municipal notes (those with maturities of less than five years). Municipal bonds are issued for a wide variety of reasons: to construct public facilities, such as airports, highways, bridges, schools, hospitals, mass transportation, streets, water and sewer works; to obtain funds for operating expenses; to refund outstanding municipal obligations; and to loan funds to various public institutions and facilities. Certain industrial development bonds are also considered municipal bonds if their interest is exempt from regular federal income tax. Industrial development bonds are issued by, or on behalf of, public authorities to obtain funds for various privately-operated manufacturing facilities, housing, sports arenas, convention centers, airports, mass transportation systems and water, gas or sewage works. Industrial development bonds are ordinarily dependent on the credit quality of a private user, not the public issuer. Private activity bonds are another type of municipal security.

The two principal classifications of municipal bonds are “general obligation” and “revenue” or “special tax” bonds. General obligation bonds are secured by the issuer’s pledge of its full faith, credit and taxing power for the payment of principal and interest. Thus, these bonds may be vulnerable to limits on a government’s power or ability to raise revenue or increase taxes and its ability to maintain a fiscally sound budget. The timely payments may also be influenced by any unfunded pension liabilities or other post-employee benefit plan liabilities. These bonds may also depend on legislative appropriation and/or funding or other support from other governmental bodies in order to make payments. Revenue or special tax bonds are payable only from the revenues derived from a particular facility or class of facilities or, in some cases, from the proceeds of a special excise or other tax, but not from general tax revenues. As a result, these bonds historically have been subject to a greater risk of default than general obligation bonds because investors can look only to the revenue generated by the project or other revenue source backing the project, rather than to the general taxing authority of the state or local government issuer of the obligations.

Industrial revenue bonds in most cases are revenue bonds and generally do not have the pledge of the credit of the issuer. The payment of the principal and interest on such industrial revenue bonds is dependent solely on the ability of the user of the facilities financed by the bonds to meet its financial obligations and the pledge, if any, of real and personal property so financed as security for such payment. Short-term municipal obligations issued by states, cities, municipalities or municipal agencies, include tax anticipation notes, revenue anticipation notes, bond anticipation notes, construction loan notes and short-term discount notes.

Private activity bonds may be used by municipalities to finance the development of industrial facilities for use by private enterprise. Principal and interest payments are to be made by the private enterprise benefitting from the development, which means that the holder of the bond is exposed to the risk that the private issuer may default on the bond. The credit and quality of private activity bonds and industrial development bonds are usually related to the credit of the corporate user of the facilities. Payment of interest on and repayment of principal of such bonds is the responsibility of the corporate user (and/or any guarantor).

Municipal notes are issued to meet the short-term funding requirements of local, regional and state governments. Municipal notes include bond anticipation notes, revenue anticipation notes and tax and revenue anticipation notes. These are short-term debt obligations issued by state and local governments to aid cash flows while waiting for taxes or revenue to be collected, at which time the debt is retired. Other types of municipal notes in which a Fund may invest are construction loan notes, short-term discount notes, tax-exempt commercial paper, demand notes and similar instruments.

Municipal bonds generally include debt obligations issued by states and their political subdivisions, and duly constituted authorities and corporations, to obtain funds to construct, repair or improve various public facilities such as airports, bridges, highways, hospitals, housing, schools, streets and water and sewer works. Municipal bonds may also be issued to refinance outstanding obligations as well as to obtain funds for general operating expenses and for loans to other public institutions and facilities. In addition, municipal bonds may include obligations of municipal housing authorities and single-family mortgage revenue bonds. Weaknesses in federal housing subsidy programs and their administration may result in a decrease of subsidies available for payment of principal and interest on housing authority bonds. Economic developments, including fluctuations in interest rates and increasing construction and operating costs, may also adversely impact revenues of housing authorities. In the case of some housing authorities, inability to obtain additional financing could also reduce revenues available to pay existing obligations. Single-family mortgage revenue bonds are subject to extraordinary mandatory redemption at par in whole or in part from the proceeds derived from prepayments of underlying mortgage loans and also from the unused proceeds of the issue within a stated period which may be within a year from the date of issue.

Note obligations with demand or put options may have a stated maturity in excess of one year, but permit any holder to demand payment of principal plus accrued interest upon a specified number of days' notice. Frequently, such obligations are secured by letters of credit or other credit support arrangements provided by banks. The issuer of such notes normally has a corresponding right, after a given period, to repay at its discretion the outstanding principal of the note plus accrued interest upon a specific number of days' notice to the bondholders. The interest rate on a demand note may be based upon a known lending rate, such as the prime lending rate, and be adjusted when such rate changes, or the interest rate on a demand note may be a market rate that is adjusted at specified intervals. Each note purchased by a Fund will meet the quality criteria set out in the Prospectus for the Fund.

The yields of municipal bonds depend on, among other things, general money market conditions, conditions in the municipal bond market, the size of a particular offering, the maturity of the obligation, and the rating of the issue. The ratings of Moody's and Standard & Poor's represent their opinions of the quality of the municipal bonds rated by them. It should be emphasized that such ratings are general and are not absolute standards of quality. Consequently, municipal bonds with the same maturity, coupon and rating may have different yields, while municipal bonds of the same maturity and coupon, but with different ratings, may have the same yield. It will be the responsibility of the Adviser to appraise independently the fundamental quality of the bonds held by the Funds.

Municipal bonds are sometimes purchased on a "when-issued" or "delayed-delivery" basis, which means a Fund has committed to purchase certain specified securities at an agreed-upon price when they are issued. The period between commitment date and issuance date can be a month or more. It is possible that the securities will never be issued and the commitment canceled.

From time to time proposals have been introduced before Congress to restrict or eliminate the regular federal income tax exemption for interest on municipal bonds. Similar proposals may be introduced in the future.

Similarly, from time to time proposals have been introduced before state and local legislatures to restrict or eliminate the state and local income tax exemption for interest on municipal bonds. Similar proposals may be introduced in the future.

The Funds may also purchase bonds the income on which is subject to the alternative minimum tax ("AMT bonds"). AMT bonds are tax-exempt private activity bonds issued after August 7, 1986, the proceeds of which are directed, at least in part, to private, for-profit organizations. While the income from AMT bonds is exempt from regular federal income tax, it is a tax preference item in the calculation of the alternative minimum tax. The alternative minimum tax is a special separate tax that applies to some taxpayers who have certain adjustments to income or tax preference items.

An issuer of municipal securities may file for bankruptcy or otherwise seek to reorganize its debts by extending debt maturities, reducing the amount of principal or interest, refinancing the debt or taking other measures, in each case which may significantly affect the rights of creditors and the value of the municipal securities and the value of a Fund's investments in such municipal securities. In addition, changes to bankruptcy laws may adversely impact a Fund's investments in municipal securities, including creditor rights, if the issuer seeks bankruptcy protection.

Build America Bonds are taxable municipal securities on which the issuer receives federal support of the interest paid. Assuming certain specified conditions are satisfied, issuers of Build America Bonds may either (i) receive reimbursement from the U.S. Treasury with respect to a portion of its interest payments on the bonds ("direct pay" Build America Bonds) or (ii) provide tax credits to investors in the bonds ("tax credit" Build America Bonds). Unlike most other municipal securities, interest received on Build America Bonds is subject to federal and state income tax. Issuance of Build America Bonds ceased on December 31, 2010. The number of Build America Bonds available in the market is limited, which may negatively affect the value of the Build America Bonds.

The Funds may hold municipal private placements. These securities are sold through private negotiations, usually to institutions or mutual funds, and generally have resale restrictions. Their yields are usually higher than comparable public securities to compensate the investor for their limited marketability.

Private Placements. The Funds (other than the Treasury Securities Portfolio) may invest in commercial paper issued in reliance on the so-called “private placement” exemption afforded by Section 4(a)(2) of the Securities Act of 1933 (the “1933 Act”) and which may be sold to other institutional investors pursuant to Rule 144A under the 1933 Act. Rule 144A permits the Funds to sell restricted securities to qualified institutional buyers without limitation. However, investing in Rule 144A securities could have the effect of increasing the level of Fund illiquidity to the extent a Fund, at a particular point in time, may be unable to find qualified institutional buyers interested in purchasing such securities.

Section 4(a)(2) and Rule 144A securities may involve a higher degree of business and financial risk that can result in substantial losses. As a result of the absence of a public trading market for these securities, they may be less liquid than publicly traded securities. Although these securities may be resold in privately negotiated transactions, the prices realized from these sales could be less than those originally paid by a Fund or less than what may be considered the fair value of such securities. Furthermore, companies whose securities are not publicly traded may not be subject to the disclosure and other investor protection requirements which might be applicable if their securities were publicly traded. The illiquidity of the market, as well as the lack of publicly available information regarding these securities, including readily available market quotations, may also adversely affect the ability to arrive at a fair value for certain securities at certain times and could make it difficult for a Fund to sell certain securities. If privately-placed securities are required to be registered under the securities laws of one or more jurisdictions before being sold, a Fund may be required to bear the expenses of registration and transaction costs may be higher for these securities generally. In such cases, a considerable time period may elapse between the time the Fund decides to sell the security and the time it is permitted to sell the security under an effective registration statement. During this time period, adverse market conditions may develop, which could result in a Fund obtaining less favorable pricing terms for its sale of the security than it would have if the security had been sold promptly.

Private placements may involve greater risks than investments in securities of publicly traded companies. In addition, issuers of such securities may have limited financial resources, be unable to meet their obligations and tend to be in earlier stages of development.

The Adviser, pursuant to procedures adopted by the Trustees, will make a determination as to the liquidity of each restricted security purchased by the Funds. If a restricted security is determined to be “liquid,” the security will not be included within the category “illiquid securities.”

Promissory Notes. Promissory notes are generally debt obligations of the issuing entity and are subject to the risks of investing in corporate debt. Certain Funds may invest up to 5% of their net assets in illiquid securities, including unsecured bank promissory notes.

Repurchase Agreements. Repurchase agreements are transactions in which a Fund purchases a security or basket of securities and simultaneously commits to resell that security or basket to the seller (a bank, broker or dealer) at a mutually agreed-upon date and price. The resale price reflects the purchase price plus an agreed-upon market rate of interest which is not directly related to the coupon rate or date of maturity of the purchased security. The term of these agreements usually ranges from overnight to one week, and never exceeds one year. Repurchase agreements with a term of over seven days are considered illiquid.

In these transactions, a Fund receives securities that have a market value at least equal to the purchase price (including accrued interest) of the repurchase agreement, and this value is maintained during the term of the agreement. These securities are held by State Street Bank and Trust Company (the “Custodian”) or an approved third-party for the benefit of a Fund until repurchased. Repurchase agreements permit a Fund to remain fully invested while retaining overnight flexibility to pursue investments of a longer-term nature. If the seller defaults and the value of the repurchased securities declines, a Fund might incur a loss. If bankruptcy proceedings are commenced with respect to the seller, a Fund’s realization upon the collateral may be delayed.

While repurchase agreements involve certain risks not associated with direct investments in debt securities, each Fund follows procedures approved by the Trustees that are designed to minimize such risks. These procedures include effecting repurchase transactions only with large, well-capitalized and well-established financial institutions whose financial condition will be continually monitored by the Adviser. In addition, as described above, the value of the collateral underlying the repurchase agreement will be at least equal to the repurchase price, including any accrued interest earned on the repurchase agreement. In the event of a default or bankruptcy by a selling financial institution, the Funds will seek to liquidate such collateral. However, the exercising of a Fund’s right to liquidate such collateral could involve certain costs or delays and, to the extent that proceeds from any sale upon a default of the obligation to repurchase were less than the repurchase price, the Fund could suffer a loss. Certain Funds may invest in repurchase agreements backed by municipal securities and non-governmental collateral such as corporate debt obligations, convertible securities and common and preferred stock. Certain of these securities may be rated below investment grade. Repurchase agreements involving obligations other than U.S. government securities may be subject to special risks. Repurchase agreements secured by obligations that are not eligible for direct investment under a Fund’s investment objectives and restrictions may require the Fund to promptly dispose of such collateral if the seller or guarantor becomes insolvent.

A Fund may enter into repurchase agreements on a forward commitment basis. To the extent a Fund does so and the counterparty to the trade fails to effectuate the trade at the scheduled time, a Fund may be forced to deploy its capital in a repurchase agreement with

a less favorable rate of return than it otherwise may have achieved or may be unable to enter into a repurchase agreement at all at the desired time.

In December 2023, the SEC adopted rule amendments providing that any covered clearing agency (“CCA”) for U.S. Treasury securities require that every direct participant of the CCA (which generally would be a bank or broker-dealer) submit for clearance and settlement all eligible secondary market transactions in U.S. Treasury securities to which it is a counterparty. The clearing mandate includes in its scope all repurchase or reverse repurchase agreements of such direct participants collateralized by U.S. Treasury securities (collectively, “Treasury repo transactions”) of a type accepted for clearing by a registered CCA, including both bilateral Treasury repo transactions and triparty Treasury repo transactions where a bank agent provides custody, collateral management and settlement services.

The Treasury repo transactions of a Fund with any direct participants of a CCA will be subject to the mandatory clearing requirement. Compliance with the clearing mandate for Treasury repo transactions will be required by June 30, 2027. A Fund will be required to clear all or substantially all of its Treasury repo transactions as of the compliance date. There are currently substantial regulatory and operational uncertainties associated with the implementation of these requirements which may affect the cost, terms and/or availability of cleared repo transactions.

A Fund will not invest in repurchase agreements that do not mature within seven days if any such investment, together with any other illiquid assets held by the Fund, amount to more than 5% of its net assets. A Fund’s investments in repurchase agreements may at times be substantial when, for example, in the view of the Fund’s Adviser, liquidity or other conditions warrant.

Reverse Repurchase Agreements. The Funds (other than the Treasury Securities Portfolio) may also use reverse repurchase agreements as part of their investment strategies. Under a reverse repurchase agreement, a Fund sells a security and promises to repurchase that security at an agreed-upon future date and price. The price paid to repurchase the security reflects interest accrued during the term of the agreement. Reverse repurchase agreements may be entered into for, among other things, obtaining leverage, facilitating short-term liquidity or when the Adviser expects that the interest income to be earned from the investment of the transaction proceeds will be greater than the related interest expense. Please see “Repurchase Agreements.” Generally, the effect of such a transaction is that a Fund can recover all or most of the cash invested in the portfolio securities involved during the term of the reverse repurchase agreement, while it will be able to keep the interest income associated with those portfolio securities. Such transactions are only advantageous if the interest cost to a Fund of the reverse repurchase transaction is less than the cost of otherwise obtaining the cash. Opportunities to achieve this advantage may not always be available, and each Fund intends to use the reverse repurchase technique only when it will be to its advantage to do so. Reverse repurchase agreements may be viewed as a speculative form of borrowing called leveraging. Furthermore, reverse repurchase agreements involve the risks that (i) the interest income earned in the investment of the proceeds will be less than the interest expense, (ii) the market value of the securities retained in lieu of sale by a Fund may decline below the price of the securities the Fund has sold but is obligated to repurchase, (iii) the market value of the securities sold will decline below the price at which the Fund is required to repurchase them and (iv) the securities will not be returned to the Fund.

In addition, the use of leverage may cause a Fund to liquidate portfolio positions when it may not be advantageous to do so to satisfy its obligations. Leverage, including borrowing, may cause a Fund to be more volatile than if the Fund had not been leveraged. This is because leverage tends to exaggerate the effect of any increase or decrease in the value of a Fund’s portfolio securities. Reverse repurchase agreements are considered borrowings by a Fund and for purposes other than meeting redemptions may not exceed 5% of a Fund’s total assets. All forms of borrowing are limited in the aggregate and may not exceed 33⅓% of the Fund’s total assets, except as permitted by law or SEC regulations.

Temporary Investments

Under adverse or unstable market conditions or abnormal circumstances or when the Adviser believes that changes in market, economic, political or other conditions warrant, the Fund may, in the discretion of the Adviser, take temporary positions that are inconsistent with the Fund’s principal investment strategies in attempting to respond to such conditions or circumstances. In such circumstances, the Fund (other than the Treasury Securities Portfolio) may invest without limit in cash or cash equivalents. Also in such circumstances, the Treasury Securities Portfolio may invest without limit in cash and repurchase agreements with the Federal Reserve Bank of New York collateralized by U.S. Treasury obligations. If the Adviser incorrectly predicts the effects of these changes, or during periods of temporary defensive or other temporary positions, such defensive investments may adversely affect the Fund’s performance and the Fund may not achieve its investment objective.

Tender Option Bonds. A tender option bond is a municipal obligation (generally held pursuant to a custodial arrangement) created by dividing the income stream provided by an underlying municipal bond having a relatively long maturity and bearing interest at a fixed rate substantially higher than prevailing short-term tax-exempt rates to create two securities issued by a special-purpose trust – floating rate certificates and residual interest securities. Tender option bonds are typically issued in conjunction with the agreement of a third party, such as a bank, broker-dealer or other financial institution, pursuant to which the institution grants the security holder the option, at periodic intervals, to tender its securities to the institution. A Fund holds the class of interest, or floating rate

certificate, which receives tax-exempt interest based on short-term rates and has the ability to tender the certificate at par. As consideration for providing the tender option, the financial institution receives periodic fees equal to the difference between the bond's fixed coupon rate and the rate, as determined by a remarketing or similar agent, that would cause the securities, coupled with the tender option, to trade at par on the date of such determination. Thus, after payment of this fee, the security holder effectively holds a demand obligation that bears interest at the prevailing short-term, tax-exempt rate. The tender option will be taken into account in determining the maturity of the tender option bonds and a Fund's average portfolio maturity. There is a risk that a Fund may not be considered the owner of a tender option bond for federal income tax purposes, and thus will not be entitled to treat such interest as exempt from federal income tax. Certain tender option bonds may be illiquid or may become illiquid as a result of a credit rating downgrade, a payment default or a disqualification from tax-exempt status.

U.S. Government Securities. U.S. government securities refer to a variety of fixed-income securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government and its various instrumentalities and agencies. The U.S. government securities that certain Funds may purchase include U.S. Treasury bills, notes and bonds, all of which are direct obligations of the U.S. government. In addition, certain Funds may purchase securities issued by agencies and instrumentalities of the U.S. government that are backed by the full faith and credit of the United States. Among the agencies and instrumentalities issuing these obligations are the Government National Mortgage Association ("Ginnie Mae") and the Federal Housing Administration. Securities issued by the U.S. Treasury and agencies and instrumentalities of the U.S. government generally provide a lower current return than obligations of other issuers. Certain Funds may also purchase securities issued by agencies and instrumentalities that are not backed by the full faith and credit of the United States, but whose issuing agency or instrumentality has the right to borrow, to meet its obligations, from the U.S. Treasury. Among these agencies and instrumentalities are the Federal National Mortgage Association ("Fannie Mae"), the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation ("Freddie Mac") and the Federal Home Loan Banks. Further, certain Funds may purchase securities issued by agencies and instrumentalities that are backed solely by the credit of the issuing agency or instrumentality. Among these agencies and instrumentalities is the Federal Farm Credit System. U.S. government securities are subject to interest rate risks and can exhibit price fluctuations resulting from increases or decreases in interest rates. The U.S. government securities in which the Fund may invest may pay fixed, floating, variable, or adjustable interest rates. For more information about interest rate risks associated with the Fund's investments in U.S. government securities, see "Credit and Interest Rate Risk".

U.S. Treasury Obligations. The U.S. Treasury obligations that the Fund may purchase include U.S. Treasury bills, notes and bonds.

U.S. Treasury obligations, which are backed by the full faith and credit of the United States, have historically involved minimal risk of loss of principal if held to maturity. However, due to fluctuations in interest rates, the market value of such securities may vary during the period shareholders own shares of the Fund. Securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Treasury are backed by the full faith and credit of the United States but are guaranteed only as to the timely payment of interest and principal when held to maturity. In addition, notwithstanding that U.S. Treasury obligations are backed by the full faith and credit of the United States, circumstances could arise that could prevent the timely payment of interest or principal, such as reaching the legislative "debt ceiling." Such non-payment could result in losses to and redemptions from the Fund. Because U.S. Treasury obligations trade actively outside the United States, their prices may rise and fall as changes in global economic conditions affect the demand for these securities.

Variable Rate Master Demand Notes. These are obligations that permit a Fund to invest fluctuating amounts, at varying rates of interest, pursuant to direct arrangements between the Fund, as lender, and the borrower. These obligations permit daily changes in the amounts borrowed. Because these obligations are direct lending arrangements between the lender and borrower, it is not contemplated that such instruments generally will be traded, and there generally is no established secondary market for these obligations, although they are redeemable at face value, plus accrued interest. Accordingly, where these obligations are not secured by letters of credit or other credit support arrangements, a Fund's right to redeem is dependent on the ability of the borrower to pay principal and interest on demand.

When-Issued Securities. Certain fixed income securities are purchased on a "when-issued" basis. This means that the securities are purchased at a certain price, but may not be delivered for up to 90 days. No payment or delivery is made until a Fund receives payment or delivery from the other party to the transaction. Although a Fund receives no income from the above described securities prior to delivery, the market value of such securities is still subject to change. As a consequence, it is possible that the market price of the securities at the time of delivery may be higher or lower than the purchase price.

Zero Coupons. Zero coupons are fixed-income securities on which the holder does not receive periodic cash payments of interest or principal. Generally, these securities are subject to greater price volatility and lesser liquidity in the event of adverse market conditions than comparably rated securities paying cash interest at regular intervals. Although a Fund will not receive cash periodic coupon payments on these securities, the Fund may be deemed to have received interest income, or "phantom income" during the life of the obligation. A Fund may have to distribute such phantom income to avoid taxes at the Fund level, although it has not received any cash payment.

Zero coupons are sold at a discount from their face value. The difference between a zero coupon's issue or purchase price and its face value represents the imputed interest an investor will earn if the obligation is held until maturity. For tax purposes, a portion of this imputed interest is deemed as income received by zero coupon bondholders each year. Each Fund intends to pass along such interest as a component of the Fund's distributions of net investment income.

Zero coupons may offer investors the opportunity to earn a higher yield than that available on ordinary interest-paying obligations of similar credit quality and maturity. However, zero coupon prices may also exhibit greater price volatility than ordinary fixed-income securities because of the manner in which their principal and interest are returned to the investor.

Risks of Indirect Exposure to Crypto Assets

Crypto Assets Risk. Crypto assets (also referred to as "digital assets") are assets issued and/or transferred using distributed ledger technology that may be designed to act as a store of wealth, a medium of exchange or an investment vehicle, among other use cases. A Fund may gain indirect exposure to crypto assets by investing in securities of companies that have direct or indirect exposure to digital assets, the digital asset markets and/or the broader digital asset industry (each, a "Digital Asset-Related Company").

Crypto assets constitute an emerging asset class with a limited history and exposure to crypto assets is subject to significant risks, including significant price and trading volatility and fraud and manipulation, which are generally more pronounced in the crypto asset market compared to traditional asset classes. In addition, the performance and value of indirect investments in crypto assets may differ significantly from the performance or value of underlying crypto assets.

Crypto assets facilitate decentralized, peer-to-peer financial exchange and value storage without the oversight of a central authority or banks. The value of a crypto asset is generally determined by factors such as the perceived future prospects or the supply and demand for such crypto asset in the trading markets for such crypto asset. The value of a crypto asset may decline unpredictably and precipitously, including to zero, for a variety of reasons, including, but not limited to: investor perceptions and expectations; regulatory changes or uncertainty; general economic or financial market conditions; slower adoption and use in the retail and commercial marketplace; public opinion regarding the environmental impact of the creation or validation ("minting," "mining" or "staking") of crypto assets; confidence in, and the maintenance and development of, its network and open-source software protocols, such as blockchain, for ensuring the integrity of crypto asset transactional data; the further development of crypto assets; custody and safekeeping of crypto assets; a change in user preference to other crypto assets; and general risks tied to the use of information technologies, including cybersecurity risks. The development and value of crypto assets is also influenced by global adoption trends, regulatory treatment (e.g., classification as currencies, commodities or securities), tax implications, anti-money laundering and sanctions requirements, and restrictions on trading platforms.

In addition, crypto asset trading platforms and exchanges (if any) for crypto assets (referred to as "crypto asset trading platforms") may be centralized or decentralized, are often unregulated and are more exposed to operational or technical issues as well as the potential for fraud or manipulation, misappropriation, or failure and other risks than established, regulated exchanges for securities, derivatives and traditional currencies. Also, crypto assets may not be widely accepted as a substitute for fiat currency. Many crypto assets do not have, or are unable to benefit from, viable trading markets. Accordingly, crypto assets are also subject to risks associated with illiquidity and valuation challenges. There may also be uncertainty on the application of laws and regulations to such platforms. Crypto asset trading platforms have in the past, and may in the future, fail or otherwise cease operating temporarily or even permanently, resulting in asset losses or other market disruptions. Because crypto assets may trade in multiple venues, liquidity may be dispersed, which may pose challenges for exiting positions, particularly in times of stress. In addition, crypto asset trading platforms and custodians (and similar market participants or service providers) are vulnerable to cyberattacks and breaches, loss, theft, destruction or other compromise of private keys, which could lead to theft or permanent and irretrievable loss of assets. A cybersecurity breach or a business failure of a crypto asset platform or custodian (and similar market participants or service providers) may negatively impact the price of affected crypto assets (including securities of the crypto asset platform or custodian, if any). Although crypto asset transactions are typically publicly available on a blockchain or distributed ledger, the public address does not identify the controller, owner or holder of the private key. Unlike bank and brokerage accounts, crypto asset exchanges and custodians that hold crypto assets do not always identify the owner. The opaque nature of the crypto asset markets poses asset verification challenges for market participants, regulators and auditors and gives rise to increased risks, including risks associated with manipulation and fraud. Trading crypto assets generally involves paying fees to ensure that transactions are promptly recorded on a blockchain or distributed ledger. The amounts of these fees are subject to market forces and it is possible that the fees could increase substantially, particularly during a period of stress. In addition, crypto asset exchanges, wallet providers, and other custodians may charge high fees relative to custodians in many other financial markets. As an evolving asset class, crypto assets are subject to additional risks, and it is difficult to anticipate future developments or potential challenges they may present.

Additional factors affecting the further development of crypto assets (and, in turn, affecting the value and liquidity of crypto assets) include, but are not limited to: the maintenance and development of open-source software protocols; the availability and popularity of other forms or methods of buying and selling goods and services; the use of the networks supporting crypto assets, such as those for developing smart contracts and distributed applications; and cybersecurity risks. A breach or failure of one crypto asset or network

may lead to a loss in confidence in, and thus decreased usage and/or value of, other crypto assets or networks. In addition, legal or regulatory changes may negatively impact the operation of a crypto asset network or restrict the use of crypto assets.

Flaws in open-source code that have been exposed and exploited or advances in fields such as quantum computing could undermine the cryptographic integrity of crypto assets and blockchain networks. Such blockchain networks are subject to operational risks, including delays in transaction processing, evolving regulatory requirements that may necessitate changes to recording methods, technical or key-custody flaws, compromise of cryptographic safeguards, inhibited access due to new technologies or services, loss of confidence from breaches on related chains, volatile transaction fees, and network forks. Any of these risks could materially and adversely affect the value of crypto assets.

Crypto assets are technological innovations with a limited history; they are highly speculative assets and future U.S. or foreign government or regulatory actions or policies may limit, perhaps to a materially adverse extent, the value of a Fund's indirect investment in crypto assets and the ability to exchange a crypto asset or utilize it as a medium of exchange.

Furthermore, the opaque nature of the crypto asset market poses asset verification challenges for market participants, regulators and auditors and gives rise to an increased risk of manipulation and fraud. Crypto assets have in the past been, and in the future could be, used to facilitate illicit activities, potentially exposing businesses transacting in such assets to increased risks of criminal or civil liability and loss of banking relationships or crypto assets to possible removal from trading platforms, all of which could negatively impact the value of the crypto assets. Any of the aforementioned occurrences could adversely affect the price of a crypto asset, the attractiveness of a crypto asset's blockchain network and the value of a Fund's investments.

Digital Asset-Related Companies. A Fund may invest in Digital Asset-Related Companies. These Digital Asset-Related Companies may, among other things, use crypto assets as reserve assets, accept crypto assets for payment of goods or services, invest directly in crypto assets, provide crypto asset-related services (including technology or other services that support a crypto asset exchange or payment network, such as banks, payment service providers, or other financial companies), engage in or support crypto asset mining (including by providing technology that can be used in the mining of crypto assets, such as manufacturers of graphics processing units), and/or hold crypto assets on their balance sheet (including publicly traded operating companies in unrelated industries). Digital Asset-Related Companies may or may not be focused on the digital asset industry as a primary line of business. As a result, overall operating results of a Digital Asset-Related Company may be affected to varying degrees by digital asset-related lines of business or activities.

To the extent a Fund invests in Digital Asset-Related Companies, the Fund will be exposed to the risks associated with crypto assets generally, including those summarized above, and may experience losses, which could be sudden and significant, resulting from such investments. For example, if a Digital Asset-Related Company that owns crypto assets intends to pay a dividend using such crypto asset holdings or to otherwise make a distribution of such holdings to its shareholders, including the Fund, such dividends or distributions may face regulatory, operational and technical issues. Volatility and price declines in the crypto asset markets, and other developments adversely affecting the crypto asset markets, may have an adverse effect on the business, financial condition, and results of operation of a Digital Asset-Related Company and the Fund may experience losses to the extent it invests in such companies. Digital Asset-Related Companies may also be negatively impacted by regulatory enforcement actions against the crypto asset trading venues upon which a crypto asset trades. Such actions could significantly reduce the number of venues upon which a crypto asset trades and could negatively impact the value and liquidity of crypto assets held by a Digital Asset-Related Company in which a Fund invests. For more details regarding crypto asset risks generally, please see "Crypto Assets Risk" above.

Additionally, Digital Asset-Related Companies face risks associated with crypto assets and their business models and operations generally, including profitability challenges, viability risks, intense competition, regulatory scrutiny and related risks (including regulatory fragmentation and uncertainty), cybersecurity threats and related risks, operational disruptions and related risks, market volatility, liquidity risks, and economic risks. Many Digital Asset-Related Companies, particularly smaller or newer companies, may struggle to achieve profitability or long-term viability. In addition, many Digital Asset-Related Companies store sensitive consumer information and could be the target of cybersecurity attacks and other types of theft, which could have a negative impact on such companies. These companies could also be negatively impacted by disruptions in service caused by hardware or software failure, or by interruptions or delays in service caused by reliance on third-party service providers, including third-party data center hosting facilities, custodians and maintenance providers. Digital Asset-Related Companies involved in the use of crypto assets as "alternative currencies" may face slower adoption rates and be subject to higher levels of regulatory scrutiny in the future, which could severely impact the viability of these companies. Digital Asset-Related Companies with such significant "alternative currency" exposure may also be negatively impacted during high periods of volatility within crypto markets. Smaller Digital Asset-Related Companies may face heightened risks compared to larger, more established companies. Smaller companies often have fewer resources, less diversified business models, and limited access to capital, making them more vulnerable to adverse market conditions. Additionally, the customers and/or suppliers of Digital Asset-Related companies may be concentrated in a particular country, region, or industry. Any adverse event affecting one of these countries, regions or industries could have a negative impact on Digital Asset-Related Companies.

Additional Risks.

In addition to the investment strategies and risks described in the prospectus and above, each Fund is subject to the following risks:

Special Risks Related to Cyber Security. The Trust and its service providers are susceptible to cyber security risks that include, among other things, theft, unauthorized monitoring, release, misuse, loss, destruction or corruption of confidential and highly restricted data; denial of service attacks; unauthorized access to relevant systems; compromises to networks or devices that the Trust and its service providers use to service the Fund's operations; or operational disruption or failures in the physical infrastructure or operating systems that support the Trust and its service providers. The Trust and its service providers are also subject to the cyber security and data risks discussed with respect to their use of AI tools, to the extent applicable, and the risk of AI tools and AI generated-content being used in criminal or negligent ways, including for cyberattacks. AI Companies in which the Prime Portfolio invests are also particularly subject to these and other cyber security risks. Cyber attacks against or security breakdowns of the Trust or its service providers may adversely impact the Trust and its shareholders, potentially resulting in, among other things, financial losses; the inability of Fund shareholders to transact business and the Fund to process transactions; inability to calculate the Fund's NAV; violations of applicable privacy and other laws; regulatory fines, penalties, reputational damage, reimbursement or other compensation costs; and/or additional compliance costs. The Trust may incur additional costs for cyber security risk management and remediation purposes. In addition, cyber security risks may also impact issuers of securities in which the Fund invests, which may cause the Fund's investment in such issuers to lose value. There can be no assurance that the Trust or its service providers will not suffer losses relating to cyber attacks or other information security breaches in the future.

Regulatory and Legal Risk. U.S. and non-U.S. governmental agencies and other regulators regularly implement additional (or amended) regulations and legislators pass new laws (or amend existing laws) that affect the investments held by the Fund, the strategies used by the Fund or the level of regulation or taxation applying to the Fund (such as regulations related to investments in derivatives and other transactions). These regulations and laws impact the investment strategies, performance, costs and operations of the Fund or taxation of shareholders. For example, the SEC adopted amendments to rules related to fund names and related strategies, which could result in costs to some Funds in amending their names and/or strategies accordingly. In addition, a rapidly expanding or otherwise more aggressive regulatory environment may impose greater costs on all sectors and on financial services companies in particular.

Market and Geopolitical Risk. The value of your investment in the Fund is based on the values of the Fund's investments. These values change daily due to economic and other events that affect or are perceived or expected to affect the U.S. and global markets generally, as well as those that affect particular regions, countries, industries, companies, issuers, sectors, asset classes or governments. Price movements, sometimes called volatility, may be greater or less depending on the types of securities the Fund owns and the markets in which the securities trade. The increasing interconnectivity between global economies and markets increases the likelihood that events or conditions in one region, sector, industry, market or with respect to one company may adversely impact issuers in a different country, region, sector, industry, or market. For example, adverse developments in the banking or financial services sector could impact companies operating in various sectors or industries (and in turn adversely impact the Fund's investments) and otherwise adversely affect the Fund and its operations. Securities in the Fund's portfolio may underperform due to inflation (or expectations for inflation), deflation (or expectations for deflation), interest rates (or changes in interest rates), global demand for particular products or resources, market, political or financial system instability or uncertainty, embargoes, the threat and/or actual imposition of tariffs, sanctions and other trade barriers, natural disasters, pandemics, epidemics, terrorism, regulatory events and governmental or quasi-governmental actions. The occurrence of global events, such as terrorist attacks around the world, natural disasters, social and political discord or debt crises and downgrades, among others, may result in increased market volatility and may have long term effects on both the U.S. and global financial markets. The occurrence of such events may be sudden and unexpected, and it is difficult to predict when similar events affecting the U.S. or global financial markets or economies may occur, the effects that such events may have and the duration of those effects. Any such event(s) could have a significant adverse impact on the value, liquidity and risk profile of the Fund's portfolio, as well as its ability to sell securities to meet redemptions. In addition, no active trading market may exist for certain investments held by the Fund, which may impair the ability of the Fund to sell or to realize the current valuation of such investments in the event of the need to liquidate such assets. There is a risk that you may lose money by investing in the Fund.

Social, political, economic and other conditions and events, such as war, natural disasters, health emergencies (e.g., epidemics and pandemics), terrorism, conflicts, social unrest, recessions, inflation, interest rate changes and supply chain disruptions may occur and could significantly impact issuers, industries, governments and other systems, including the financial markets. As global systems, economies and financial markets are increasingly interconnected, events that once had only local impact are now more likely to have regional or even global effects. Events that occur in one country, region or financial market will, more frequently, adversely impact issuers in other countries, regions or markets. These impacts can be exacerbated by failures of governments and societies to adequately respond to an emerging event or threat. These types of events quickly and significantly impact markets in the U.S. and across the globe leading to extreme market volatility and disruption. The extent and nature of the impact on supply chains or economies and markets from these events is unknown, particularly if a health emergency or other similar event, persists for an extended period of

time. Social, political, economic and other conditions and events, such as natural disasters, health emergencies (e.g., epidemics and pandemics), terrorism, conflicts, social unrest, recessions, inflation, interest rate changes and supply chain disruption, could reduce consumer demand or economic output, result in market closures, travel restrictions or quarantines, and generally have a significant impact on the economies and financial markets and the Adviser's investment advisory activities and services of other service providers, which in turn could adversely affect the Fund's investments and other operations. The value of the Fund's investments may decrease as a result of such events, particularly if these events adversely impact the operations and effectiveness of the Adviser or key service providers or if these events disrupt systems and processes necessary or beneficial to the investment advisory or other activities on behalf of the Fund.

Additionally, health crises and geopolitical developments have in the past, and may in the future, adversely impact a number of industries, including but not limited to retail, transportation, hospitality and entertainment. In addition to these or other developments having adverse consequences for certain companies and other issuers in which the Fund invests and the value of the Fund's investments therein, the operations of the Adviser (including those relating to the Fund) could be impacted adversely, including through quarantine measures and travel restrictions imposed on the Adviser's, or service providers' personnel located in affected countries, regions or local areas, or any related health issues of such personnel. Any of the foregoing events could materially and adversely affect the Adviser's ability to source, manage and divest investments on behalf of the Fund and pursue the Fund's investment objectives and strategies. Similar consequences could arise with respect to other infectious diseases.

Low or high interest rates may magnify the risks associated with rising interest rates. During periods of low interest rates, the Fund's susceptibility to interest rate risk (i.e., the risks associated with changes in interest rates) may be magnified, its yield and income maybe diminished and its performance may be adversely affected (e.g., during periods of low interest rates, the Fund may be unable to maintain positive returns). Changing interest rates may have unpredictable effects on markets, including market volatility and reduced liquidity, and may adversely affect the Fund's yield, income and performance. In addition, government actions (such as changes to interest rates) could have unintended economic and market consequences that adversely affect the Fund's investments.

Investments in certain debt securities will be especially subject to the risk that, during certain periods, the liquidity of particular issuers or industries, or all securities within a particular investment category, may shrink or disappear suddenly and without warning as a result of adverse economic, market or political events, or adverse investor perceptions, whether or not accurate. Government and other public debt can be adversely affected by large and sudden changes in local and global economic conditions that result in increased debt levels. Although high levels of government and other public debt do not necessarily indicate or cause economic problems, high levels of debt may create certain systemic risks if sound debt management practices are not implemented. A high debt level may increase market pressures to meet an issuer's funding needs, which may increase borrowing costs and cause a government or public or municipal entity to issue additional debt, thereby increasing the risk of refinancing. A high debt level also raises concerns that the issuer may be unable or unwilling to repay the principal or interest on its debt, which may adversely impact instruments held by the Fund that rely on such payments. Governmental and quasi-governmental responses to certain economic or other conditions may lead to increasing government and other public debt, particularly when such responses are unprecedented, which heighten these risks. Unsustainable debt levels can lead to declines in the value of currency, and can prevent a government from implementing effective counter-cyclical fiscal policy during economic downturns, can generate or contribute to an economic downturn or cause other adverse economic or market developments, such as increases in inflation or volatility. Increasing government and other public debt may adversely affect issuers, obligors, guarantors or instruments across a variety of asset classes.

Regulatory Matters. The Adviser, on behalf of each Fund, has filed a notice of eligibility with the National Futures Association ("NFA") claiming an exclusion from the definition of the term "commodity pool operator" ("CPO") pursuant to CFTC Regulation 4.5, as promulgated under the Commodity Exchange Act, as amended ("CEA"), with respect to each Fund's operations. Therefore, neither the Funds nor the Adviser (with respect to the Funds) is subject to registration or regulation as a commodity pool or CPO under the CEA. If the Adviser or a Fund becomes subject to these requirements, as well as related NFA rules, the Fund may incur additional compliance and other expenses.

Use of Artificial Intelligence Technology Risk. The Fund, its third-party vendors, shareholders, financial intermediaries or counterparties with which it interacts directly or indirectly may use or rely on proprietary and/or third-party technology, including artificial intelligence solutions. Artificial intelligence ("AI") refers to computer systems capable of performing tasks that typically require human intelligence, including but not limited to machine learning, natural language processing, and generative and agentic AI technologies. These systems are designed to analyze data, learn from patterns, make decisions and solve problems. Actual usage of AI will vary and is likely to change over time. Investors should be aware that the use of AI tools, while potentially beneficial, presents a range of risks and may result in material adverse consequences (such as operational errors and investment/risks) for the Fund and/or its third-party vendors, shareholders, financial intermediaries or counterparties, and no assurance can be given that any controls adopted to govern the use of AI will fully mitigate the risks associated with AI technologies. In addition, AI technologies and their current and potential future applications, and the regulatory frameworks within which they operate, continue to quickly evolve, and it is impossible to anticipate the full scope of future AI capabilities or rules and the associated risks

Risk of Errors: AI tools may produce inaccurate, biased, insufficient, discriminatory, misleading, incomplete, undetectable manipulative or otherwise flawed responses due to (among other things) limitations in training data, algorithmic design or operational oversight. Such deficiencies may result in operational errors, investment losses, reputational, financial, or social harm, legal liability, regulatory scrutiny or other adverse effects. The deployment and supervision of AI tools may increase operational and compliance risks. Inappropriate use of AI tools or overreliance on AI outputs without adequate human oversight may further exacerbate these risks.

Explainability Risk: The Fund may have limited visibility into the data sources, methodologies or decision-making processes underlying AI tools, which may complicate the assessment of reliability and risks of such AI tools. Errors or defects in the coding or design of AI tools may only become apparent after widespread deployment of such tools. Additionally, AI tools may present challenges in transparency, explainability, and traceability. Users of AI tools may not be able to fully explain how decisions are made or how data is processed, which could lead to operational, regulatory, or reputational risks.

Regulatory/Legal Risks: The legal and regulatory environment relating to AI is uncertain and evolving and future changes, such as those related to privacy, data protection and intellectual property, could have an impact on the use of AI and existing or emerging technologies that could impact the Fund and/or its third-party vendors, shareholders, financial intermediaries or counterparties. It is possible that future changes in applicable legal and regulatory requirements could increase compliance costs. Any of these risks could adversely affect the Fund and/or its third-party vendors, shareholders, financial intermediaries or counterparties. Additionally, regulatory actions or legal challenges may impose restrictions or obligations that affect operational efficiency or compliance posture. There is no assurance the Fund can successfully assert proprietary rights in output generated by its use of AI tools.

Third-Party Use and Operational Resilience Risk: The Fund may not be able to control the use of AI technologies in third-party products or services, including those provided by the Fund's service providers and/or other entities with which it interacts directly or indirectly. The use of third-party and open-source AI tools (if any) can pose additional risks relating to data protection and information security, including the potential exposure of confidential information to unauthorized recipients and the misuse of intellectual property, which could adversely affect the Fund. Reliance on a limited number of foundation models or third-party vendors may create concentration risk, potentially impacting operational resiliency and increasing vulnerability to systemic disruption.

Cybersecurity Risk: AI tools may be subject to heightened security vulnerabilities, cyber attacks, and/or other acts by malicious actors. Unauthorized persons who gain access to AI tools used by the Fund and/or its third-party vendors, shareholders, financial intermediaries or counterparties, or the underlying datasets thereof, may be able to access the Fund's or investor's data, to impede or disrupt the Fund and/or its third-party vendors, shareholders, financial intermediaries or counterparties' ability to perform their functions, or corrupt the underlying AI tool through techniques such as data poisoning, which may cause the AI tools to produce erroneous outputs.

Additional Risks of AI Tools: The misuse of AI tools, whether intentional or inadvertent, may expose the Fund to additional risks. In addition, AI tools and technology are evolving rapidly and the integration of AI in systems and operations create new risks that can be difficult to assess and anticipate. For example, "agentic AI" (generally, a more autonomous version of AI) is a new area of AI that may be considered particularly speculative and risks may be heightened with respect to the use of "agentic AI" by the Fund and/or its third-party vendors, shareholders, financial intermediaries or counterparties.

Investments in Artificial Intelligence Companies. The Fund may invest in companies involved in, or exposed to AI and related technologies ("AI Companies"), which are subject to a wide additional range of risks that may adversely affect the performance of the Fund's investment.

Market and Business Risks: Many AI Companies have limited product lines, markets, financial resources or personnel and may be particularly sensitive to fluctuations in consumer demand, rapid changes in business cycles, world economic growth, technological progress and industry trends. Securities of AI Companies, especially smaller or start-up firms, tend to be more volatile than those of companies that do not rely heavily on the growth of such technology and business. In addition, prices of securities of AI Companies may be based on expectations that might not materialize and are particularly subject to investor sentiment that could shift and, in each case, such developments could cause losses for the Fund's investments in AI Companies.

Technology and Product Risks: AI Companies face intense competition and the risk of rapid product obsolescence. The success of their products and services is not guaranteed and may be impacted by unpredictable changes in growth rates and frequent new product introductions. Many AI Companies invest heavily in research and development, mergers and acquisitions and other innovation efforts, which may not yield successful outcomes or favorable financial results. For example, in addition, "agentic AI" (generally, a more autonomous version of AI) is a new area of AI that may be considered particularly speculative. Risks associated with investment in, or exposure to, AI Companies are heightened for companies devoting substantial resources to "agentic AI".

Intellectual Property Risks: AI Companies are heavily dependent on intellectual property rights, including patents, copyrights, trademarks and trade secrets. Loss, impairment or misappropriation of these rights could materially affect their operations and

financial prospects. There is no assurance that AI Companies will be able to adequately protect their proprietary technologies or prevent competitors from developing substantially similar or superior technologies.

Cybersecurity and Data Risks: AI Companies are potential targets for cyberattacks, which could result in reputational harm, legal liability and operational disruption. AI technology is highly reliant on the collection and analysis of large datasets. Inaccurate, incomplete or biased data may lead to flawed outputs and decision-making errors. AI Companies may also rely on a limited number of foundation models or third-party vendors, which may create concentration risk, potentially impacting operational resiliency and increasing vulnerability to systemic disruption.

Regulatory Risks: The legal and regulatory environment relating to AI is uncertain and evolving and future changes, such as those related to privacy, data protection and intellectual property, could have an impact on the operations of AI Companies. In addition, AI Companies could face increasing government and regulatory scrutiny in the future and may be subject to adverse government or legal action, which may limit the development of this technology and impede the growth of AI Companies. Similarly, the collection, storage, processing and safeguarding of data from consumers and other sources could face increased regulatory scrutiny. AI Companies may face regulatory fines and penalties, including forced break-ups, that could hinder their ability to operate on an ongoing basis.

Sector and Geographic Concentration Risks: Customers and suppliers of AI Companies may be concentrated in specific countries, regions or industries. Adverse events affecting these areas could negatively impact performance. Additionally, country, government, and/or region-specific legislation, regulations or restrictions could have an adverse impact on AI Companies. AI Companies may face increased risk from trade agreements between countries that develop these technologies and countries in which customers of these technologies are based. Lack of resolution or potential imposition of trade tariffs may hinder the companies' ability to successfully deploy their inventories. AI Companies may also be exposed to risks from other sectors, such as robotics, which may amplify the impact of negative developments.

Shareholders should note that each Fund reserves the right to, at any time, discontinue offering its shares, merge or reorganize itself (or a class of shares, if applicable) into another fund, or cease operations and liquidate, subject in each case to shareholder approval to the extent required by applicable law and regulation or the relevant organizational documents.

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVES AND LIMITATIONS

Fundamental Objectives/Limitations. Each Fund's investment objective has been adopted as fundamental and the Funds are subject to the following restrictions which are also fundamental policies and may not be changed without the approval of the lesser of (1) at least 67% of the voting securities of the respective Fund present at a meeting if the holders of more than 50% of the outstanding voting securities of the Fund are present or represented by proxy, or (2) more than 50% of the outstanding voting securities of the respective Fund.

As a matter of fundamental policy, each Fund will not change its investment objective and will not:

- 1 invest in physical commodities or contracts on physical commodities;
- 2 purchase or sell real estate, although it may purchase and sell securities of companies which deal in real estate, other than real estate limited partnerships, and may purchase and sell marketable securities which are secured by interests in real estate;
- 3 make loans except: (i) by purchasing debt securities in accordance with its investment objectives and policies, or entering into repurchase agreements, (ii) by lending its portfolio securities, and (iii) by lending Fund assets to other funds of the Trust, so long as such loans are not inconsistent with the 1940 Act, or the rules and regulations, or interpretations or orders of the SEC thereunder;
- 4 with respect to 75% of its assets, purchase a security if, as a result, it would hold more than 10% (taken at the time of such investment) of the outstanding voting securities of any issuer;
- 5 purchase any securities other than obligations of U.S. regulated banks or of the U.S. Government, or its agencies or instrumentalities, if immediately after such purchase, 25% or more of the value of the Fund's total assets would be invested in the securities of issuers in the same industry; there is no limitation as to investments in bank obligations or in obligations issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government or its agencies or instrumentalities;
- 6 with respect to 75% of its assets, purchase securities of any issuer if, as a result, more than 5% of the Fund's total assets, taken at market value at the time of such investment, would be invested in the securities of such issuer except that this restriction does not apply to securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government or its agencies or instrumentalities;
- 7 borrow money, except (i) each Fund may borrow money from a bank in an amount up to 5% of its total assets; (ii) as a temporary measure for extraordinary or emergency purposes, or to meet redemption requests which might otherwise require the untimely disposition of securities; and (iii) in connection with reverse repurchase agreements, provided that (i), (ii) and (iii) in combination do not exceed 33 1/3% of the Fund's total assets (including the amount borrowed) less liabilities (exclusive of borrowings);

- 8 issue senior securities as defined in the 1940 Act except insofar as the Trust may be deemed to have issued a senior security by reason of (a) entering into any repurchase agreements or reverse repurchase agreements; (b) purchasing any securities on a when-issued or delayed delivery basis; (c) borrowing money as set forth above; or (d) lending portfolio securities; and
- 9 underwrite the securities of other issuers (except to the extent that the Trust may be deemed to be an underwriter within the meaning of the 1933 Act in connection with the disposition of restricted securities).

In addition, as a non-fundamental policy, each Fund will not invest its assets in securities of any investment company, except as permitted by the 1940 Act or the rules, regulations, interpretations or orders of the SEC and its staff thereunder. Each Fund may invest substantially all of its assets in a single open-end investment company or series thereof that has substantially the same investment objectives, policies and restrictions as the Fund.

The percentage limitations contained in these fundamental and non-fundamental limitations apply at the time of purchase of securities. A later change in percentage resulting from changes in the value of a Fund's assets or in total or net assets of the Fund will not be considered a violation of the restriction and the sale of securities will not be required unless otherwise noted or required. The foregoing does not apply to borrowings. Future series of the Trust may adopt different limitations.

The investment policies, limitations or practices of the Funds may not apply during periods of unusual or adverse market, economic, political or other conditions. Such market, economic, political or other conditions may include periods of abnormal or heightened market volatility, strained credit and/or liquidity conditions or increased governmental intervention in the markets or industries. During such periods, a Fund may not invest according to its principal investment strategies or in the manner in which its name may suggest, and may be subject to different and/or heightened risks. It is possible that such unusual or adverse conditions may continue for extended periods of time. Although permitted under the fundamental policies set forth above, the Treasury Securities Portfolio will not lend its portfolio securities or otherwise lend its assets.

For purposes of policies adopted in accordance with Rule 35d-1 under the 1940 Act, the term "assets," as defined in Rule 35d-1 under the 1940 Act, means net assets plus the amount of any borrowings for investment purposes.

DISCLOSURE OF PORTFOLIO HOLDINGS

The Trust's Board of Trustees and the Adviser have adopted policies and procedures regarding disclosure of portfolio holdings (the "Policy"). Pursuant to the Policy, the Adviser may disclose information concerning Trust portfolio holdings only if such disclosure is consistent with the antifraud provisions of the federal securities laws and the Trust's and the Adviser's fiduciary duties to Trust shareholders. In no instance may the Adviser or the Trust receive compensation or any other consideration in connection with the disclosure of information about the portfolio securities of the Trust. Consideration includes any agreement to maintain assets in the Trust or in other investment companies or accounts managed by the Adviser or by any affiliated person of the Adviser. Non-public information concerning portfolio holdings may be divulged to third parties only when the Trust has a legitimate business purpose for doing so and the recipients of the information are subject to a duty of confidentiality. Under no circumstances shall current or prospective Trust shareholders receive non-public portfolio holdings information, except as described below.

In order to comply with amendments to Rule 2a-7, information concerning the Trust's portfolio holdings, as well as its daily weighted average portfolio maturity and weighted average life, is posted on its public website no later than five business days after the end of each month. It is also the current policy of the Trust to post this information on its website on a weekly basis. In addition, the Trust also discloses on its website its market-based NAV, daily and weekly liquid assets and daily net inflows and outflows as of each business day for the preceding six months, as of the end of the preceding business day. The market-based NAV is for informational purposes for each of the Government Portfolio, Government Securities Portfolio, Treasury Portfolio and Treasury Securities Portfolio, which currently use an amortized cost valuation methodology to value underlying securities, and the shares of these Funds generally transact at \$1.00 per share. The Prime Portfolio currently prices and transacts in its shares at a NAV reflecting market-based values of its portfolio holdings (i.e., at a "floating NAV"). In the event that the Trust files information regarding certain material events with the SEC on Form N-CR, the Trust will disclose on its website certain information that the Trust is required to report on Form N-CR. The Trust provides a complete schedule of portfolio holdings for the second and fourth fiscal quarters in its reports on Form N-CSR. Also, the Trust files a complete schedule of portfolio holdings information with the SEC on Form N-MFP within five business days after the end of each month. The SEC makes Form N-MFP filings publicly available on its website at the same time as the filing and a link to the SEC filing is posted on the Trust's website.

All other portfolio holdings information that has not been disseminated in a manner making it available generally as described above is non-public information for purposes of the Policy.

The Trust also makes its complete portfolio holdings available weekly on its website, at least two business days following the end of the prior week. In addition, prospective investors generally may obtain holdings information if they enter into an agreement or undertaking to keep the information confidential.

The Trust may make selective disclosure of non-public portfolio holdings information pursuant to certain exemptions set forth in the Policy. Third parties eligible for exemptions under the Policy and therefore eligible to receive such disclosures currently include clients/shareholders (such as redeeming shareholders in-kind), fund rating agencies, information exchange subscribers, proxy voting or advisory services, pricing services, consultants and analysts, portfolio analytics providers, transition managers and service providers, provided that the third party expressly agrees to maintain the disclosed information in confidence and not to trade portfolio securities or related derivative securities based on the non-public information. Non-public portfolio holdings information may not be disclosed to a third party pursuant to an exemption unless and until the third party recipient has entered into a non-disclosure agreement with the Trust and the arrangement has been reviewed and approved, as set forth in the Policy and discussed below. In addition, persons who owe a duty of trust or confidence to the Trust or the Adviser may receive non-public portfolio holdings information without entering into a non-disclosure agreement. Currently, these persons include (i) the Funds' independent registered public accounting firm (as of the Trust's fiscal year-end and on an as-needed basis), (ii) counsel to the Funds (on an as-needed basis), (iii) counsel to the Independent Trustees (on an as-needed basis) and (iv) members of the Board of Trustees (on an as-needed basis). Subject to the terms and conditions of any agreement between the Adviser or the Trust and the third party recipient, if these conditions for disclosure are satisfied, there shall be no restriction on the frequency with which Trust non-public portfolio holdings information is released, and no lag period shall apply (unless otherwise indicated below).

The Adviser may provide interest lists to broker-dealers who execute securities transactions for the Funds without entering into a non-disclosure agreement with the broker-dealers, provided that the interest list satisfies all of the following criteria: (1) the interest list must contain only the CUSIP numbers and/or ticker symbols of securities held in all registered management investment companies advised by the Adviser or any affiliate of the Adviser (the "Morgan Stanley Funds") on an aggregate, rather than a fund-by-fund basis; (2) the interest list will not disclose portfolio holdings on a fund-by-fund basis; (3) the interest list must not contain information about the number or value of shares owned by a specified Morgan Stanley Fund; (4) the interest list may identify the investment strategy, but not the particular Morgan Stanley Funds, to which the list relates; and (5) the interest list may not identify the portfolio manager or team members responsible for managing the Morgan Stanley Funds.

The Trust may discuss or otherwise disclose performance attribution analyses (i.e., mention the effects of having a particular security in the portfolio(s)) where such discussion is not contemporaneously made public, provided that the particular holding has been disclosed publicly or the information that includes such holding(s) has been made available to shareholders requesting such information. Additionally, any discussion of the analyses may not be more current than the date the holding was disclosed publicly or the information that includes such holding(s) has been made available to shareholders requesting such information.

Portfolio holdings information may be provided to broker-dealers, prime brokers, futures commission merchants, or similar providers in connection with each Fund's portfolio trading or operational processing activities; such entities generally need access to such information in the performance of their duties and responsibilities to fund service providers and are subject to a duty of confidentiality, including a duty not to trade on material non-public information, imposed by law or contract. Portfolio holdings information may also be provided to affiliates of MSIM pursuant to regulatory requirements or for legitimate business purposes, which may include risk management, or may be reported by each Fund's counterparties to certain global trade repositories pursuant to regulatory requirements.

The Adviser, the Trust and/or certain Funds currently have entered into ongoing arrangements regarding the selective disclosure of complete portfolio holdings information with the following parties:

Name	Frequency¹	Lag Time
Service Providers		
State Street Bank and Trust Company	Daily basis	Daily
BlackRock Financial Management Inc.	Daily basis	²
KellyCo Marketing	Monthly basis and Quarterly basis	Varying lag times after the date of the information
R.R. Donnelley & Sons Company	Monthly basis and Quarterly basis	Varying lag times after the date of the information
Portfolio Analytics Providers		
Bloomberg Finance, L.P.	Daily basis	²
Abel Noser Solutions, LLC	Daily basis	Daily

¹ Dissemination of portfolio holdings information to entities listed above may occur less frequently than indicated (or not at all).

² Information will typically be provided on a real time basis or as soon thereafter as possible.

Further, certain entities such as municipalities, which may not be authorized to enter into a non-disclosure agreement, may enter into an undertaking to keep any non-public holdings information confidential.

All disclosures of non-public portfolio holdings information made to third-parties pursuant to the exemptions set forth in the Policy must be reviewed and approved by the Adviser, which will also determine from time-to-time whether such third-parties should continue to receive portfolio holdings information.

The Adviser shall report quarterly to the Board of Trustees (or a designated committee thereof) at the next regularly scheduled meeting: (i) any material information concerning all parties receiving non-public portfolio holdings information pursuant to an exemption; and (ii) any new non-disclosure agreements entered into during the reporting period. Procedures to monitor the use of such non-public portfolio holdings information may include requiring annual certifications that the recipients have utilized such information only pursuant to the terms of the agreement between the recipient and the Adviser and, for those recipients receiving information electronically, acceptance of the information will constitute reaffirmation that the third-party expressly agrees to maintain the disclosed information in confidence and not to trade portfolio securities based on the non-public information.

PURCHASE AND REDEMPTION OF SHARES

Purchase of Shares. The name of the Fund requested should be designated on the Account Registration Form. Each Fund reserves the right in its sole discretion (i) to suspend the offering of its shares, (ii) to reject purchase orders, and (iii) to reduce or waive the minimum for initial and subsequent investments. The officers of the Trust may from time to time waive the minimum initial and subsequent investment requirements in connection with investments in the Trust by certain investors, including but not limited to (a) employees of the Adviser and its affiliates, and (b) other investors with whom the Adviser wishes to develop a relationship or whose investments are expected, over a reasonable period of time, to exceed the minimum initial investment requirement.

Each Fund declares dividends daily and, therefore, at the time of a purchase, must have funds immediately available for investment. As a result, you must pay for shares of each Fund with monies credited to the Fund's custodian by a Federal Reserve Bank ("Federal Funds").

Investors purchasing and redeeming shares of the Fund through a financial intermediary may be charged a transaction-based fee or other fee for the financial intermediary's services. Each financial intermediary is responsible for sending you a schedule of fees and information regarding any additional or different conditions regarding purchases and redemptions. Customers of financial intermediaries should read this SAI in light of the terms governing accounts with their organization. The Trust does not pay compensation to or receive compensation from financial intermediaries for the sale of Advisor Class or Institutional Class Shares but does pay compensation in connection with other share classes.

Neither Morgan Stanley Distribution, Inc. (the "Distributor") nor the Trust will be responsible for any loss, liability, cost, or expense for acting upon facsimile instructions or upon telephone instructions that they reasonably believe to be genuine. In order to confirm that telephone instructions in connection with redemptions are genuine, the Trust and the Distributor will provide written confirmation of transactions initiated by telephone.

Redemption of Shares. Redemptions are not made on days during which the New York Stock Exchange ("NYSE") is closed or on the following federal holidays: Columbus Day and Veterans Day. Generally, for Advisor Class, payment for Trust shares sold will be made to your Financial Intermediary within one business day of the day on which the order is processed. For all other share classes, payment for Trust shares sold will generally be made on the day on which the order is processed, but under certain circumstances may not be made until the next business day. The Trust may postpone and/or suspend redemption and payment beyond one business day only as follows: (a) for any period during which there is a non-routine closure of the Federal Reserve Wire Network or applicable Federal Reserve Banks; (b) any period (i) during which the NYSE is closed other than customary weekend and holiday closings or (ii) during which trading on the New York Stock Exchange is restricted; (c) for any period during which an emergency exists as a result of which (i) disposal of securities owned by a Fund is not reasonably practicable or (ii) it is not reasonably practicable for a Fund to fairly determine the NAV of shares of a Fund; (d) for any period during which the SEC has, by rule or regulation, deemed that (i) trading shall be restricted or (ii) an emergency exists; (e) for any period that the SEC may by order permit; or (f) for any period during which the Trust as part of a necessary liquidation of a Fund, has properly postponed and/or suspended redemption of shares and payment in accordance with federal securities laws. In addition, for Advisor Class, when the Securities Industry and Financial Markets Association recommends that the securities markets close early, payments with respect to redemption requests received subsequent to the recommended close will be made the business day after the day on which the securities market re-opens. For all other share classes, when the Securities Industry and Financial Markets Association recommends that the securities markets close early, payments with respect to redemption requests received subsequent to the recommended close will be made the next business day. If the NYSE is closed due to inclement weather, technology problems or any other reason on a day it would normally be open for business, or the NYSE has an unscheduled early closing on a day it has opened for business, a Fund reserves the right to treat such day as a business day and accept purchase and redemption orders until, and calculate its NAV as of, the normally scheduled close of regular trading on the NYSE for that day, or such time as noted in a Fund's Prospectus, so long as the Adviser believes there generally remains an adequate market to obtain reliable and accurate market quotations.

The Trust has made an election with the SEC pursuant to Rule 18f-1 under the 1940 Act to pay in cash all redemptions requested by any shareholder of record limited in amount during any 90-day period to the lesser of \$250,000 or 1% of the net assets of a Fund at the beginning of such period. Such commitment is irrevocable without the prior approval of the SEC. Redemptions in excess of the above limits may be paid in whole or in part in investment securities or in cash, as the Trustees may deem advisable; however, payment will be made wholly in cash unless the Trustees believe that economic or market conditions exist which would make such a

practice detrimental to the best interests of the Trust. If redemptions are paid in investment securities, such securities will be valued as set forth in the Funds' Prospectuses under "Valuation of Shares" and a redeeming shareholder would normally incur brokerage expenses in converting these securities to cash.

No charge is made by the Funds for redemptions. Redemption proceeds may be more or less than the shareholder's cost depending on the market value of the securities held by the Funds. As discussed in the Fund's Prospectuses, a redemption is subject to the possibility of a liquidity fee.

Transactions With Brokers/Dealers. The Trust has authorized certain brokers to accept on its behalf purchase and redemption orders. Some of these brokers are authorized to designate other intermediaries to accept purchase and redemption orders on a Fund's behalf. For purposes of determining the purchase price of shares, a Fund will be deemed to have received a purchase or redemption order when an authorized broker, or if applicable, a broker's authorized designee, accepts the order. In other words, orders will be priced at the NAV next computed after such orders are accepted by an authorized broker or the broker's authorized designee.

ACCOUNT POLICIES AND FEATURES

Transfer of Shares. Shareholders may transfer shares of the Funds to another person by written request to Shareholder Services at Morgan Stanley Institutional Liquidity Funds, c/o SS&C Global Investor and Distribution Solutions, Inc., 333 W 11th Street, Kansas City, MO 64105. If shares are being transferred to an existing account, the request should clearly identify the account and number of shares to be transferred and include the signature of all registered owners and all share certificates, if any, which are subject to the transfer. The signature on the letter of request, the share certificate or any stock power must be guaranteed in the same manner as described under "Redemption of Shares." As in the case of redemptions, the written request must be received in good order before any transfer can be made.

Valuation of Shares. For the purpose of calculating the Government Portfolio's, Government Securities Portfolio's, Treasury Portfolio's and Treasury Securities Portfolio's NAV, securities are valued by the amortized cost method of valuation, which does not take into account unrealized gains or losses. This involves valuing an instrument at its cost and thereafter assuming a constant amortization to maturity of any discount or premium, regardless of the impact of fluctuating interest rates on the market value of the instrument. While this method provides certainty in valuation, it may result in periods during which value based on amortized cost is higher or lower than the price these Funds would receive if they sold the instrument.

The use of amortized cost and the maintenance of each applicable Fund's NAV at \$1.00 is based on its election to operate under the provisions of Rule 2a-7. As conditions of operating under Rule 2a-7, each Fund must maintain a dollar-weighted average Fund maturity of 60 days or less, purchase only instruments having remaining maturities of thirteen months or less and invest only in U.S. dollar-denominated securities which are determined by the Trustees to present minimal credit risks and which are of eligible quality as determined under the rule.

The Board adopted procedures reasonably designed, taking into account current market conditions and each applicable Fund's investment objective, to stabilize the NAV as computed for the purposes of sales and redemptions at \$1.00. These procedures include periodic review, as the Trustees deem appropriate and at such intervals as are reasonable in light of current market conditions, of the relationship between the amortized cost value per share and a NAV based upon available indications of market value. In such a review, investments for which market quotations are readily available are fair valued at the most recent bid price or quoted yield equivalent for such securities or for securities of comparable maturity, quality and type as obtained from one or more of the major market makers for the securities to be valued. Other investments and assets are valued at fair value, as determined in good faith by the Board.

Each Fund relies on various sources to calculate its NAV. The ability of the Fund to calculate the NAV per share of the Fund is subject to operational risks associated with processing or human errors, systems or technology failures, cyber attacks and errors caused by third party service providers, data sources, or trading counterparties. Such failures may result in delays in the calculation of the Fund's NAV and/or the inability to calculate NAV over extended time periods. The Fund may be unable to recover any losses associated with such failures. In addition, if the third-party service providers and/or data sources upon which the Fund directly or indirectly relies to calculate its NAV or price individual securities are unavailable or otherwise unable to calculate the NAV correctly, it may be necessary for alternative procedures to be utilized to price the securities at the time of determining the Fund's NAV.

In general, fair value represents the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. When there is no public market or possibly no market at all for an asset, fair value represents, in general, a good faith approximation of the current value of an asset. A security that is fair valued may be valued at a price higher or lower than actual market quotations or the value determined by other funds using their own fair valuation procedures or by other investors. The fair value of an asset may not be the price at which that asset is ultimately sold.

For each of the applicable Funds, in the unlikely event that the Board are to determine pursuant to Rule 2a-7 that the extent of the deviation between a Fund's amortized cost per share and its market-based NAV may result in material dilution or other unfair results

to shareholders, the Board will cause a Fund to take such action as it deems appropriate to eliminate or reduce to the extent practicable such dilution or unfair results, including, but not limited to, considering suspending redemption of shares and liquidating the Fund under Rule 22e-3 under the 1940 Act.

In the event of a negative interest rate environment, the net income of a Fund may fall below zero (i.e., become negative). If this occurs, or to the extent the deviation between a Fund's amortized cost per share and its market-based NAV may result in material dilution or other unfair results to shareholders, the Trustees may enact certain measures to seek to maintain a stable NAV per share at \$1.00 for each applicable Fund. These measures may include the reduction or suspension of the issuance of dividends, the implementation of reverse distributions or periodic reverse share splits, as necessary in the Trustees' judgment, to seek to maintain a stable NAV per share at \$1.00. In each case, measures taken by the Trustees in an effort to stabilize the NAV per share at \$1.00 are subject to applicable law and the provisions of the Fund's organizational documents. Investments in a Fund are subject to the potential that the Trustees may enact such measures.

A Fund may also effect reverse distributions to offset the impact of the negative income on a Fund's NAV per share, thereby reducing the number of shares outstanding and maintaining a stable NAV per share at \$1.00. In a reverse distribution, the number of shares would be reduced on a pro rata basis from each shareholder. Before a Fund may implement a reverse distribution, the Fund's Board must determine that it is in the best interests of the Fund and its shareholders to do so. Currently, the Board has not made this determination.

If there is a reverse share split, the number of shares of a Fund will decrease, on a pro rata basis, as necessary to reflect the negative income of the Fund and maintain a stable NAV per share at \$1.00. Before a Fund may implement a reverse share split, the Fund's Board must determine that it is in the best interests of the Fund and its shareholders to do so. Currently, the Board has not made this determination.

Depending on the specific measure(s) taken, these measures would result in shareholders not receiving a dividend, holding fewer shares of the Fund and/or experiencing a loss in the aggregate value of their investment in the Fund. There is no assurance that the Trustees will take such actions or that such measures will result in a stable NAV per share of \$1.00.

If the Trustees determine that it is no longer in the best interests of the Trust and its shareholders to maintain a stable price of \$1.00 per share or if the Trustees believe that maintaining such price no longer reflects a market-based NAV, the Trustees have the right to change from an amortized cost basis of valuation to valuation based on market quotations. The Trust will notify shareholders of an applicable Fund of any such change.

The Prime Portfolio's investments will be valued using market-based prices provided by an approved pricing service/vendor and the share price of each rounded to the fourth decimal place.

Each Fund invests in eligible securities ("Eligible Securities") as defined in Rule 2a-7. An Eligible Security means a security: (i) with a remaining maturity of 397 calendar days or less that a Trust's Board determines presents minimal credit risks to the Fund, which determination must include an analysis of the capacity of the security's issuer or guarantor (including for this paragraph the provider of a conditional demand feature, when applicable) to meet its financial obligations, and such analysis must include, to the extent appropriate, consideration of the following factors with respect to the security's issuer or guarantor: (a) financial condition; (b) sources of liquidity; (c) ability to react to future market-wide and issuer- or guarantor-specific events, including ability to repay debt in a highly adverse situation; and (d) strength of the issuer's or guarantor's industry within the economy and relative to economic trends, and issuer's or guarantor's competitive position within its industry; (ii) that is issued by a registered investment company that is a money market fund; or (iii) that is a government security. As permitted by Rule 2a-7, the Board has delegated to the Trust's Adviser the responsibility to make the above determinations pursuant to Rule 2a-7.

The proceeds received by each Fund from the issue or sale of its shares, and all net investment income, realized and unrealized gain and proceeds thereof, subject only to the rights of creditors, will be specifically allocated to the Fund and constitute the underlying assets of each Fund. The underlying assets of a Fund will be segregated on the books of account, and will be charged with the liabilities in respect of a Fund and with a share of the general liabilities of the Trust. Expenses of the Trust with respect to the Fund and the other series of the Trust are generally allocated in proportion to the NAVs of the respective Fund except where allocations of expenses can otherwise be fairly made.

MANAGEMENT OF THE TRUST

Board of Trustees

General. The Board of Trustees of the Trust oversees the management of the Trust, but does not itself manage the Trust. The Trustees review various services provided by or under the direction of the Adviser to ensure that the Trust's general investment policies and programs are properly carried out. The Trustees also conduct their review to ensure that administrative services are provided to the Trust in a satisfactory manner.

Under state law, the duties of the Trustees are generally characterized as a duty of loyalty and a duty of care. The duty of loyalty requires a Trustee to exercise his or her powers in the interest of the Trust and not the Trustee's own interest or the interest of another person or organization. A Trustee satisfies his or her duty of care by acting in good faith with the care of an ordinarily prudent person and in a manner the Trustee reasonably believes to be in the best interest of the Trust and its shareholders.

Trustees and Officers. The Board of the Trust consists of ten Trustees. These same individuals also serve as directors or trustees for certain of the funds advised by the Adviser and Morgan Stanley AIP GP LP. None of the Trustees have an affiliation or business connection with the Adviser or any of its affiliated persons or own any stock or other securities issued by the Adviser's parent company, Morgan Stanley. These Trustees are the "non-interested" or "Independent" Trustees of the Trust as defined under the 1940 Act.

Board Structure and Oversight Function. The Board's leadership structure features an Independent Trustee serving as Chairperson and the Board Committees described below. The Chairperson participates in the preparation of the agenda for meetings of the Board and the preparation of information to be presented to the Board with respect to matters to be acted upon by the Board. The Chairperson also presides at all meetings of the Board and is involved in discussions regarding matters pertaining to the oversight of the management of the Trust between meetings.

The Board of Trustees operates using a system of committees to facilitate the timely and efficient consideration of all matters of importance to the Trustees, the Trust and Trust stockholders, and to facilitate compliance with legal and regulatory requirements and oversight of the Trust's activities and associated risks. The Board of Trustees has established six standing committees: (1) Audit Committee, (2) Governance Committee, (3) Compliance and Insurance Committee, (4) Equity Investment Committee, (5) Fixed Income, Liquidity and Alternatives Investment Committee and (6) Risk Committee, which are each comprised exclusively of Independent Trustees. Each committee charter governs the scope of the committee's responsibilities with respect to the oversight of the Trust. The responsibilities of each committee, including their oversight responsibilities, are described further under the caption "Independent Trustees and the Committees."

The Funds are subject to a number of risks, including investment, compliance, operational and valuation risk, among others. The Board of Trustees oversees these risks as part of its broader oversight of the Trust's affairs through various Board and committee activities. The Board has adopted, and periodically reviews, policies and procedures designed to address various risks to the Funds. In addition, appropriate personnel, including but not limited to the Trust's Chief Compliance Officer, members of the Trust's administration and accounting teams, representatives from the Trust's independent registered public accounting firm, the Trust's Treasurer, portfolio management personnel, risk management personnel and independent valuation and brokerage evaluation service providers, make regular reports regarding the Trust's activities and related risks to the Board of Trustees and the committees, as appropriate. These reports include, among others, quarterly performance reports, quarterly risk reports and discussions with members of the risk teams relating to each asset class. The Board's committee structure allows separate committees to focus on different aspects of risk and the potential impact of these risks on some or all of the funds in the complex and then report back to the full Board. In between regular meetings, Trust officers also communicate with the Trustees regarding material exceptions and items relevant to the Board's risk oversight function. The Board recognizes that it is not possible to identify all of the risks that may affect the Funds, and that it is not possible to develop processes and controls to eliminate all of the risks that may affect the Funds. Moreover, the Board recognizes that it may be necessary for the Funds to bear certain risks (such as investment risk) to achieve their respective investment objectives.

As needed between meetings of the Board, the Board or a specific committee receives and reviews reports relating to the Trust and engages in discussions with appropriate parties relating to the Trust's operations and related risks.

Management Information

Trustees. The Trust seeks as Trustees individuals of distinction and experience in business and finance, government service or academia. In determining that a particular Trustee was and continues to be qualified to serve as Trustee, the Board has considered a variety of criteria, none of which, in isolation, was controlling. Based on a review of the experience, qualifications, attributes or skills of each Trustee, including those enumerated in the table below, the Board has determined that each of the Trustees is qualified to serve as a Trustee of the Trust. In addition, the Board believes that, collectively, the Trustees have balanced and diverse experience, qualifications, attributes and skills that allow the Board to operate effectively in governing the Trust and protecting the interests of shareholders. Information about the Trust's Governance Committee and Board of Trustees nomination process is provided below under the caption "Independent Trustees and the Committees."

The Trustees of the Trust, their birth years, addresses, positions held, length of time served, their principal business occupations during the past five years and other relevant professional experience, the number of portfolios in the Fund Complex (described below) overseen by each Independent Trustee and other directorships, if any, held by the Trustees, are shown below (as of December 31, 2025). The Fund Complex includes all open-end and closed-end funds (including all of their portfolios) advised by the Adviser and any registered funds that have an adviser that is an affiliate of the Adviser (including, but not limited to, Morgan Stanley AIP GP LP) (the "Morgan Stanley AIP Funds").

Name, Address and Birth Year of Independent Trustee	Position(s) Held with Registrant	Length of Time Served*	Principal Occupation(s) During Past 5 Years and Other Relevant Professional Experience	Number of Funds in Fund Complex Overseen by Independent Trustee	Other Directorships Held by Independent Trustee During Past 5 Years**
Frances L. Cashman c/o Morgan, Lewis and Bockius LLP Counsel to the Independent Trustees One State Street Hartford, CT 06103 Birth Year: 1961	Trustee	Trustee since March 2022	Formerly, Chief Executive Officer, Asset Management Portfolio, Delinian Ltd. (financial information) (2021-2024); Executive Vice President and various other roles, Legg Mason & Co. (asset management) (2010-2020); Managing Director, Stifel Nicolaus (2005-2010).	80	Board Director and Member of the Membership Committee, Mutual Fund Directors Forum (since May 2025); Trustee and Member of the Audit and Investment Committees, Baltimore Equitable Insurance (since May 2025); Board Director and Member of the Marketing Committee, Archdiocese of Baltimore School Board (since May 2025); Trustee, Chair of the Advancement Committee and Member of the Investment Committee, Cristo Rey Jesuit High School (since December 2024); Trustee and Investment Committee Member, Georgia Tech Foundation (Since June 2019); Formerly, Trustee and Chair of Marketing Committee, and Member of Finance Committee, Loyola Blakefield (2017-2023); Formerly, Trustee, MMI Gateway Foundation (2017-2023).
Kathleen A. Dennis c/o Morgan, Lewis and Bockius LLP Counsel to the Independent Trustees One State Street Hartford, CT 06103 Birth Year: 1953	Trustee	Since August 2006	Chairperson of the Governance Committee (since January 2021), Chairperson of the Liquidity and Alternatives Sub-Committee of the Investment Committee (2006-2020) and Director or Trustee of various Morgan Stanley Funds (since August 2006); President, Cedarwood Associates (mutual fund and investment management consulting) (since July 2006); formerly, Senior Managing Director of Victory Capital Management (1993-2006); Senior Vice President, Chase Bank (1984-1993).	79	Board Member, University of Albany Foundation (2012-present); Board Member, Mutual Fund Directors Forum (2014-2024); Director of various non-profit organizations.

Name, Address and Birth Year of Independent Trustee	Position(s) Held with Registrant	Length of Time Served*	Principal Occupation(s) During Past 5 Years and Other Relevant Professional Experience	Number of Funds in Fund Complex Overseen by Independent Trustee	Other Directorships Held by Independent Trustee During Past 5 Years**
Nancy C. Everett c/o Morgan, Lewis and Bockius LLP Counsel to the Independent Trustees One State Street Hartford, CT 06103 Birth Year: 1955	Trustee	Since January 2015	Chairperson of the Equity Investment Committee (since January 2021); Director or Trustee of various Morgan Stanley Funds (since January 2015); Owner, OBIR, LLC (institutional investment management consulting) (since June 2014); Formerly, Interim Vice President for Investment Management, Dominion Energy (2024-2025); Formerly, Chief Executive Officer, Virginia Commonwealth University Investment Company (2015-2024), Managing Director, BlackRock, Inc. (February 2011-December 2013) and Chief Executive Officer, General Motors Asset Management (a/k/a Promark Global Advisors, Inc.) (June 2005-May 2010).	80	Formerly, Member of Virginia Commonwealth University School of Business Foundation (2005-2016); Member of Virginia Commonwealth University Board of Visitors (2013-2015); Member of Committee on Directors for Emerging Markets Growth Fund, Inc. (2007-2010); Chairperson of Performance Equity Management, LLC (2006-2010); and Chairperson, GMAM Absolute Return Strategies Fund, LLC (2006-2010).

Name, Address and Birth Year of Independent Trustee	Position(s) Held with Registrant	Length of Time Served*	Principal Occupation(s) During Past 5 Years and Other Relevant Professional Experience	Number of Funds in Fund Complex Overseen by Independent Trustee	Other Directorships Held by Independent Trustee During Past 5 Years**
Richard G. Gould III c/o Morgan, Lewis and Bockius LLP Counsel to the Independent Directors One State Street Hartford, CT 06103 Birth Year: 1959	Trustee	Since June 2024	Global Chief Executive Officer, CLSA Ltd. (2019-2021); Chief Executive Officer, Americas, CLSA Americas, LLC (2014-2021); Head of Global Sales, Bloomberg Tradebook, Bloomberg LP (2010-2014); Founding Member, Executive Vice President, Information Services Group (2006-2010); Managing Director, Morgan Stanley (1990-2006); Executive Director, International Portfolio Trading & Derivatives, Morgan Stanley (1988-1990); Vice President, International Portfolio Trading & Derivatives, Morgan Stanley (1986-1988); Equity Derivatives Trading, Lehman Brothers (1983-1986).	80	Global Management Committee Member, CLSA (2014-2020); Broking Executive Committee Member, CLSA (2014-2020)
Eddie A. Grier c/o Morgan, Lewis and Bockius LLP Counsel to the Independent Trustees One State Street Hartford, CT 06103 Birth Year: 1955	Trustee	Trustee since March 2022	Dean, Santa Clara University Leavey School of Business (2021-2025); Dean, Virginia Commonwealth University School of Business (2010-2021); President and various other roles, Walt Disney Company (entertainment and media) (1981-2010).	80	Formerly, Director, Witt/Kieffer, Inc. (executive search) (2016-2024); Director, NuStar GP, LLC (energy) (2021-2024); Director, Sonida Senior Living, Inc. (residential community operator) (2016-2021); Director, NVR, Inc. (homebuilding) (2013-2020); Director, Middleburg Trust Company (wealth management) (2014-2019); Director, Colonial Williamsburg Company (2012-2021); Regent, University of Massachusetts Global (since 2021); Director and Chair, ChildFund International (2012-2021); Trustee, Brandman University (2010-2021); Director, Richmond Forum (2012-2019).

Name, Address and Birth Year of Independent Trustee	Position(s) Held with Registrant	Length of Time Served*	Principal Occupation(s) During Past 5 Years and Other Relevant Professional Experience	Number of Funds in Fund Complex Overseen by Independent Trustee	Other Directorships Held by Independent Trustee During Past 5 Years**
Jakki L. Haussler c/o Morgan, Lewis and Bockius LLP Counsel to the Independent Trustees One State Street Hartford, CT 06103 Birth Year: 1957	Trustee	Since January 2015	Director or Trustee of various Morgan Stanley Funds (since January 2015); Chairman, Opus Capital Group (since 1996); formerly, Chief Executive Officer, Opus Capital Group (1996-2019); Director, Capvest Venture Fund, LP (May 2000-December 2011); Partner, Adena Ventures, LP (July 1999-December 2010); Director, The Victory Funds (February 2005-July 2008).	80	Director, Ingram Micro Holding Corporation and Member, Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee (since October 2024); Director, Vertiv Holdings Co. (VRT) (since August 2022); Director of Cincinnati Bell Inc. and Member, Audit Committee and Chairman, Governance and Nominating Committee (2008-2021); Director of Service Corporation International and Member of the Audit Committee and Chair of the Investment Committee; Formerly, Director, Barnes Group Inc. (2021-2025); Member of Chase College of Law Center for Law and Entrepreneurship Board of Advisors; Director of Best Transport (2005-2019); Director of Chase College of Law Board of Visitors; formerly, Member, University of Cincinnati Foundation Investment Committee.
Dr. Manuel H. Johnson c/o Johnson Smick International, Inc. 220 I Street, NE Suite 200 Washington, D.C. 20002 Birth Year: 1949	Trustee	Since July 1991	Senior Partner, Johnson Smick International, Inc. (consulting firm); Chairperson of the Fixed Income, Liquidity and Alternatives Investment Committee (since January 2021), Chairperson of the Investment Committee (2006-2020) and Director or Trustee of various Morgan Stanley Funds (since July 1991); Co-Chairman and a founder of the Group of Seven Council (G7C) (international economic commission); formerly, Chairperson of the Audit Committee (July 1991-September 2006); Vice Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System and Assistant Secretary of the U.S. Treasury.	79	Director of NVR, Inc. (home construction).

Name, Address and Birth Year of Independent Trustee	Position(s) Held with Registrant	Length of Time Served*	Principal Occupation(s) During Past 5 Years and Other Relevant Professional Experience	Number of Funds in Fund Complex Overseen by Independent Trustee	Other Directorships Held by Independent Trustee During Past 5 Years**
Michael F. Klein c/o Morgan, Lewis and Bockius LLP Counsel to the Independent Trustees One State Street Hartford, CT 06103 Birth Year: 1958	Trustee	Since August 2006	Chairperson of the Risk Committee (since January 2021); Managing Director, Aetos Alternatives Management, LP (since March 2000); Co-President, Aetos Alternatives Management, LP (since January 2004) and Co-Chief Executive Officer of Aetos Alternatives Management, LP (since August 2013); Chairperson of the Fixed Income Sub-Committee of the Investment Committee (2006-2020) and Director or Trustee of various Morgan Stanley Funds (since August 2006); formerly, Managing Director, Morgan Stanley & Co. Inc. and Morgan Stanley Dean Witter Investment Management and President, various Morgan Stanley Funds (June 1998-March 2000); Principal, Morgan Stanley & Co. Inc. and Morgan Stanley Dean Witter Investment Management (August 1997-December 1999).	79	Director of certain investment funds managed or sponsored by Aetos Alternatives Management, LP; Formerly, Director of Sanitized AG and Sanitized Marketing AG (specialty chemicals) (2021-2025).

Name, Address and Birth Year of Independent Trustee	Position(s) Held with Registrant	Length of Time Served*	Principal Occupation(s) During Past 5 Years and Other Relevant Professional Experience	Number of Funds in Fund Complex Overseen by Independent Trustee	Other Directorships Held by Independent Trustee During Past 5 Years**
Patricia A. Maleski c/o Morgan, Lewis and Bockius LLP Counsel to the Independent Trustees One State Street Hartford, CT 06103 Birth Year: 1960	Trustee	Since January 2017	Chairperson of the Compliance and Insurance Committee (since January 2025); Director or Trustee of various Morgan Stanley Funds (since January 2017); Managing Director, JPMorgan Asset Management (2004-2016); Oversight and Control Head of Fiduciary and Conflicts of Interest Program (2015-2016); Chief Control Officer—Global Asset Management (2013-2015); President, JPMorgan Funds (2010-2013); Chief Administrative Officer (2004-2013); various other positions including Treasurer and Board Liaison (since 2001).	80	Formerly, Trustee (January 2022 to March 2023), Treasurer (January 2023 to March 2023), and Finance Committee (January 2022 to March 2023), Nutley Family Service Bureau, Inc.
W. Allen Reed c/o Morgan, Lewis and Bockius LLP Counsel to the Independent Trustees One State Street Hartford, CT 06103 Birth Year: 1947	Chair of the Board and Trustee	Chair of the Board since August 2020 and Trustee since August 2006	Chair of the Boards of various Morgan Stanley Funds (since August 2020); Director or Trustee of various Morgan Stanley Funds (since August 2006); formerly, Vice Chair of the Boards of various Morgan Stanley Funds (January 2020-August 2020); President and Chief Executive Officer of General Motors Asset Management; Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of the GM Trust Bank and Corporate Vice President of General Motors Corporation (August 1994-December 2005).	79	Formerly, Director of Legg Mason, Inc. (2006-2019); and Director of the Auburn University Foundation (2010-2015).

* This is the earliest date the Trustee began serving the Morgan Stanley Funds. Each Trustee serves an indefinite term, until his or her successor is elected.

** This includes any directorships at public companies and registered investment companies held by the Trustee at any time during the past five years.

The executive officers of the Trust, their birth years, addresses, positions held, length of time served and their principal business occupations during the past five years are shown below (as of December 31, 2025).

Executive Officers

Name, Address and Birth Year of Executive Officer	Position(s) Held with Registrant	Length of Time Served*	Principal Occupation(s) During Past 5 Years
John H. Gernon 1585 Broadway New York, NY 10036 Birth Year: 1963	President and Principal Executive Officer	Since September 2013	President and Principal Executive Officer of the Equity and Fixed Income Funds and the Morgan Stanley AIP Funds (since September 2013) and the Liquidity Funds and various money market funds (since May 2014) in the Fund Complex; Managing Director of the Adviser.
Deidre A. Downes 1633 Broadway New York, NY 10019 Birth Year: 1977	Chief Compliance Officer	Since November 2021	Managing Director of the Adviser (since January 2024) and Chief Compliance officer of various Morgan Stanley Funds (since November 2021). Formerly, Vice President and Corporate Counsel at PGIM and Prudential Financial (October 2016 – December 2020).
Francis J. Smith 750 7th Ave New York, NY 10019 Birth Year: 1965	Treasurer and Principal Financial Officer	Treasurer since July 2003 and Principal Financial Officer since September 2002	Managing Director of the Adviser and various entities affiliated with the Adviser; Treasurer (since July 2003) and Principal Financial Officer of various Morgan Stanley Funds (since September 2002).
Deidre E. Walsh 1 Post Office Square Boston, MA 02109 Birth Year: 1971	Secretary and Chief Legal Officer	Since June 2025	Managing Director (since 2021) of the Adviser and various entities affiliated with the Adviser; Vice President of various entities affiliated with the Adviser (since 2021); Secretary (since June 2025) and Chief Legal Officer (since June 2025) of various Morgan Stanley Funds.
Michael J. Key 1585 Broadway New York, NY 10036 Birth Year: 1979	Vice President	Since June 2017	Vice President of the Equity and Fixed Income Funds, Liquidity Funds, various money market funds and the Morgan Stanley AIP Funds in the Fund Complex (since June 2017); Managing Director of the Adviser; Head of Product Development for Equity and Fixed Income Funds (since August 2013).

* This is the earliest date the officer began serving the Morgan Stanley Funds. Each officer serves a one-year term, until his or her successor is elected and has qualified.

In addition, the following individuals who are officers of the Adviser or who are officers of its affiliates serve as assistant secretaries of the Trust: Nicholas DiLorenzo and Francesca Mead.

It is a policy of the Trust's Board that each Trustee shall invest in any combination of the Morgan Stanley Funds that the Trustee determines meets his or her own specific investment objectives, without requiring any specific investment in any particular Fund.

For each Trustee, the dollar range of equity securities beneficially owned by the Trustee in the Funds and in the Family of Investment Companies (Family of Investment Companies includes all of the registered investment companies advised by the Adviser and Morgan Stanley AIP GP LP), which may include, for Independent Trustees, shares (if any) deemed to be beneficially owned through a deferred compensation plan, as of December 31, 2025 is set forth in the table below.

Name of Trustee	Dollar Range of Equity Securities in the Fund (as of December 31, 2025)	Aggregate Dollar Range of Equity Securities in All Registered Investment Companies Overseen by Trustee in Family of Investment Companies (as of December 31, 2025)
-----------------	---	--

Independent:

Frances L. Cashman	None	Over \$100,000
Kathleen A. Dennis	None	Over \$100,000
Nancy C. Everett	None	Over \$100,000
Richard G. Gould III	¹	Over \$100,000
Eddie A. Grier	²	Over \$100,000
Jakki L. Haussler	None	Over \$100,000
Manuel H. Johnson	None	Over \$100,000
Michael F. Klein	None	Over \$100,000
Patricia A. Maleski	³	Over \$100,000
W. Allen Reed	None	Over \$100,000

¹ Treasury Securities Portfolio (over \$100,000).

² Treasury Securities Portfolio (over \$100,000); and Government Securities Portfolio (over \$100,000).

³ Treasury Securities Portfolio (over \$100,000).

As to each Independent Trustee and his or her immediate family members, no person owned beneficially or of record securities of an investment adviser or principal underwriter of the Trust, or a person (other than a registered investment company) directly or indirectly controlling, controlled by or under common control with an investment adviser or principal underwriter of the Trust.

As of February 1, 2026, the Trustees and Officers of the Trust, as a group, owned less than 1% of any class of the outstanding shares of beneficial interest of each Fund.

Independent Trustees and the Committees

Law and regulation establish both general guidelines and specific duties for the Independent Trustees. The Board has six committees: (1) Audit Committee, (2) Governance Committee, (3) Compliance and Insurance Committee, (4) Equity Investment Committee, (5) Fixed Income, Liquidity and Alternatives Investment Committee and (6) Risk Committee.

The Independent Trustees are charged with recommending to the full Board approval of management, advisory and administration contracts, Rule 12b-1 plans and distribution and underwriting agreements; continually reviewing fund performance, checking on the pricing of portfolio securities, brokerage commissions, transfer agent costs and performance and trading among funds in the same complex; and approving fidelity bond and related insurance coverage and allocations, as well as other matters that arise from time to time. The Independent Trustees are required to select and nominate individuals to fill any Independent Trustee vacancy on the board of any fund that has a Rule 12b-1 plan of distribution. Most of the retail Morgan Stanley Funds have a Rule 12b-1 plan.

The Board of Trustees has a separately-designated standing Audit Committee established in accordance with Section 3(a)(58)(A) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "1934 Act"). The Audit Committee is charged with recommending to the full Board the engagement or discharge of the Funds' independent registered public accounting firm; directing investigations into matters within the scope of the independent registered public accounting firm's duties, including the power to retain outside specialists; reviewing with the independent registered public accounting firm the audit plan and results of the auditing engagement; approving professional services provided by the independent registered public accounting firm and other accounting firms prior to the performance of the services; reviewing the independence of the independent registered public accounting firm; considering the range of audit and non-audit fees; reviewing the adequacy of the Trust's system of internal controls and reviewing the valuation process. The Trust has adopted a formal, written Audit Committee Charter.

The members of the Audit Committee of the Trust are Nancy C. Everett, Eddie A. Grier, and Jakki L. Haussler. None of the members of the Trust's Audit Committee is an "interested person," as defined under the 1940 Act, of the Trust (with such disinterested Trustees being "Independent Trustees" or individually, an "Independent Trustee"). Each Independent Trustee is also "independent" from the Trust under the listing standards of the NYSE. The Chairperson of the Audit Committee of the Trust is Jakki L. Haussler.

The Board of Trustees of the Trust also has a Governance Committee. The Governance Committee identifies individuals qualified to serve as Independent Trustees on the Trust's Board and on committees of such Board and recommends such qualified individuals for nomination by the Trust's Independent Trustees as candidates for election as Independent Trustees, advises the Trust's Board with respect to Board composition, procedures and committees, develops and recommends to the Trust's Board a set of corporate governance principles applicable to the Trust, monitors and makes recommendations on corporate governance matters and policies and procedures of the Trust's Board of Trustees and any Board committees and oversees periodic evaluations of the Trust's Board and its committees. The members of the Governance Committee of the Trust are Kathleen A. Dennis, Manuel H. Johnson, Michael F. Klein, Patricia A. Maleski and W. Allen Reed, each of whom is an Independent Trustee. In addition, W. Allen Reed (as Chair of the Morgan Stanley Funds) periodically may attend other operating Committee meetings. The Chairperson of the Governance Committee is Kathleen A. Dennis.

The Trust does not have a separate nominating committee. While the Trust's Governance Committee recommends qualified candidates for nominations as Independent Trustees, the Board of Trustees of the Trust believes that the task of nominating prospective Independent Trustees is important enough to require the participation of all current Independent Trustees, rather than a separate committee consisting of only certain Independent Trustees. Accordingly, all the Independent Trustees participate in the selection and nomination of candidates for election as Independent Trustees for the Trust. Persons recommended by the Trust's Governance Committee as candidates for nomination as Independent Trustees shall possess such experience, qualifications, attributes, skills and diversity so as to enhance the Board's ability to manage and direct the affairs and business of the Trust, including, when applicable, to enhance the ability of committees of the Board to fulfill their duties and/or to satisfy any independence requirements imposed by law, regulation or any listing requirements of the NYSE. While the Independent Trustees of the Trust expect to be able to continue to identify from their own resources an ample number of qualified candidates for the Trust's Board as they deem appropriate, they will consider nominations from shareholders to the Board. Nominations from shareholders should be in writing and sent to the Independent Trustees as described below under the caption "Shareholder Communications."

The Board formed the Compliance and Insurance Committee to address insurance coverage and oversee the compliance function for the Trust and the Board. The Compliance and Insurance Committee consists of Kathleen A. Dennis, Richard G. Gould III and Patricia A. Maleski, each of whom is an Independent Trustee. The Chairperson of the Compliance and Insurance Committee is Patricia A. Maleski.

The Equity Investment Committee and the Fixed Income, Liquidity and Alternatives Investment Committee oversee the Trust's portfolio investment process and review the performance of the Trust's investments. The Equity Investment Committee and the Fixed Income, Liquidity and Alternatives Investment Committee also recommend to the Board to approve or renew the Trust's Investment Advisory and Administration Agreements. Each Investment Committee focuses on the Trust's primary areas of

investment, namely equities, fixed income, liquidity and alternatives. Kathleen A. Dennis, Nancy C. Everett, Richard G. Gould III, Eddie A. Grier, Jakki L. Haussler and Michael F. Klein are members of the Equity Investment Committee. The Chairperson of the Equity Investment Committee is Nancy C. Everett. Frances L. Cashman, Manuel H. Johnson, and Patricia A. Maleski are members of the Fixed Income, Liquidity and Alternatives Investment Committee. The Chairperson of the Fixed Income, Liquidity and Alternatives Investment Committee is Manuel H. Johnson.

The Risk Committee assists the Board in connection with the oversight of the Trust’s risks, including investment risks, operational risks and risks posed by the Trust’s service providers as well as the effectiveness of the guidelines, policies and processes for monitoring and mitigating such risks. The members of the Risk Committee of the Trust are Frances L. Cashman, Manuel H. Johnson, Michael F. Klein and W. Allen Reed, each of whom is an Independent Trustee. The Chairperson of the Risk Committee is Michael F. Klein.

During the Trust’s fiscal year ended October 31, 2025, the Board of Trustees held the following meetings:

Board of Trustees/Committee	Number of Meetings
Board of Trustees	6
Audit Committee	4
Governance Committee	4
Compliance and Insurance Committee	4
Equity Investment Committee	5
Fixed Income, Liquidity and Alternatives Investment Committee	5
Risk Committee	4

Experience, Qualifications and Attributes

The Board has concluded, based on each Trustee’s experience, qualifications and attributes that each Board member should serve as a Trustee. Following is a brief summary of the information that led to and/or supports this conclusion.

With more than 30 years of experience in the financial services industry, Ms. Cashman possesses valuable insights and expertise regarding governance, marketing, communications, and strategy. Ms. Cashman previously served as Chief Executive Officer of the Asset Management Portfolio of Delinian Ltd. Prior to that, Ms. Cashman spent over 20 years at Legg Mason & Co., ultimately serving as Executive Vice President and Global Head of Marketing and Communications. She has gained valuable experience as Director of two investment management entities and as a distribution leader reporting to boards of other mutual funds. In addition, Ms. Cashman also serves as Trustee for the Georgia Tech Foundation and as a Board Director and Member of the Marketing Committee for the Archdiocese of Baltimore School Board. Ms. Cashman also serves as a Director on the Board of the Mutual Fund Directors Forum; an Independent Trustee and Member of the Audit and Investment Committees for Baltimore Equitable Insurance; and a Trustee, Chair of the Advancement Committee, and Member of the Investment Committee of Cristo Rey Jesuit High School.

Ms. Dennis has over 25 years of business experience in the financial services industry and related fields including serving as a Director or Trustee of various other funds in the Fund Complex, where she serves as Chairperson of the Governance Committee. Ms. Dennis possesses a strong understanding of the regulatory framework under which investment companies must operate based on her years of service to this Board and her position as Senior Managing Director of Victory Capital Management. Ms. Dennis also formerly served as a Director on the Board of the Mutual Fund Directors Forum.

Ms. Everett has over 35 years of experience in the financial services industry, including roles with both registered investment companies and registered investment advisers. Ms. Everett serves as the Chairperson of the Equity Investment Committee. By serving on the boards of other registered funds, such as GMAM Absolute Return Strategies Fund, LLC and Emerging Markets Growth Fund, Inc., Ms. Everett has acquired significant experience with financial, accounting, investment and regulatory matters. Ms. Everett is also a Chartered Financial Analyst.

With over 30 years of global experience in the financial services industry, Mr. Gould brings extensive expertise in managing and developing diverse businesses within financial organizations, Mr. Gould’s approach to management combines strategic perspective with deep global operations experience. Throughout his career in finance, he has held executive positions at firms including Lehman Brothers, Morgan Stanley, Information Services Group (“ISG”), Bloomberg LP, and CLSA Americas (“CLSA”). Mr. Gould began his career as an equity derivatives options trader at Lehman Brothers. He then transitioned to Morgan Stanley to start its Non-US Derivatives and Global Portfolio trading business, where he eventually became a Managing Director and held a diverse set of senior positions, heading the firm’s various business lines in New York, London and Tokyo. After his tenure with Morgan Stanley, Mr. Gould began a new venture as a Founding Member and Executive Vice President of ISG, a special purpose acquisition company. After successfully taking ISG public, Mr. Gould joined Bloomberg Tradebook as its Head of Global Sales and built a sales organization around the firm’s fixed income, equities derivatives, FX products and logarithmic trading platform. Mr. Gould next held Chairman, CEO, and other executive roles within CLSA Americas, LLC and its global affiliates. At CLSA, he provided strategic leadership for the company and its affiliates, establishing and implementing long range goals, strategies, plans and policies. He was

also a member of the CLSA Global Management Committee and the CLSA Broking Executive Committee, further contributing to his governance experience.

During the course of a career spanning more than 40 years in both academia and industry, Mr. Grier has gained substantial experience in management, operations, finance, marketing, and oversight. Mr. Grier formerly served as the Dean of Santa Clara University's Leavey School of Business. Prior to that, Mr. Grier was the Dean of the Virginia Commonwealth University School of Business. Before joining academia, Mr. Grier spent 29 years at the Walt Disney Company where he served in various leadership roles, including as President of the Disneyland Resort. Mr. Grier also gained substantial oversight experience serving on the boards of Sonia Senior Living, Inc. (formerly, Capital Senior Living Corporation), NVR, Inc., and Middleburg Trust Company. In addition, Mr. Grier currently serves as Regent of University of Massachusetts Global. Mr. Grier is also a Certified Public Accountant. Mr. Grier formerly served as a Director of Witt/Kieffer, Inc., and Director of NuStar GP, LLC.

With more than 30 years of experience in the financial services industry, including her years of entrepreneurial and managerial experience in the development and growth of Opus Capital Group, Ms. Haussler brings a valuable perspective to the Trust's Board, where she serves as the Chairperson of the Audit Committee. Through her role at Opus Capital and her service as a director of several venture capital funds and other boards, Ms. Haussler has gained valuable experience dealing with accounting principles and evaluating financial results of large corporations. She is a certified public accountant (inactive) and a licensed attorney in the State of Ohio (inactive). The Board has determined that Ms. Haussler is an "audit committee financial expert" as defined by the SEC.

In addition to his tenure as a Director or Trustee of various other funds in the Fund Complex, where he currently serves as the Chairperson of the Fixed Income, Liquidity and Alternatives Investment Committee and formerly served as Chairperson of the Audit Committee, Dr. Johnson has also served as an officer or a board member of numerous companies for over 20 years. These positions included Co-Chairman and a founder of the Group of Seven Council, Director of NVR, Inc., Director of Evergreen Energy and Director of Greenwich Capital Holdings. He also has served as Vice Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System and Assistant Secretary of the U.S. Treasury. In addition, Dr. Johnson also served as Chairman of the Financial Accounting Foundation, which oversees the Financial Accounting Standards Board, for seven years.

Through his prior positions as a Managing Director of Morgan Stanley & Co. Inc. and Morgan Stanley Dean Witter Investment Management and as President and a Trustee of the Morgan Stanley Institutional Funds, Mr. Klein has experience in the management and operation of registered investment companies, enabling him to provide management input and investment guidance to the Board. Mr. Klein is the Chairperson of the Risk Committee. Mr. Klein also has extensive experience in the investment management industry based on his current positions as Managing Director and Co-Chief Executive and Co-President of Aetos Alternatives Management, LP and as a Director of certain investment funds managed or sponsored by Aetos Alternatives Management, LP. In addition, he also has experience as a member of the board of other funds in the Fund Complex.

In addition to her tenure as a Director or Trustee of various other funds in the Fund Complex, where she currently serves as the Chairperson of the Compliance and Insurance Committee, Ms. Maleski has over 30 years of experience in the financial services industry and extensive experience with registered investment companies and other pooled products. Ms. Maleski began her career as a certified public accountant at Price Waterhouse LLP ("PW") and was a member of PW's Investment Company Practice. After a brief stint at the Bank of New York, Ms. Maleski began her affiliation with the JPMorgan Funds, at the Pierpont Group and then with J.P. Morgan Investment Management Inc. From 2001-2013, Ms. Maleski held roles with increasing responsibilities, from Vice President and Board Liaison, Treasurer and Principal Financial Officer, Chief Administrative Officer and finally President and Principal Executive Officer for the JPMorgan Fund complex. Between 2013 and 2016, Ms. Maleski served as Global Head of Oversight and Control of JPMorgan Asset Management and then as Head of JPMorgan Chase's Fiduciary and Conflicts of Interest Program. Ms. Maleski has extensive experience in the management and operation of funds in addition to regulatory and accounting and valuation matters.

Mr. Reed has experience on investment company boards and is experienced with financial, accounting, investment and regulatory matters through his prior service as a Director of iShares Inc. and his service as Chair of the Board and as Trustee or Director of other funds in the Fund Complex. Mr. Reed also gained substantial experience in the financial services industry through his prior positions as a Director of Legg Mason, Inc. and as President and CEO of General Motors Asset Management.

The Trustees' principal occupations and other relevant professional experience during the past five years or more are shown in the above tables.

The Board has adopted a policy that Board members are expected to retire no later than the end of the year they reach the age of 78. The Governance Committee has discretion to grant waivers from this retirement policy under special circumstances, including for Board members to continue serving in Chair or Chair-related roles beyond the retirement age. Current Board members who have reached the age of 75 as of January 1, 2021, are grandfathered as exceptions to the retirement policy and may continue to serve on the Board until the end of the year in which they turn 80 years of age.

Advantages of Having the Same Individuals as Trustees for the Morgan Stanley Funds. The Independent Trustees and the Trust's management believe that having the same Independent Trustees for each of the Morgan Stanley Funds avoids the duplication of effort that would arise from having different groups of individuals serving as Independent Trustees for each of the funds or even of sub-groups of funds. They believe that having the same individuals serve as Independent Trustees of all the Morgan Stanley Funds tends to increase their knowledge and expertise regarding matters which affect the Fund Complex generally and enhances their ability to negotiate on behalf of each fund with the fund's service providers. This arrangement also precludes the possibility of separate groups of Independent Trustees arriving at conflicting decisions regarding operations and management of the funds and avoids the cost and confusion that would likely ensue. Finally, having the same Independent Trustees serve on all fund boards enhances the ability of each fund to obtain, at modest cost to each separate fund, the services of Independent Trustees of the caliber, experience and business acumen of the individuals who serve as Independent Trustees of the Morgan Stanley Funds.

Trustee and Officer Indemnification. The Trust's Declaration of Trust provides that no Trustee, officer, employee or agent of the Trust is liable to the Trust or to a shareholder, nor is any Trustee, officer, employee or agent liable to any third persons in connection with the affairs of the Trust, except as such liability may arise from his/her or its own bad faith, willful misfeasance, gross negligence or reckless disregard of his/her or its duties. It also provides that all third persons shall look solely to Trust property for satisfaction of claims arising in connection with the affairs of the Trust. With the exceptions stated, the Declaration of Trust provides that a Trustee, officer, employee or agent is entitled to be indemnified against all liability in connection with the affairs of the Trust.

Shareholder Communications. Shareholders may send communications to the Trust's Board of Trustees. Shareholders should send communications intended for the Trust's Board by addressing the communications directly to the Board (or individual Board members) and/or otherwise clearly indicating in the salutation that the communication is for the Board (or individual Board members) and by sending the communication to either the Trust's office or directly to such Board member(s) at the address specified for each Trustee previously noted. Other shareholder communications received by the Trust not directly addressed and sent to the Board will be reviewed and generally responded to by management, and will be forwarded to the Board only at management's discretion based on the matters contained therein.

COMPENSATION

Each Trustee (except for the Chair of the Boards) receives an annual retainer fee of \$350,000 for serving as a Trustee of the Morgan Stanley Funds.

The Audit Committee Chairperson receives an additional annual retainer fee of \$80,000, the Risk Committee Chairperson, the Equity Investment Committee Chairperson and Fixed Income, Liquidity and Alternatives Investment Committee Chairperson each receive an additional annual retainer fee of \$50,000, the Governance Committee Chairperson receives an additional annual retainer fee of \$60,000 and the Compliance and Insurance Committee Chairperson receives an additional annual retainer fee of \$65,000. The aggregate compensation paid to each Trustee is paid by the Morgan Stanley Funds, and is allocated on a pro rata basis among each of the operational funds of the Morgan Stanley Funds based on the relative net assets of each of the Morgan Stanley Funds. The Chair of the Boards receives a total annual retainer fee of \$630,000 for his services provided to each Board.

The Trust also reimburses such Trustees for travel and other out-of-pocket expenses incurred by them in connection with attending such meetings. Trustees of the Trust who are employed by the Adviser receive no compensation or expense reimbursement from the Trust for their services as a Trustee.

Effective April 1, 2004, the Trust began a Deferred Compensation Plan (the "DC Plan"), which allows each Trustee to defer payment of all, or a portion, of the fees he or she receives for serving on the Board of Trustees throughout the year. Each eligible Trustee generally may elect to have the deferred amounts credited with a return equal to the total return on one or more of the Morgan Stanley Funds that are offered as investment options under the DC Plan. At the Trustee's election, distributions are either in one lump sum payment, or in the form of equal annual installments over a period of five years. The rights of an eligible Trustee and the beneficiaries to the amounts held under the DC Plan are unsecured and such amounts are subject to the claims of the creditors of the Trust.

Prior to April 1, 2004, the Trust maintained a similar Deferred Compensation Plan (the "Prior DC Plan"), which also allowed each Independent Trustee to defer payment of all, or a portion, of the fees he or she received for serving on the Board of Trustees throughout the year. Generally, the DC Plan amends and supersedes the Prior DC Plan and all amounts payable under the Prior DC Plan are now subject to the terms of the DC Plan (except for amounts paid during the calendar year 2004, which remain subject to the terms of the Prior DC Plan).

The following table shows aggregate compensation payable to each of the Trust's Trustees from the Trust for the fiscal year ended October 31, 2025 and the aggregate compensation payable to each of the Trust's Trustees by the Fund Complex (which includes all of the Morgan Stanley Funds), which may include, for Independent Trustees, shares (if any) deemed to be beneficially owned through a deferred compensation plan, as of December 31, 2025.

COMPENSATION¹

Name of Independent Trustee:	Aggregate Compensation From the Trust ²	Total Compensation From Trust and Fund Complex Paid to the Trustees ³
Frank L. Bowman ⁴	\$301,611	\$350,000
Frances L. Cashman ³	301,350	350,000
Kathleen A. Dennis	353,379	410,000
Nancy C. Everett	344,382	400,000
Richard G. Gould III	301,536	350,000
Eddie A. Grier	301,350	350,000
Jakki L. Haussler	370,210	430,000
Manuel H. Johnson	344,680	400,000
Michael F. Klein ^{2,3}	344,678	400,000
Patricia Maleski	357,296	415,000
W. Allen Reed ³	542,835	630,000

1 Includes all amounts paid for serving as director/trustee of the funds in the Fund Complex, as well as serving as Chair of the Boards or a Chairperson of a Committee.

2 The amounts shown in this column represent the aggregate compensation before deferral with respect to the Trust's fiscal year. The following Trustees deferred compensation from the Trust during the fiscal year ended October 31, 2025: Mr. Klein, \$344,678.

3 The amounts shown in this column represent the aggregate compensation paid by all of the funds in the Fund Complex as of December 31, 2025 before deferral by the Trustee under the DC Plan. As of December 31, 2025, the value (including interest) of the deferral accounts across the Fund Complex for Ms. Cashman and Messrs. Klein and Reed pursuant to the deferred compensation plans was \$379,190, \$5,531,516 and \$3,634,166, respectively. Because the funds in the Fund Complex have different fiscal year ends, the amounts shown in this column are presented on a calendar year basis.

4 Mr. Bowman retired from the Board of Trustees on December 31, 2025.

Prior to December 31, 2003, 49 of the Morgan Stanley Funds (the "Adopting Funds"), not including the Trust, had adopted a retirement program under which an Independent Trustee who retired after serving for at least five years as an Independent Trustee of any such fund (an "Eligible Trustee") would have been entitled to retirement payments, based on factors such as length of service, upon reaching the eligible retirement age. On December 31, 2003, the amount of accrued retirement benefits for each Eligible Trustee was frozen, and will be payable, together with a return of 8% per annum, at or following each such Eligible Trustee's retirement as shown in the table below.

The following table illustrates the retirement benefits accrued to the Trust's Independent Trustees by the Adopting Funds for the calendar year ended December 31, 2025, and the estimated retirement benefits for the Independent Trustees from the Adopting Funds for each calendar year following retirement. Only the Trustees listed below participated in the retirement program.

Name of Independent Trustee	Retirement Benefits Accrued as Fund Expenses By All Adopting Funds ¹	Estimated Annual Benefits Upon Retirement ² From All Adopting Funds
Manuel H. Johnson	\$(18,020)	\$50,135

1 Mr. Johnson's retirement expenses are negative due to the fact that his retirement date has been extended and therefore his expenses have been over-accrued.

2 Total compensation accrued under the retirement plan, together with a return of 8% per annum, will be paid annually commencing upon retirement and continuing for the remainder of the Trustee's life.

Code of Ethics

The Trust, the Adviser and the Distributor have each adopted a Code of Ethics pursuant to Rule 17j-1 under the 1940 Act. The Codes of Ethics are designed to detect and prevent improper personal trading. The Codes of Ethics permit personnel subject to the Codes of Ethics to invest in securities, including securities that may be purchased, sold or held by the Trust, subject to a number of restrictions and controls, including prohibitions against purchases of securities in an initial public offering and a preclearance requirement with respect to personal securities transactions.

ADVISER

The Adviser is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Morgan Stanley (NYSE: "MS"), a preeminent global financial services firm engaged in securities trading and brokerage activities, as well as providing investment banking, research and analysis, financing and financial advisory services. Registered investment companies advised by Eaton Vance Management, Boston Management and Research, Morgan Stanley Investment Management Inc. or Calvert Research and Management, each of which is an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of Morgan Stanley, are considered to be related companies that are part of the same "group of investment companies" for purposes of investment in and by such companies pursuant to Section 12(d)(1)(G) of the 1940 Act and Rule 12d1-4 under the 1940 Act. The principal offices of Morgan Stanley and the Adviser are located at 1585 Broadway, New York, NY 10036. As of December

31, 2025, the Adviser, together with its affiliated asset management companies, had approximately \$1.9 trillion in assets under management or supervision.

The Adviser provides investment advice and portfolio management services pursuant to an Investment Advisory Agreement (the “Agreement”) and, subject to the supervision of the Trust’s Board of Trustees, makes each Fund’s day-to-day investment decisions, arranges for the execution of portfolio transactions and generally manages each Fund’s investments.

As compensation for the services rendered by the Adviser under the Agreement and the assumption by the Adviser of the expenses related thereto (other than the cost of securities purchased for each Fund and the taxes and brokerage commissions, if any, payable in connection with the purchase and/or sale of such securities), each Fund pays the Adviser monthly compensation calculated daily by applying the annual rate of 0.15% to each Fund’s average daily net assets. Morgan Stanley Investment Management Inc., as the Adviser and the Administrator, has agreed to waive all or a portion of its advisory fee, its administration fee and/or reimburse certain expenses to the extent necessary so that total annual operating expenses of the applicable classes offered by the Funds will not exceed the corresponding percentage of average daily net assets set forth in the below table. In determining the actual amount of fee waivers and/or expense reimbursements for a Fund, if any, the Adviser and Administrator exclude from total annual fund operating expenses, acquired fund fees and expenses (as applicable), certain investment related expenses, taxes, interest and other extraordinary expenses (including litigation). If these expenses were included, each Fund’s total annual fund operating expenses after fee waivers and/or reimbursements would exceed the percentage limits stated below. These fee waivers and expense reimbursements will continue for at least one year from the date of the applicable Prospectus or until such time as the Trust’s Board of Trustees acts to discontinue all or a portion of such waivers and/or reimbursements when it deems such action is appropriate. The Distributor, Adviser and Administrator may also waive distribution fees, advisory fees, administration fees and/or reimburse expenses to enable a Fund to maintain a minimum level of daily net investment income. Furthermore, the Adviser and Administrator may make additional voluntary fee waivers and/or expense reimbursements. The Distributor, Adviser and Administrator may discontinue these voluntary fee waivers and/or expense reimbursements at any time in the future.

Class	Expense Cap for All Funds Except Government Portfolio, as	
	Applicable	Expense Cap for Government Portfolio
Institutional Class	0.20%	0.15%
Institutional Plus Class	0.22%	0.17%
Institutional Select Class	0.25%	0.20%
Investor Class	0.30%	0.25%
Administrative Class	0.35%	0.30%
Advisory Class	0.45%	0.40%
Participant Class	0.70% ¹	0.65%
Cash Management Class	0.35%	0.30%
Select Class	1.00%	0.95%
CastleOak Class	0.20%	0.15%
Impact Partner Class	0.20%	0.15%
Impact Class	0.20%	0.15%
Advisor Class	0.20%	0.15%

¹ The expense cap for Participant Class of Government Securities Portfolio is 0.45%.

The following table reflects for each Fund (i) the advisory fee paid; and (ii) the advisory fee waived and/or affiliated rebates for each of the past three fiscal years ended October 31, 2023, 2024 and 2025:

Fund	Advisory Fees Paid (After Fee Waivers and/or Affiliated Rebates)			Advisory Fees Waived			Affiliated Rebates		
	2023 (000)	2024 (000)	2025 (000)	2023 (000)	2024 (000)	2025 (000)	2023 (000)	2024 (000)	2025 (000)
Prime Portfolio	\$23,479	\$22,439	\$17,433	\$1,559	\$1,489	\$2,100	—	—	—
Government Portfolio	149,785	141,757	169,853	69,955	72,540	92,749	—	—	—
Government Securities Portfolio	7,968	6,395	6,373	815	1,549	1,627	—	—	—
Treasury Portfolio	45,633	42,249	47,059	1,900	1,866	2,209	—	—	—
Treasury Securities Portfolio	61,793	68,698	79,696	2,377	2,650	3,180	—	—	—

The Trust bears all of its own costs and expenses, including but not limited to: services of its independent accountants, its administrator and dividend disbursing and transfer agent, legal counsel, taxes, insurance premiums, costs incidental to meetings of its shareholders and Trustees, the cost of filing its registration statements under federal and state securities laws, reports to shareholders

and custodian fees. These Trust expenses are, in turn, allocated to each Fund, based on their relative net assets. Each Fund bears its own advisory fees, brokerage commissions and transfer taxes in connection with acquiring and disposing of its investment securities.

The Agreement continues for successive one-year periods only if each renewal is specifically approved by the Trust's Board in accordance with the 1940 Act, including the affirmative votes of a majority of the Trustees who are not parties to the agreement or "interested persons" (as defined in the 1940 Act) of any such party at a meeting called for the purpose of considering such approval. In addition, the question of continuance of the Agreement may be presented to the shareholders of the Funds; in such event, continuance shall be effected only if approved by the affirmative vote of a majority of the outstanding voting securities of each Fund. If the holders of a Fund fail to approve the Agreement, the Adviser may continue to serve as investment adviser to each Fund that approved the Agreement, and to any Fund that did not approve the Agreement until new arrangements have been made. The Agreement is automatically terminated if assigned, and may be terminated by a Fund without the payment of any penalty, at any time, (1) by vote of a majority of the entire Board or (2) by vote of a majority of the outstanding voting securities of the Trust on sixty (60) days' written notice to the Adviser or (3) by the Adviser without the payment of any penalty, upon ninety (90) days' written notice to the Trust.

Proxy Voting Policy and Proxy Voting Record

The Board of Trustees believes that the voting of proxies on securities held by the Trust is an important element of the overall investment process. As such, the Trustees have delegated the responsibility to vote such proxies to MSIM.

A copy of MSIM's Proxy Voting Policy ("Proxy Policy") is attached hereto as Appendix A. In addition, a copy of the Proxy Policy, as well as the Trust's most recent proxy voting record for the 12-month period ended June 30, as filed with the SEC, are available without charge on our web site at www.morganstanley.com/liquidity. The Trust's proxy voting record is also available without charge on the SEC's web site at www.sec.gov.

PRINCIPAL UNDERWRITER

Morgan Stanley Distribution, Inc., an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of Morgan Stanley, with its principal office at 1585 Broadway, New York, NY 10036, distributes the shares of each Fund. Under the Distribution Agreement, the Distributor, as agent of the Trust, agrees to use its best efforts as sole distributor of each Fund's shares. The Distribution Agreement continues in effect so long as such continuance is approved at least annually by the Trust's Board, including a majority of those Trustees who are not parties to such Distribution Agreement nor interested persons of any such party. The Distribution Agreement provides that each Fund will bear the costs of the registration of its shares with the SEC and various states and the printing of its prospectuses, statements of additional information and reports to shareholders.

SERVICE AND DISTRIBUTION OF SHARES

Administration Plans

The Trust has entered into an Administration Plan with respect to its Institutional Plus Class shares to pay the Distributor to compensate Service Organizations (defined below) who provide administrative services to shareholders. Under the Plan, the Trust, on behalf of the Institutional Plus Class shares, is authorized to pay the Distributor a monthly administration fee at an annual rate of 0.02% of each Fund's average daily net assets of Institutional Plus Class shares owned beneficially by the customers of such Service Organizations during such period, to compensate Service Organizations for providing the following services: processing and issuing confirmations concerning shareholder orders to purchase, redeem and exchange shares of such class; receiving and transmitting funds representing the purchase price or redemption proceeds of such shares; and forwarding shareholder communications such as prospectus updates, proxies and shareholder reports.

For the fiscal year ended October 31, 2025, the Government, Treasury and Treasury Securities Portfolios of the Institutional Plus Class paid \$2, \$2 and \$2, respectively, to compensate the Distributor pursuant to the Institutional Plus Class Administration Plan and such payments reflect a waiver of \$0, \$0 and \$0, respectively. These fees were used to reimburse third parties for various Fund administration activities performed on behalf of the Trust.

The Trust has entered into an Administration Plan with respect to its Institutional Select Class Shares to pay the Distributor to compensate Service Organizations (defined below) who provide administrative services to shareholders. Under the Plan, the Trust, on behalf of the Institutional Select Class Shares, is authorized to pay the Distributor a monthly administration fee at an annual rate of 0.05% of each Fund's average daily net assets of Institutional Select Class Shares owned beneficially by the customers of such Service Organizations during such period, to compensate Service Organizations for providing the following services: processing and issuing confirmations concerning shareholder orders to purchase, redeem and exchange shares of such class; receiving and transmitting funds representing the purchase price or redemption proceeds of such shares; and forwarding shareholder communications such as prospectus updates, proxies and shareholder reports.

For the fiscal year ended October 31, 2025, the Prime, Government, Government Securities, Treasury and Treasury Securities Portfolios of the Institutional Select Class paid \$17,390, \$3,122,473, \$29, \$1,735,763 and \$3,780 respectively, to compensate the Distributor pursuant to the Institutional Select Class Administration Plan and such payments reflect a waiver of \$0, \$0, \$0, \$0 and \$0 respectively. These fees were used to reimburse third parties for various Fund administration activities performed on behalf of the Trust.

The Trust also has entered into an Administration Plan with respect to its Investor Class Shares to pay the Distributor to compensate Service Organizations who provide administrative services to shareholders. Under the Plan, the Trust, on behalf of the Investor Class Shares, is authorized to pay the Distributor a monthly administration fee at an annual rate of 0.10% of each Fund's average daily net assets of Investor Class Shares owned beneficially by the customers of such Service Organizations during such period, to compensate Service Organizations for making available the following services: (a) acting, or arranging for another party to act, as recordholder and nominee of all shares of such class beneficially owned by shareholders of the Trust; (b) providing sub-accounting with respect to shares of such class of a Fund beneficially owned by shareholders or the information necessary for sub-accounting, including establishing and maintaining individual accounts and records with respect to shares of such class owned by each shareholder; (c) processing and issuing confirmations concerning shareholder orders to purchase, redeem and exchange shares of such class; (d) providing periodic statements to each shareholder showing account balances and transactions during the relevant period; and (e) processing dividend payments.

For the fiscal year ended October 31, 2025, the Prime, Government, Government Securities, Treasury and Treasury Securities Portfolios of the Investor Class paid \$0, \$6,639,813, \$58, \$182,739 and \$43,358, respectively, to compensate the Distributor pursuant to the Investor Class Administration Plan and such payments reflect a waiver of \$0, \$0, \$0, \$0 and \$0, respectively. These fees were used to reimburse third parties for various Fund administration activities performed on behalf of the Trust.

The Trust has entered into an Administration Plan with respect to its Administrative Class Shares to pay the Distributor to compensate Service Organizations who provide administrative services to shareholders. Under the Plan, the Trust, on behalf of the Administrative Class Shares, is authorized to pay the Distributor a monthly administration fee which shall not exceed during any one year 0.15% of the average daily net assets of Administrative Class Shares owned beneficially by the customers of such Service Organizations during such period. An initial 0.10% of the average daily net assets of the Administrative Class Shares will be assessed for making available the services listed in (a) through (e) above; an additional 0.05% of the average daily net assets of the Administrative Class Shares will be assessed for making available the following shareholder administration services: (f) receiving, tabulating and transmitting proxies; (g) responding to shareholder inquiries relating to such class of shares or these services; and (h) providing sweep services ("Sweep Services") which may include: (i) providing the necessary computer hardware and software which links the service organization to an account management system; (ii) providing software that aggregates a shareholder's orders and establishes an order to purchase or redeem shares of a Fund based on established target levels for the shareholder's demand deposit accounts; (iii) providing periodic statements showing a shareholder's account balance and, to the extent practicable, integrating such information with other shareholder transactions otherwise effected through or with the Service Organization; and (iv) furnishing (either separately or on an integrated basis with other reports sent to a shareholder by the Service Organization) monthly and year-end statements and confirmations of purchases, exchanges and redemptions.

For the fiscal year ended October 31, 2025, the Prime, Government, Government Securities, Treasury and Treasury Securities Portfolios of the Administrative Class paid \$0, \$638,009, \$87, \$43,346 and \$180,789, respectively, to compensate the Distributor pursuant to the Administrative Class Administration Plan and such payments reflect a waiver of \$0, \$0, \$0, \$0 and \$0, respectively. These fees were used to reimburse third parties for various Fund administration activities performed on behalf of the Trust.

Service Organizations include institutions that (i) act directly or indirectly as nominees and recordholders of shares of each class for their respective customers who are or may become beneficial owners of such shares; (ii) provide services to other Service Organizations intended to facilitate or improve a Service Organization's services to shareholders of the Funds with respect to the Funds; and/or (iii) perform certain account administration services with respect to the shareholders pursuant to agreements between the Trust, on behalf of the respective class of each Fund, and such Service Organizations.

Service and Shareholder Administration Plan

The Trust has also entered into a Service and Shareholder Administration Plan with respect to its Advisory Class Shares to pay the Distributor to compensate Service Organizations who provide administrative services to shareholders. Under the Plan, the Trust, on behalf of the Advisory Class Shares, is authorized to pay the Distributor a monthly service fee which shall not exceed during any one year 0.25% of the average daily net assets of Advisory Class Shares owned beneficially by the customers of such Service Organizations during such period. An initial 0.10% of the average daily net assets of the Advisory Class Shares will be assessed for making available the services listed in (a) through (e) above; an additional 0.05% of the average daily net assets of the Advisory Class Shares will be assessed for providing some or all of the services listed in (f) through (h) above; and an additional 0.10% of the average daily net assets of the Advisory Class Shares will be assessed for making available some or all of the following shareholder services: (i) providing facilities to answer inquiries and respond to correspondence with shareholders of the Trust and other investors about the status of their accounts or about other aspects of the Trust or the applicable Fund; (j) acting as liaison between shareholders and the Trust,

including obtaining information from the Trust and assisting the Trust in correcting errors and resolving problems; (k) assisting shareholders of the Trust in completing application forms, selecting dividend and other account options and opening custody accounts with the Service Organization; and (l) displaying and making prospectuses available to existing shareholders on the Service Organization's premises.

For the fiscal year ended October 31, 2025, the Prime, Government, Government Securities, Treasury and Treasury Securities Portfolios of the Advisory Class paid \$148, \$7,458,801, \$101,650, \$1,103,222 and \$36,945, respectively, to compensate the Distributor pursuant to the Advisory Class Service and Shareholder Administration Plan and such payments reflect a waiver of \$0, \$0, \$0, \$0 and \$0, respectively. These fees were used to reimburse third parties for shareholder administration-related and personal and account maintenance services performed on behalf of the Trust.

Shareholder Service Plans

The Trust has entered into a Shareholder Service Plan with respect to its Participant Class Shares to pay the Distributor to provide for, or to compensate Service Organizations for providing personal and account maintenance services and administrative services to shareholders. Under the Plan, the Trust, on behalf of the Participant Class Shares, is authorized to pay the Distributor a monthly service fee which shall not exceed during any one year 0.25% of the average daily net assets of Participant Class Shares owned beneficially by the customers of such Service Organizations during such period. Such service fee is assessed as follows: an initial 0.10% of the average daily net assets of the Participant Class Shares will be assessed for making available the services listed in (a) through (e) above; an additional 0.05% of the average daily net assets of the Participant Class Shares will be assessed for making available the services listed in (f) through (h) above; and an additional 0.10% of the average daily net assets of the Participant Class Shares will be assessed for making available some or all of the services listed in (i) through (l) above. With respect to the Government Securities Portfolio, the Trust's Distributor has agreed to waive 0.10% of the 0.25% Shareholder Service Fee that it may receive. This waiver will continue for at least one year from the date of the applicable Prospectus or until such time as the Trust's Board of Trustees acts to discontinue all or a portion of such waiver when it deems such action is appropriate.

For the fiscal year ended October 31, 2025, the Prime, Government, Government Securities, Treasury and Treasury Securities Portfolios of the Participant Class paid \$0, \$7,661,809, \$6,696,317, \$7,833,328 and \$126,491, respectively, to compensate the Distributor pursuant to the Participant Class Shareholder Service Plan and reflect a waiver of \$0, \$0, \$4,464,211, \$0 and \$0, respectively. These fees were used to reimburse third parties for shareholder administration-related and person and account maintenance services performed on behalf of the Trust.

The Trust has also entered into a Shareholder Service Plan with respect to its Cash Management Class Shares to pay the Distributor to compensate Service Organizations who provide administrative services to shareholders. Under the Plan, the Trust, on behalf of the Cash Management Class Shares, is authorized to pay the Distributor a monthly service fee which shall be assessed at an annual rate of 0.05% of the average daily net assets of Cash Management Class Shares owned beneficially by the customers of such Service Organizations during such period, to compensate Service Organizations for staffing and maintaining call centers and answering inquiries and addressing issues related to the Cash Management Share Class.

For the fiscal year ended October 31, 2025, the Prime, Government, Government Securities, Treasury and Treasury Securities Portfolios of the Cash Management Class paid \$178, \$205, \$66, \$1,422 and \$3,493, respectively, to compensate the Distributor pursuant to the Cash Management Class Shareholder Service Plan and reflect a waiver of \$0, \$0, \$0, \$0 and \$0, respectively. These fees were used to reimburse third parties for shareholder administration-related and person and account maintenance services performed on behalf of the Trust.

The Trust has also entered into a Shareholder Service Plan with respect to its Select Class Shares to pay the Distributor to provide for, or to compensate Service Organizations for providing personal and account maintenance services and administrative services to shareholders. Under the Plan, the Trust, on behalf of the Select Class Shares, is authorized to pay the Distributor a monthly service fee which shall not exceed during any one year 0.25% of the average daily net assets of Select Class Shares owned beneficially by the customers of such Service Organizations during such period. Such service fee is assessed as follows: an initial 0.10% of the average daily net assets of the Select Class Shares will be assessed for making available the services listed in (a) through (e) above; an additional 0.05% of the average daily net assets of the Select Class Shares will be assessed for making available the services listed in (f) through (h) above; and an additional 0.10% of the average daily net assets of the Select Class Shares will be assessed for making available some or all of the services listed in (i) through (l) above.

For the fiscal year ended October 31, 2025, the Government, Treasury and Treasury Securities Portfolios of the Select Class paid \$141, \$141 and \$141, respectively, to compensate the Distributor pursuant to the Select Class Shareholder Service Plan and reflect a waiver of \$0, \$0 and \$0, respectively. These fees were used to reimburse third parties for shareholder administration-related and personal and account maintenance services performed on behalf of the Trust.

Distribution Plans

The Trust has also entered into a Distribution Plan with respect to its Participant Class Shares to pay the Distributor to provide for, or to compensate Service Organizations for providing distribution-related services. Under the Plan, the Trust, on behalf of the Participant Class Shares, is authorized to pay the Distributor a monthly distribution fee which shall not exceed during any one year 0.25% (which is assessed annually) of the average daily net assets of Participant Class Shares owned beneficially by the customers of such Service Organizations during such period. Distribution-related services for which the Distributor or a Service Organization may be compensated include any activities or expenses primarily intended to result in the sale of Participant Class shares, including, but not limited to: distribution of sales literature and advertising materials and compensation to broker-dealers who sell Participant Class shares. The Distributor may negotiate with any such broker-dealer the services to be provided by the broker-dealer to shareholders in connection with the sale of Participant Class shares, and all or any portion of the compensation paid to the Distributor pursuant to this Distribution Plan may be reallocated by the Distributor to broker-dealers who sell shares. The Trust, on behalf of the Participant Class Shares, has adopted this Plan in accordance with the provisions of Rule 12b-1 under the 1940 Act which regulates circumstances under which an investment company may directly or indirectly bear expenses relating to the distribution of shares. The Distributor may retain any portion of the fees it does not expend in meeting its obligations to the Trust. With respect to the Government Securities Portfolio, the Trust's Distributor has agreed to waive 0.15% of the 0.25% 12b-1 Fee that it may receive. This waiver will continue for at least one year from the date of the applicable Prospectus or until such time as the Trust's Board of Trustees acts to discontinue all or a portion of such waiver when it deems such action is appropriate.

For the fiscal year ended October 31, 2025, the Prime, Government, Government Securities, Treasury and Treasury Securities Portfolios of the Participant Class paid \$0, \$7,661,809, \$4,464,211, \$7,833,328 and \$126,491, respectively, to compensate the Distributor pursuant to the Participant Class Distribution Plan and reflect a waiver of \$0, \$0, \$6,696,317, \$0 and \$0, respectively. These fees were used to reimburse third parties for various Fund administration activities performed on behalf of the Trust.

The Trust has also entered into a Distribution Plan with respect to its Cash Management Class Shares to pay the Distributor to provide for, or to compensate Service Organizations for providing distribution-related services. Under the Plan, the Trust, on behalf of the Cash Management Class Shares, is authorized to pay the Distributor a monthly distribution fee which shall not exceed during any one year 0.10% (which is assessed annually) of the average daily net assets of Cash Management Class Shares owned beneficially by the customers of such Service Organizations during such period. Distribution-related services for which the Distributor may be compensated include any activities or expenses primarily intended to result in the sale of Cash Management Class Shares including, but not limited to, printing and distribution of sales literature and advertising materials, and compensation to broker-dealers who sell Cash Management Class Shares. The Distributor may negotiate with any such broker-dealer the services to be provided by the broker-dealer in connection with the sale of Cash Management Class shares, and all or any portion of the compensation paid to the Distributor pursuant to this Distribution Plan may be reallocated by the Distributor to broker-dealers who sell Shares. The Trust, on behalf of the Cash Management Class Shares, has adopted this Plan in accordance with the provisions of Rule 12b-1 under the 1940 Act which regulates circumstances under which an investment company may directly or indirectly bear expenses relating to the distribution of shares. The Distributor may retain any portion of the fees it does not expend in meeting its obligations to the Trust.

For the fiscal year ended October 31, 2025, the Prime, Government, Government Securities, Treasury and Treasury Securities Portfolios of the Cash Management Class paid \$357, \$410, \$131, \$2,844 and \$6,986, respectively, to compensate the Distributor pursuant to the Cash Management Class Distribution Plan and reflect a waiver of \$0, \$0, \$0, \$0 and \$0, respectively. These fees were used to reimburse third parties for various Fund administration activities performed on behalf of the Trust.

Finally, the Trust has entered into a Distribution Plan with respect to its Select Class Shares to pay the Distributor to provide for, or to compensate Service Organizations for providing distribution-related services. Under the Plan, the Trust, on behalf of the Select Class Shares, is authorized to pay the Distributor a monthly distribution fee which shall not exceed during any one year 0.55% (which is assessed annually) of the average daily net assets of Select Class Shares owned beneficially by the customers of such Service Organizations during such period. Distribution-related services for which the Distributor or a Service Organization may be compensated include any activities or expenses primarily intended to result in the sale of Select Class shares, including, but not limited to: distribution of sales literature and advertising materials and compensation to broker-dealers who sell Select Class shares. The Distributor may negotiate with any such broker-dealer the services to be provided by the broker-dealer to shareholders in connection with the sale of Select Class shares, and all or any portion of the compensation paid to the Distributor pursuant to this Distribution Plan may be reallocated by the Distributor to broker-dealers who sell shares. The Trust, on behalf of the Select Class Shares, has adopted this Plan in accordance with the provisions of Rule 12b-1 under the 1940 Act which regulates circumstances under which an investment company may directly or indirectly bear expenses relating to the distribution of shares. The Distributor may retain any portion of the fees it does not expend in meeting its obligations to the Trust.

For the fiscal year ended October 31, 2025, the Government, Treasury and Treasury Securities Portfolios of the Select Class paid \$310, \$310 and \$309, respectively, to compensate the Distributor pursuant to the Select Class Distribution Plan and reflect a waiver of \$0, \$0 and \$0, respectively. These fees were used to reimburse third parties for various Fund administration activities performed on behalf of the Trust.

No interested person of the Trust nor any Independent Trustee has any direct financial interest in the operation of each Plan except to the extent that the Distributor, the Adviser, Morgan Stanley & Co. LLC, Morgan Stanley Smith Barney LLC or certain of their employees may be deemed to have such an interest as a result of benefits derived from the successful operation of a Plan or as a result of receiving a portion of the amounts expended thereunder by the Trust.

Continuance of each Plan must be approved annually by a majority of the Trustees of the Trust and the Trustees who are not “interested persons” of the Trust within the meaning of the 1940 Act. The Plans require that quarterly written reports of amounts spent under each respective Plan and the purposes of such expenditures be furnished to and review by Trustees. The Plans may not be amended to increase materially the amount which may be spent thereunder by each class without approval by a majority of the outstanding shares of each respective class. All material amendments of the Plans will require approval by a majority of the Trustees of the Trust and of the Trustees who are not “interested persons” of the Trust.

Revenue Sharing

The Adviser and/or Distributor may pay compensation, out of their own funds and not as an expense of the Funds, to certain affiliated entities of the Adviser and the Distributor (“Affiliated Entities”) and to certain unaffiliated brokers, dealers and other financial intermediaries, including recordkeepers and administrators of various deferred compensation plans (“Intermediaries”) in connection with the sale, distribution, marketing and retention of shares of the Funds and/or shareholder servicing. For example, the Adviser or the Distributor may pay additional compensation to Affiliated Entities and other Intermediaries for, among other things, promoting the sale and distribution of Fund shares, providing access to various programs, mutual fund platforms or preferred or recommended mutual fund lists offered by the Affiliated Entity or other Intermediary, granting the Distributor access to the Affiliated Entity’s or Intermediary’s financial advisors and consultants, providing assistance in the ongoing education and training of the Affiliated Entity’s or Intermediary’s financial personnel, furnishing marketing support, maintaining share balances, and/or for sub-accounting, recordkeeping, administrative, shareholder or transaction processing services. The Adviser and/or Distributor will also reimburse certain investors, or make payments to certain third party vendors, to defray costs incurred by investors for the use of treasury management systems or other business-related software for investments in funds. Such payments are in addition to any distribution fees, shareholder servicing fees and/or transfer agency fees that may be payable by the Funds. The additional payments may be based on various factors, including level of sales (based on gross or net sales or some specified minimum sales or some other similar criteria related to sales of the Funds and/or some or all other Morgan Stanley Funds), amount of assets invested by the Affiliated Entity’s or Intermediary’s customers (which could include current or aged assets of the Funds), a Fund’s advisory fees, some other agreed upon amount, or other measures as determined from time to time by the Adviser and/or Distributor. The amount of these payments may be different for different Affiliated Entities and Intermediaries.

With respect to Morgan Stanley Smith Barney LLC, these payments may include the following amounts, which are paid in accordance with the applicable compensation structure:

- (1) the Adviser may, from time-to-time, pay fees in consideration of its participation at various Morgan Stanley Smith Barney LLC events, including seminars, conferences and meetings; and
- (2) the Adviser may, from time-to-time, pay fees in consideration of Morgan Stanley Smith Barney LLC providing Adviser with access to distribution analytical data in relation to sales of the Funds and certain other products managed and/or sponsored by the Adviser or its affiliates.

With respect to Affiliated Entities, these payments, which are paid in accordance with the applicable compensation structure, may include an ongoing annual fee in an amount up to 0.10% of the total average NAV in respect of the applicable period of shares of the Funds held in the applicable accounts.

The prospect of receiving, or the receipt of, additional compensation, as described above, by Affiliated Entities or other Intermediaries may provide Affiliated Entities and such Intermediaries, and/or their financial advisers or other salespersons with an incentive to favor sales of shares of the Funds over other investment options with respect to which an Affiliated Entity or an Intermediary does not receive additional compensation (or receives lower levels of additional compensation). These payment arrangements, however, will not change the price that an investor pays for shares of a Fund or the amount that a Fund receives to invest on behalf of an investor. Investors may wish to take such payment arrangements into account when considering and evaluating any recommendations relating to Fund shares and should review carefully any disclosure provided by an Affiliated Entity or Intermediary as to its compensation.

Other Payments to Intermediaries and Other Persons

The Adviser and/or the Distributor may also make payments, out of their own assets and not as an expense to a Fund, to Intermediaries and other persons (such as third party vendors and users of technology platforms, software and/or reporting systems offered by the Adviser, the Distributor and/or their affiliates or third parties with respect to the Funds or other funds advised by the Adviser) to offset or reimburse certain expenses and costs of Intermediaries and such other persons related to the use of these technology platforms, software and/or reporting systems. The Adviser and/or the Distributor may also make payments, out of their

own assets and not as an expense to a Fund, to Intermediaries related to setup, connectivity or other technological maintenance of the Intermediary’s investment platform and/or the provision of services with respect to a Fund or share class on an Intermediary’s investment platform. These arrangements may be modified or discontinued at any time. Investors may wish to take such payment arrangements into account when considering an investment in Fund shares.

FUND ADMINISTRATION

The Adviser also provides administrative services to the Trust pursuant to an Administration Agreement. The services provided under the Administration Agreement are subject to the supervision of the officers and the Board of Trustees of the Trust and include day-to-day administration of matters related to the corporate existence of the Trust, maintenance of records, preparation of reports, supervision of the Trust’s arrangements with its custodian and assistance in the preparation of the Trust’s registration statement under federal laws. The Administration Agreement also provides that the Adviser, through its agents, will provide dividend disbursing and transfer agent services to the Trust. For its services under the Administration Agreement, the Trust pays the Adviser a monthly fee which on an annual basis equals 0.05% of a Fund’s average daily net assets. The Adviser may compensate other service providers for performing shareholder servicing and administrative services.

For the fiscal years ended October 31, 2023, 2024 and 2025, the Trust paid the following administrative fees:

Fund	Administrative Fees Paid		
	2023 (000)	2024 (000)	2025 (000)
Prime Portfolio	\$8,346	\$7,976	\$6,511
Government Portfolio	73,247	71,432	87,534
Government Securities Portfolio	2,928	2,648	2,667
Treasury Portfolio	15,844	14,705	16,423
Treasury Securities Portfolio	21,390	23,783	27,625

Sub-Administrator. Under an agreement between the Administrator and State Street Bank and Trust Company (“State Street”), State Street provides certain administrative services to the Trust. For such services, the Administrator pays State Street a portion of the administrative fee the Administrator receives from the Trust. The Administrator supervises and monitors the administrative and accounting services provided by State Street. Their services are also subject to the supervision of the officers and Board of Trustees of the Trust.

OTHER SERVICE PROVIDERS

Custodian. State Street, One Congress Street, Boston, MA 02114, is the custodian of the Trust’s assets. Any of the Trust’s cash balances with the Custodian in excess of \$250,000 are unprotected by federal deposit insurance. These balances may, at times, be substantial.

Transfer and Dividend Disbursing Agent. SS&C Global Investor and Distribution Solutions, Inc., 333 W 11th Street, Kansas City, MO. 64105, serves as the Funds’ transfer agent and dividend disbursing agent.

Co-Transfer Agent. Morgan Stanley Services Company, Inc. (“MSSCI”), 1585 Broadway, New York, NY 10036, is a registered transfer agent and operates the Trust’s call center. In connection therewith, MSSCI performs certain transfer agency services related to processing and relaying purchase and redemption orders to SS&C Global Investor and Distribution Solutions, Inc., the Funds’ transfer agent. MSSCI does not receive any direct compensation from the Funds for providing the call center or the related transfer agency services.

Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm. Ernst & Young LLP, located at 200 Clarendon Street, Boston, MA 02116-5021, serves as the Funds’ independent registered public accounting firm and provides audit and audit-related services and assistance in connection with various SEC filings.

Fund Counsel. Dechert LLP, located at 1095 Avenue of the Americas, New York, NY 10036, acts as the Funds’ legal counsel.

BROKERAGE TRANSACTIONS

Brokerage Selection

The Adviser is responsible for decisions to buy and sell securities for a Fund, for broker-dealer selection and for negotiation of commission rates. The Adviser is prohibited from directing brokerage transactions on the basis of the referral of clients or the sale of shares of advised investment companies. Purchases and sales of securities on a stock exchange are effected through brokers who charge a commission for their services. In the OTC market, securities may be traded as agency transactions through broker-dealers or traded

on a “net” basis with dealers acting as principal for their own accounts without a stated commission, although the price of the security usually includes profit to the dealer. In underwritten offerings, securities are purchased at a fixed price which includes an amount of compensation to the underwriter, generally referred to as the underwriter’s concession or discount. When securities are purchased or sold directly from or to an issuer, no commissions or discounts are paid.

A Fund may purchase certain money market instruments directly from an issuer without payment of a commission or concession. Money market instruments are generally traded on a “net” basis with dealers acting as principal for their own accounts without a stated commission, although the price of the security usually includes a profit to the dealer.

The Trust anticipates that certain of its transactions involving foreign securities will be effected on foreign securities exchanges. There is also generally less government supervision and regulation of foreign securities exchanges and brokers than in the United States.

The Adviser selects broker-dealers for the execution of transactions for the Funds in accordance with its duty to seek “best execution” (i.e., the most favorable terms of execution). In seeking best execution, the Adviser is not obligated to choose the broker-dealer offering the lowest available commission rate if, in the Adviser’s reasonable judgment, (i) the total costs or proceeds from the transaction might be less favorable than may be obtained elsewhere; (ii) a higher commission is justified by the brokerage and research services provided by the broker-dealer that fall within the safe harbor of Section 28(e) of the 1934 Act or otherwise is permitted under applicable law; or (iii) other considerations, such as the order size, the time required for execution, the depth and breadth of the market for the security or minimum credit quality requirements to transact business with a particular broker-dealer. The research services received include services which aid the Adviser in fulfilling its investment decision-making responsibilities, including (a) furnishing advice as to the value of securities, the advisability of investing in, purchasing or selling securities, and the availability of securities or purchasers or sellers of securities; and (b) furnishing analyses and reports concerning issuers, industries, securities, economic factors and trends, portfolio strategy, and the performance of accounts.

When effecting transactions on behalf of the Funds, the Adviser may trade with any broker-dealer on their list of approved broker-dealers. Approved broker-dealers have met criteria as established by the Adviser’s Cross-Asset Risk team (“GRA-X”). GRA-X reviews and approves broker-dealers periodically to determine whether broker-dealers on the approved list continue to meet such criteria. The approval lists are reported quarterly to the Adviser’s Counterparty Governance Committee. When selecting an approved broker-dealer (including an affiliate) to execute securities transactions, the following factors may be considered: (i) best available price; (ii) reliability, integrity and reputation in the industry (which may include a review of financial information and creditworthiness); (iii) execution capabilities, including block positioning, speed of execution and quality and responsiveness of its trading desk; (iv) knowledge of and access to the markets for the securities being traded; (v) potential ability to obtain price improvement; (vi) ability to maintain confidentiality; (vii) ability to handle non-traditional trades; (viii) commission and commission-equivalent rates; (ix) technology infrastructure; (x) clearance and settlement capabilities; (xi) the size of the trade relative to other trades in the same instrument; (xii) ability of a counterparty to commit its capital to a Fund’s trade and its access to liquidity; (xiii) counterparty restrictions associated with a portfolio, including regulatory trading, documentation requirement or any specific clearing broker-dealer requirements; (xiv) client-directed execution; (xv) client-specific restrictions; and (xvi) such other factors as may be appropriate.

Subject to the duty to seek best execution, the Adviser uses a portion of the commissions generated when executing client transactions to acquire brokerage and research services that aid in fulfilling investment decision-making responsibilities in accordance with Section 28(e) and applicable law. Commissions paid to broker-dealers providing brokerage and research services may be higher than those charged by other broker-dealers. Subject to applicable law, the Adviser receives a benefit when using client commissions to obtain brokerage and research services because the Adviser does not have to produce or pay for the brokerage research services itself. Therefore, the Adviser has an incentive to select or recommend a broker-dealer based on its interest in receiving brokerage and research services, rather than solely on its clients’ interest in obtaining the best price.

The Adviser has adopted policies and procedures designed to help track and evaluate the benefits received from brokerage and research services, as well as to track how much clients pay above the amount that broker-dealers from which the Adviser receives brokerage and research services may have charged solely for execution of such trades. The Adviser utilizes a voting system to assist in making a good faith determination of the value of brokerage and research services it receives in accordance with Section 28(e) and applicable law. In many cases, these involve subjective judgments or approximations. The Adviser has established a process for budgeting research costs and allocating such costs across client accounts.

The Adviser and certain other affiliated advisers have entered into commission sharing arrangements (“CSAs”) with executing brokers (“CSA Partners”) and a third-party vendor (“CSA Aggregator”). Pursuant to these arrangements, and under the Adviser’s supervision, the CSA Partners and CSA Aggregator track execution and research commissions separately and pool and distribute research credits in accordance with the policies and procedures discussed above to approved research providers (which may include executing brokerage firms or independent research providers (“Approved Research Providers”)) that provide brokerage and research services. The CSA Aggregator also reconciles research credits from trades with CSA Partners, and pays Approved Research Providers and provides other related administrative functions. In addition, a CSA Partner may provide the Adviser with proprietary research it has

developed and, upon instruction, may retain research commission credits as compensation for the provision of such proprietary research services. The Adviser believes that these arrangements allow it to monitor the amount of trading costs that are attributable to execution services on the one hand and other brokerage and research services on the other.

Transactions that generate research credits include equity transactions executed on an agency basis or via a riskless principal transaction where the executing broker-dealer receives a commission. The Adviser does not use CSAs or otherwise have arrangements to pay for brokerage and research services with client commissions in connection with trading fixed-income securities. Consistent with long-standing industry practice in the fixed-income markets, however, the Adviser, subject to applicable law, may receive brokerage and research services and other information, including access to fixed-income trading platforms that dealers provide for no charge to their customers in the ordinary course of business. Fixed-income instruments typically trade at a bid/ask spread and without an explicit brokerage charge. While there is not a formal trading expense or commission, clients will bear the implicit trading costs reflected in these spreads.

The Adviser may receive “mixed use” products and services from an Approved Research Provider, where a portion of the product or service assists in its investment decision-making process in accordance with Section 28(e) and a portion may be used for other purposes. Where a product or service has a mixed use, the Adviser will make a reasonable allocation of its cost according to its use and will use client commissions to pay only for the portion of the product or service that assists in its investment decision-making process. The Adviser may have an incentive to allocate the costs to uses that assist in its investment decision-making process because the Adviser may pay for such costs with client commissions rather than its own resources. To the extent the Adviser receives “mixed use” products and services, the Adviser will allocate the anticipated costs of a mixed use product or service in good faith and maintain records concerning allocations in order to mitigate such conflicts.

Client accounts that pay a greater amount of commissions relative to other accounts may bear a greater share of the cost of brokerage and research services than such other accounts. The Adviser may use brokerage and research services obtained with brokerage commissions from some clients for the benefit of other clients whose brokerage commissions do not pay for such brokerage and research services. The Adviser may also share brokerage and research services with its affiliated advisers, and the clients of its affiliated advisers may receive the benefits of such brokerage and research services. These arrangements remain subject to the Adviser’s overall obligation to seek best execution for client trading.

The EU’s Markets in Financial Instruments Directive II (“MiFID II”), which became effective January 3, 2018, requires investment advisers regulated under MiFID II to pay for research services separately from trade execution services, either through their own resources or a research payment account funded by a specific charge to a client. Although the Adviser is not directly subject to the provisions of MiFID II, certain of its affiliated advisers are, such as Morgan Stanley Investment Management Limited; accordingly, as applicable, the Adviser makes a reasonable valuation and allocation of the cost of research services as between MiFID II client accounts and other accounts that participate in CSAs and will pay for research services received with respect to MiFID II client accounts from its own resources. The Adviser and affiliated advisers subject to MiFID II may separately pay for fixed-income research from their own resources. Following its withdrawal from the EU on January 31, 2020, the United Kingdom has entered a transition period, during which EU law (including MiFID II) will continue to apply in the United Kingdom. Following the transition period, investment managers in the United Kingdom may still be required to comply with certain MiFID II equivalent requirements in accordance with the handbook of rules and guidance issued by the Financial Conduct Authority.

When permitted under applicable law, portfolio managers generally will aggregate orders of their clients for the same securities in a single order so that such orders are executed simultaneously in order to facilitate best execution and to reduce brokerage costs. The Adviser effects aggregated orders in a manner designed to ensure that no participating client is favored over any other client.

In general, accounts that participate in an aggregated order will participate on a pro rata or other objective basis. Pro rata allocation of securities and other instruments will generally consist of allocation based on the order size of a participating client account in proportion to the size of the orders placed for other accounts participating in the aggregated order. However, the Adviser may allocate such securities and other instruments using a method other than pro rata if its supply is limited, based on differing portfolio characteristics among accounts or to avoid odd lots or small allocations, among other reasons. These allocations are made in the good faith judgment of the Adviser with a goal of seeking to ensure that fair and equitable allocation occurs over time. There may be times that the Adviser is not able to aggregate orders because of applicable law or other considerations when doing so might otherwise be advantageous.

Pursuant to an order issued by the SEC, the Trust is permitted to engage in principal transactions in money market instruments, subject to certain conditions, with Morgan Stanley & Co. LLC, a broker-dealer affiliated with the Trust’s Adviser.

During the fiscal years ended October 31, 2023, 2024 and 2025, the Trust did not effect any principal transactions with Morgan Stanley & Co. LLC.

Commissions Paid

During the fiscal years ended October 31, 2023, 2024 and 2025, the Funds did not pay any commissions or concessions and did not pay any brokerage commissions to an affiliated broker or dealer.

Regular Broker-Dealers

During the fiscal year ended October 31, 2025, the Funds purchased securities issued by the following issuers, which were among the ten brokers or ten dealers that executed transactions for or with the Trust or the Fund in the largest dollar amounts during the period:

Fund	Issuer
Prime Portfolio	Bank of America Securities LLC Barclays Bank PLC BGC Group, Inc. BMO Financial Group Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce Citigroup Global Markets, Inc. Mizuho Bank Ltd. National Australia Bank LTD. Natixis Global Asset Management, L.P.
Government Portfolio	None
Government Securities Portfolio	None
Treasury Portfolio	None
Treasury Securities Portfolio	None

At October 31, 2025, the following Fund held securities issued by such brokers or dealers with the following market values:

Fund	Issuer	Approximate Market Value at October 31, 2025
Prime Portfolio	Bank of America Securities LLC	\$389,847,000
	Citigroup Global Markets, Inc.	\$219,057,000
	Barclays Bank PLC	\$132,010,000

GENERAL INFORMATION

Trust History

Morgan Stanley Institutional Liquidity Funds is an open-end, management investment company established under Massachusetts law as a Massachusetts business trust under a Declaration of Trust dated February 13, 2003, as amended.

Description of Shares and Voting Rights

The shareholders of the Trust are entitled to a full vote for each full share of beneficial interest held. The Trust is authorized to issue an unlimited number of shares of beneficial interest. All shares of beneficial interest of each Fund are of \$0.01 par value and are equal as to earnings, assets and voting privileges except that each class will have exclusive voting privileges with respect to matters relating to distribution expenses borne solely by such class or any other matter in which the interests of one class differ from the interests of any other class. The Institutional Select Class, Investor Class, Administrative Class, Advisory Class, Participant Class, Cash Management Class and Select Class bear expenses related to compensating service organizations who provide personal and account maintenance services and administrative services to shareholders and distribution related services to the Funds, as the case may be (see "Service and Distribution of Shares").

The Trust's Declaration of Trust permits the Trustees to authorize the creation of additional portfolios of shares (the proceeds of which would be invested in separate, independently managed portfolios) and additional classes of shares within any portfolio. The Trustees have not presently authorized any such additional portfolios or classes of shares other than as set forth in the Prospectuses.

The Trust is not required to hold annual meetings of shareholders and in ordinary circumstances the Trust does not intend to hold such meetings. The Trustees may call special meetings of shareholders for action by shareholder vote as may be required by the 1940 Act or the Declaration of Trust. Under certain circumstances, the Trustees may be removed by the actions of the Trustees. In addition, under certain circumstances, the shareholders may call a meeting to remove the Trustees and the Trust is required to provide assistance in communicating with shareholders about such a meeting. The voting rights of shareholders are not cumulative, so that holders of more than 50% of the shares voting can, if they choose, elect all Trustees being selected, while the holders of the remaining shares would be unable to elect any Trustees.

Under Massachusetts law, shareholders of a business trust may, under certain limited circumstances, be held personally liable as partners for the obligations of each Fund. However, the Declaration of Trust contains an express disclaimer of shareholder liability for acts or obligations of the Trust, requires that notice of such Trust obligations include such disclaimer, and provides for indemnification out of the Trust's property for any shareholder held personally liable for the obligations of the Trust. Thus, the risk of a shareholder incurring financial loss on account of shareholder liability is limited to circumstances in which the Trust itself would be unable to meet its obligations. Given the above limitations on shareholder personal liability, and the nature of the Trust's assets and operations, the possibility of the Trust being unable to meet its obligations is remote and thus, in the opinion of Massachusetts counsel to the Trust, the risk to the Trust's shareholders of personal liability is remote.

The Trustees themselves have the power to alter the number and the terms of office of the Trustees (as provided for in the Declaration of Trust), and they may at any time lengthen or shorten their own terms or make their terms of unlimited duration and appoint their own successors, provided that always at least a majority of the Trustees has been elected by the shareholders of the Trust.

Dividends and Capital Gains Distributions

The Trust's policy is to distribute substantially all of the Funds' net investment income, if any, together with any net realized capital gains in the amount and at the times that will avoid both income (including capital gains) taxes on it and the imposition of the federal excise tax on undistributed income and capital gains. The amounts of any income dividends or capital gains distributions cannot be predicted.

Unless the shareholder elects otherwise in writing, all dividends and distributions are automatically reinvested (net of applicable withholding tax) in additional shares of the Funds at NAV (as of the business day following the record date). This will remain in effect until the Trust is notified by the shareholder in writing that either the income option (income dividends in cash and capital gains distributions in additional shares at NAV) or the cash option (both income dividends and capital gain distributions in cash) has been elected. It may take up to three business days to effect this change. An account statement is sent to shareholders whenever a dividend or distribution is paid.

The Funds and any other portfolios which the Trust may establish from time to time are treated as separate entities (and hence, as separate "regulated investment companies") for federal tax purposes. Any net capital gains recognized by a Fund are distributed to its investors and may generally not be offset (for federal income tax purposes) by any net capital losses of another Fund.

Special Considerations for the Funds. The Funds declare income dividends daily on each business day and pay them monthly to shareholders. Dividends are based on estimates of income, expenses and shareholder activity for the Funds. Actual income, expenses and shareholders activity may differ from estimates and differences, if any, will be included in the calculation of subsequent dividends.

If your purchase order is received in good order by a Fund prior to the below times, then you will be a shareholder of record as of that business day. You will no longer be a shareholder of record on the business day on which your redemption order is received in good order by the Fund prior to the below times.

Government Portfolio Treasury Portfolio	As of 5:00 p.m. Eastern time
Government Securities Portfolio Treasury Securities Portfolio	As of 3:00 p.m. Eastern time
Prime Portfolio	As of 2:00 p.m. Eastern time

With respect to all share classes except Advisor Class, if your purchase order is received in good order by a Fund prior to the above times, then you begin to earn dividends on that day. If your redemption order is received in good order by a Fund prior to the above times, you will not earn a dividend on that day. However, with respect to purchase (or redemption) orders placed with a Financial Intermediary prior to the above times and transmitted through a trading platform utilized by the Financial Intermediary, you may begin to earn dividends the next business day after (or continue to earn dividends through the day on which) your order is placed with the Financial Intermediary.

With respect to Advisor Class shares, if your purchase order is received in good order by a Fund prior to the above times, then you will begin to earn dividends the business day after your order is received in good order and if your redemption order is received in good order by the Fund prior to the above times, you will earn a dividend through that day.

Dividends declared for Saturdays, Sundays and holidays are payable to shareholders as of such respective times on the preceding business day on which the Fund was open for business. Net realized short-term capital gains, if any, of the Funds will be distributed whenever the Trustees determine that such distributions would be in the best interest of shareholders, but at least once a year. The Funds do not expect to realize any long-term capital gains. Should any such gains be realized, they will be distributed annually.

Duties of Financial Intermediaries under Rule 2a-7 with Respect to Funds Designated as “Institutional” Money Market Funds

Financial Intermediaries (as defined in each Fund’s Prospectus) will take such actions reasonably requested by a Fund to impose, lift or modify a liquidity fee, or assist a Fund in imposing, lifting or modifying a liquidity fee.

If a Fund implements a liquidity fee, unless the Financial Intermediary will calculate and remit the liquidity fee in accordance with the Trust’s reasonable directions, the Financial Intermediary authorizes the Trust or the Distributor to calculate the liquidity fee owed to the Fund as a result of redemptions submitted through the Financial Intermediary (the “Fee Amount”) following the imposition of the liquidity fee and to withhold an amount equal to the Fee Amount from any redemption proceeds or other payments that the Fund owes to the Financial Intermediary in its sole discretion.

To facilitate the Trust’s or the Distributor’s ability to calculate the Fee Amount, following such notification, the Financial Intermediary will provide the Trust or the Distributor, before each NAV calculation time (as detailed in each Fund’s Prospectus), with the gross dollar amount and number of Fund shares that the Financial Intermediary’s customers tendered for redemption before the NAV calculation time and, if requested by the Trust, after the time at which the liquidity fee was imposed or before the time at which the liquidity fee was terminated or modified, as applicable.

Upon the reasonable request of the Distributor, the Trust or its authorized agent, Financial Intermediaries will provide (i) copies (or a summary) of the policies, procedures and internal controls covering the foregoing and (ii) information or certification as to the adequacy of such procedures and the effectiveness of their implementation, in such form as may be reasonably satisfactory to the Distributor and/or Trust (or its authorized agent).

In the event that a Financial Intermediary cannot redeem shares as provided herein, the Financial Intermediary will promptly notify the Trust and will comply with any requests from the Trust or the Distributor relating to the involuntary redemption of such shares (including shares held in an omnibus account).

TAXES

The Funds and any other portfolios which the Trust may establish from time to time each is or will each be treated as a separate entity for federal income tax purposes and intend to qualify for the special tax treatment afforded regulated investment companies under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”). As such, each Fund will not be subject to federal income tax to the extent it distributes its net investment company taxable income, net tax-exempt interest income and net capital gains to shareholders. The Trust will notify you annually as to the tax classification of all distributions.

The Funds intend to declare and pay dividends and capital gain distributions so as to avoid imposition of the federal excise tax. To do so, the Funds generally expect to distribute an amount at least equal to the sum of (i) 98% of its calendar year (taking into account certain deferrals and elections) ordinary income, (ii) 98.2% of its capital gain net income for the one-year period ending October 31st of that year, and (iii) 100% of any undistributed ordinary and capital gain net income from the prior year.

In order for a Fund to continue to qualify for federal income tax treatment as a regulated investment company, at least 90% of its gross income for a taxable year must be derived from qualifying income including, but not limited to, dividends, interest, income derived from loans of securities and gains from the sale of securities or foreign currencies, or other income derived with respect to its business of investing in such securities or currencies. In addition, (i) the Fund must distribute annually to its shareholders at least the sum of 90% of its net tax-exempt interest income and 90% of its investment company taxable income; and (ii) at the close of each quarter of the Fund’s taxable year, the Fund must diversify its assets, including a requirement that (a) at least 50% of its total assets must be represented by cash and cash items, U.S. government securities, securities of other regulated investment companies and other securities with limitations, and (b) not more than 25% of the value of its assets may be invested in securities of any one issuer, or of two or more issuers engaged in the same or similar businesses if the Fund owns at least 20% of the voting power of such issuers or in securities of certain “qualified publicly traded partnerships.” Net income derived from an interest in a “qualified publicly traded partnership,” as defined in the Code, will be treated as qualifying income. If a Fund fails to qualify for any taxable year as a regulated investment company, all of its taxable income will be subject to tax at regular corporate income tax rates without any deduction for distributions to shareholders, and such distributions generally will be taxable to shareholders as ordinary dividends to the extent of the Fund’s current and accumulated earnings and profits.

Shareholders normally will be subject to federal income taxes on dividends paid from interest income derived from taxable securities and on distributions of net short-term capital gains and long-term capital gains. Such distributions also may be subject to state and local income tax. However, any dividends attributable to interest earned on direct obligations of the U.S. government may be exempt from state and local taxes. Interest and realized net short-term capital gains distributions are generally taxable to the shareholder as ordinary dividend income regardless of whether the shareholder receives such distributions in additional shares or in cash. Since each Fund’s income is expected to be derived entirely from interest rather than dividends, none of such distributions will be eligible for the federal dividends received deduction available to corporations or as qualified dividends for non-corporate shareholders.

Certain distributions reported by a Fund as Section 163(j) interest dividends may be treated as interest income by shareholders for purposes of the tax rules applicable to interest expense limitations under Section 163(j) of the Code. Such treatment by the shareholder is generally subject to holding period requirements and other potential limitations, although the holding period requirements are generally not applicable to dividends declared by money market funds and certain other funds that declare dividends daily and pay such dividends on a monthly or more frequent basis. The amount that a Fund is eligible to report as a Section 163(j) interest dividend for a tax year is generally limited to the excess of the Fund's business interest income over the sum of the Fund's (i) business interest expense and (ii) other deductions properly allocable to the Fund's business interest income.

Realized net long-term capital gains distributions, if any, are taxable as long-term capital gains, regardless of how long the shareholder has held the Fund shares and regardless of whether the distribution is received in additional shares or in cash. The maximum individual rate applicable to long-term capital gains is either 15% or 20%, depending on whether the individual's income exceeds certain threshold amounts. Realized net long-term capital gains distributions are not eligible for the dividends received deduction.

Each Fund will distribute to shareholders annually any net capital gains which have been recognized for federal income tax purposes. Such distributions will be combined with distributions of other income realized by the Fund and shareholders will be advised of the nature of the payments.

Each Fund may be required to withhold U.S. federal income tax at the applicable rate of reportable payments (which may include dividends and capital gains distributions) paid to shareholders. In order to avoid this backup withholding requirement, you must certify on your Account Registration Form that your social security number or taxpayer identification number is correct, that you are not subject to backup withholding and provide appropriate tax documentation.

Shareholders who are not citizens or residents of the United States and certain foreign entities may be subject to withholding of U.S. tax on distributions made by a Fund of investment income and short-term capital gains at a rate of 30% (or a lower tax treaty rate, if applicable). Such shareholders may also be subject to United States estate tax with respect to their shares. Dividends paid by a Fund to shareholders who are nonresident aliens or foreign entities that are derived from short-term capital gains and qualifying U.S. source net interest income (including income from original issue discount and market discount), and that are reported by the Fund as "interest-related dividends" or "short-term capital gain dividends," will generally not be subject to U.S. withholding tax, provided that the income would not be subject to U.S. federal income tax if earned directly by the foreign shareholder. However, depending on the circumstances, a Fund may report all, some or none of the Fund's potentially eligible dividends as exempt.

A Fund is required to withhold U.S. tax (at a 30% rate) on payments of taxable dividends made to certain non-U.S. entities that fail to comply (or be deemed compliant) with extensive new reporting and withholding requirements designed to inform the U.S. Department of the Treasury of U.S.-owned foreign investment accounts. Shareholders may be requested to provide additional information to the Funds to enable the Funds to determine whether withholding is required.

Although income received on direct U.S. Government obligations is taxable at the federal level, when received by a shareholder such income may be exempt from state tax, depending on the state. Each Fund will inform shareholders annually of the percentage of income and distributions derived from direct U.S. Government obligations. Shareholders should consult their tax advisers to determine whether any portion of dividends received from the Fund is considered tax-exempt in their particular states.

If a Fund invests in shares of other investment companies that are taxed as regulated investment companies ("underlying funds"), the Fund's realized losses on sales of shares of an underlying fund may be indefinitely or permanently deferred as "wash sales." Distributions of short-term capital gains by an underlying fund will be recognized as ordinary income by the Fund and would not be offset by the Fund's capital loss carryforwards, if any. Capital loss carryforwards of an underlying fund, if any, would not offset net capital gains of the Fund or of any other underlying fund. Redemptions of shares in an underlying fund could also result in a gain and/or income to the Fund and cause additional distributable gains to shareholders.

An additional 3.8% Medicare tax is imposed on certain net investment income (including ordinary dividends and capital gain distributions received from a Fund and net gains from redemptions or other taxable dispositions of Fund shares) of U.S. individuals, estates and trusts to the extent that such person's "modified adjusted gross income" (in the case of an individual) or "adjusted gross income" (in the case of an estate or trust) exceeds certain threshold amounts.

Sales, exchanges and redemptions of shares in a Fund are generally taxable events and may result in taxable gain or loss to you. Because each of Government Portfolio, Government Securities Portfolio, Treasury Portfolio and Treasury Securities Portfolio (together, the "Stable NAV Funds") intends to maintain a stable \$1.00 NAV, shareholders will typically not recognize gain or loss when they sell or exchange their shares in these Funds because the amount realized will be the same as their tax basis in the shares. Because Prime Portfolio does not maintain a stable share price, a sale of this Fund's shares may result in capital gain or loss to you.

Gain or loss on the sale or redemption of shares of a Fund is generally measured by the difference between the amount of cash received (or the fair market value of any property received) and the tax basis of the shares. Shareholders should keep records of investments made (including shares acquired through reinvestment of dividends and distributions) so they can compute the tax basis

of their shares. Under certain circumstances, a shareholder may compute and use an average cost basis in determining the gain or loss on the sale or redemption of shares.

With respect to any gain or loss recognized on the sale or exchange of shares of a Fund, unless you choose to adopt a simplified “NAV method” of accounting (described below), the amount of any gain or loss and the rate of tax will depend mainly upon how much you paid for the shares, how much you sell them for, and how long you held them. In this case, any gain or loss generally will be treated as short-term capital gain or loss if you held your shares as capital assets for one year or less, and long-term capital gain or loss if you held your shares as capital assets for more than one year. The maximum individual tax rate applicable to long-term capital gains is generally 15% or 20%, depending on whether the individual’s income exceeds certain threshold amounts. Any loss realized upon a taxable disposition of Fund shares held for six months or less will be treated as a long-term capital loss, rather than a short-term capital loss, to the extent of any long-term capital gain distributions received (or deemed received) by you with respect to the Fund shares.

If a Fund were to undergo a reverse stock split, effect a reverse distribution (see above), or undergo a similar transaction, such transaction is expected to be tax-free to Fund shareholders. Your total cost basis in your Fund shares would remain the same but per share basis would be slightly higher than before such transaction. Your holding period for the Fund shares received in the reverse stock split is expected to include the period during which you held the Fund shares surrendered in the reverse stock split. It is possible that a reverse distribution may be treated as a shareholder level investment expense incurred outside the Fund; if so treated, a shareholder may be unable to claim a current deduction or loss with respect to such expense. This description of the tax consequences of these potential transactions is not binding on the Internal Revenue Service (“IRS”).

If you elect to adopt the simplified “NAV method” of accounting, rather than compute gain or loss on every taxable sale or other disposition of shares of a Fund as described above, you would 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 (i.e., purchases minus sales) in those Fund shares during the computation period. Under the simplified “NAV method,” any resulting capital gain or loss would be reportable on a net basis and would generally be treated as a short-term capital gain or loss.

A liquidity fee imposed by a Fund will reduce the amount you will receive upon the redemption of your shares, and will generally decrease the amount of any capital gain or increase the amount of any capital loss you will recognize with respect to such redemption. There is some degree of uncertainty with respect to the tax treatment of liquidity fees received by money market funds, and such tax treatment may be the subject of future guidance issued by the IRS. If a Fund receives liquidity fees, it will consider the appropriate tax treatment of such fees to the Fund at such time.

Exchanges of shares of a Fund for shares of another Fund are also subject to similar tax treatment. Such an exchange is treated for tax purposes as a sale of the original shares in the first Fund, followed by the purchase of shares in the second Fund. The ability to deduct capital losses may be subject to other limitations under the Code.

Shareholders are advised to consult their own tax advisers with respect to the particular tax consequences to them of an investment in a Fund.

CONTROL PERSONS AND PRINCIPAL HOLDERS OF SECURITIES

As of December 31, 2025, the following persons or entities own, of record or beneficially, 5% or more of the shares of any class of the following Funds’ outstanding shares:

CASTLEOAK SHARES

Fund	Name and Address	% of Class
Prime Portfolio	Office Of The Illinois Treasurer IPTIP/Illinois Funds MMF ATTN Jack Weisenborn 1 E Old State Capitol Plz Springfield IL 62701-1320	85.16%
Prime Portfolio	JPMS - Chase Processing 28521 JPMS IB 352 FBO 7528149219149 FBO Aflac Incorporated 4 Chase Metrotech Center 7th Fl Brooklyn NY 11245-0003	6.28%
Government Portfolio	Hare & Co 2 ATTN STIF Operations PO Box 223910 Pittsburgh PA 15251-2910	35.31%

Government Portfolio	SAP America Inc ATTN Compliance 245 Park Ave New York NY 10167-0002	15.37%
Government Portfolio	JPMS - Chase Processing 28521 JPMS IB 352 FBO 7528188514188 FBO American Honda Motor 4 Chase Metrotech Center 7th Fl Brooklyn NY 11245-0003	14.08%
Government Portfolio	AT&T Inc ATTN Paul Christensen 208 S Akard Rm 2750 10 Dallas TX 75202-4206	7.52%
Government Portfolio	JPMS - Chase Processing 28521 JPMS IB 352 FBO 7528170413170 FBO Charter Communications 4 Chase Metrotech Center 7th Fl Brooklyn NY 11245-0003	6.46%
Government Portfolio	State Street Global Markets LLC ATTN Gregory Fortuna 1 Lincoln St SFC-6 Boston MA 02111-2900	5.37%
INSTITUTIONAL CLASS		
Fund	Name and Address	% of Class
Prime Portfolio	Morgan Stanley Smith Barney LLC* Special Custody Acct for the Exclusive Benefit of Customers Of MSSB 1300 Thames Street Wharf 6th Fl Baltimore MD 21231-3496	44.64%
Prime Portfolio	New York State Common Retirement Fund (NYSCRF) Securities Finance Trust Co As Agent ATTN Sonya Silva 1 Boston Pl Fl 24th Boston MA 02108-4407	5.39%
Government Portfolio	Morgan Stanley Smith Barney LLC Special Custody Acct for the Exclusive Benefit of Customers Of MSSB 1300 Thames Street Wharf 6th Fl Baltimore MD 21231-3496	26.09%
Government Portfolio	Hare & Co 2 ATTN STIF Operations PO Box 223910 Pittsburgh PA 15251-2910	12.06%
Government Portfolio	US Bank NA FBO SVB PO Box 1787 Milwaukee WI 53201-1787	5.06%
Government Securities Portfolio	UMB Bank NA ATTN Trust Dept Money Market Desk 928 Grand Blvd MS 1010405 PO Box 419260 Kansas City MO 64141-6260	22.38%
Government Securities Portfolio	Morgan Stanley & Co Inc FBO 038Capgn7 201 Harborside Financial Ctr., Plaza III, Floor 2 Jersey City NJ 07311	12.04%

Government Securities Portfolio	Hare & Co 2 ATTN STIF Operations PO Box 223910 Pittsburgh PA 15251-2910	10.92%
Government Securities Portfolio	JPMS - Chase Processing 28521 JPMS IB 352 FBO 7528281715281 FBO Commvault Systems, Inc. 4 Chase Metrotech Center 7th Fl Brooklyn NY 11245-0003	9.57%
Government Securities Portfolio	School Board of Pinellas County FLO ATTN Cash Management 301 4th St SW Largo FL 33770-3536	7.59%
Government Securities Portfolio	Morgan Stanley Smith Barney LLC* Special Custody Acct for the Exclusive Benefit of Customers Of MSSB 1300 Thames Street Wharf 6th Fl Baltimore MD 21231-3496	6.74%
Government Securities Portfolio	Morgan Stanley Fund Services Inc 2000 Westchester Ave Purchase NY 10577-2529	6.33%
Government Securities Portfolio	Special Custody Account for the Exclusive Benefit of Customers Of GS&CO (Re:Customers of Citi) 71 S Wacker Dr Ste 500 Chicago IL 60606-4673	6.18%
Treasury Portfolio	State Street Bank and Trust Co C/O Cash Sweep FBO Morgan Stanley Funds ATTN Cash Sweep Support Rich Letham 1776 Herritage Drive North Quincy MA 02171-2119	22.35%
Treasury Portfolio	Hare & Co 2 ATTN STIF Operations PO Box 223910 Pittsburgh PA 15251-2910	11.04%
Treasury Portfolio	Morgan Stanley Smith Barney LLC Special Custody Acct for the Exclusive Benefit of Customers Of MSSB 1300 Thames Street Wharf 6th Fl Baltimore MD 21231-3496	10.39%
Treasury Portfolio	Citibank NA As Agent For Various Clients 388 Greenwich St FL 7 New York NY 10013-2362	6.64%
Treasury Securities Portfolio	Morgan Stanley Smith Barney LLC* Special Custody Acct For The Exclusive Benefit of Customers of MSSB 1300 Thames Street Wharf 6th Fl Baltimore, MD 21231-3496	65.62%
Treasury Securities Portfolio	Hare & Co 2 B ATTN STIF Operations PO Box 223910 Pittsburgh PA 15251-2910	7.00%
INSTITUTIONAL PLUS CLASS		
Fund	Name and Address	% of Class
Government Portfolio	Morgan Stanley Investment Management ATTN Michael Agosta 1633 Broadway Fl 26 New York NY 10019-6942	100%

Treasury Portfolio	Morgan Stanley Investment Management ATTN Michael Agosta 1633 Broadway Fl 26 New York NY 10019-6942	100%
Treasury Securities Portfolio	Morgan Stanley Investment Management ATTN Michael Agosta 1633 Broadway Fl 26 New York NY 10019-6942	100%

INSTITUTIONAL SELECT CLASS

Fund	Name and Address	% of Class
Prime Portfolio	Regions Bank FBO Weh Fund Tracking LLC ATTN Regions Liquidity Manager 1900 5th Ave N FL 14th Birmingham, AL 35203-2610	32.19%
Prime Portfolio	Regions Bank FBO PSH Tracking Fund LLC ATTN Regions Liquidity Manager 1900 5th Ave N FL 14th Birmingham, AL 35203-2610	25.73%
Prime Portfolio	Regions Bank FBO Traina Enterprises ATTN Regions Liquidity Manager 1900 5th Ave. N FL 14th Birmingham, AL 35203-2610	16.83%
Prime Portfolio	Regions Bank FBO BLH Fund Tracking LLC ATTN Regions Liquidity Manager 1900 5th Ave N FL 14th Birmingham, AL 35203-2610	15.36%
Prime Portfolio	Regions Bank FBO Amethyst Construction ATTN Regions Liquidity Manager 1900 5th Ave N FL 14th Birmingham AL 35203-2670	9.71%
Government Portfolio	Silicon Valley Bank ATTN Liquidity Mngt Middle Office 3003 Tasman Dr Santa Clara CA 95054-1191	96.58%
Government Securities Portfolio	Morgan Stanley Investment Management ATTN Michael Agosta 1633 Broadway FL 26 New York NY 10019-6942	100%
Treasury Portfolio	Silicon Valley Bank ATTN Liquidity Mngt Middle Office 3003 Tasman Dr Santa Clara CA 95054-1191	99.93%
Treasury Securities Portfolio	Band & Co C/O US Bank NA PO Box 1787 Milwaukee WI 53201-1787	94.98%

SELECT CLASS

Fund	Name and Address	% of Class
Government Portfolio	Morgan Stanley Investment Management ATTN Michael Agosta 1633 Broadway FL 26 New York NY 10019-6942	100%
Treasury Portfolio	Morgan Stanley Investment Management ATTN Michael Agosta 1633 Broadway FL 26 New York NY 10019-6942	100%

Treasury Securities Portfolio	Morgan Stanley Investment Management ATTN Michael Agosta 1633 Broadway FL 26 New York NY 10019-6942	100%
-------------------------------	--	------

INVESTOR CLASS

Fund	Name and Address	% of Class
Government Portfolio	Regions Bank Treasure Management Sweep Operations ATTN Tonya James 2090 Parkway Office Cir Hoover AL 35244-1805	89.86%
Government Portfolio	Manufacturers and Traders Trust Company ATTN Trust & Investment Services 1100 Wehrle Drive Williamsville NY 14221-7748	8.16%
Government Securities Portfolio	Morgan Stanley Investment Management ATTN Michael Agosta 1633 Broadway FL 26 New York NY 10019-6942	100%
Treasury Portfolio	Manufacturers and Traders Trust Company ATTN Trust & Investment Services 1100 Wehrle Drive Williamsville NY 14221-7748	99.91%
Treasury Securities Portfolio	Manufacturers and Traders Trust Company ATTN Trust & Investment Services 1100 Wehrle Drive Williamsville NY 14221-7748	98.73%

ADMINISTRATIVE CLASS

Fund	Name and Address	% of Class
Government Portfolio	Zions First National Bank Trust Dept ATTN Robyn Broadhead PO Box 30880 Salt Lake City UT 84130-0880	77.71%
Government Portfolio	UMB Bank NA ATTN Trust Dept Money Market Desk 928 Grand Blvd Ms 1010405 PO Box 419260 Kansas City MO 64141-6260	14.06%
Government Securities Portfolio	Morgan Stanley Investment Management ATTN Michael Agosta 1633 Broadway FL 26 New York NY 10019-6942	100%
Treasury Portfolio	Zions First National Bank Trust Dept ATTN Robyn Broadhead PO Box 30880 Salt Lake City UT 84130-0880	91.84%
Treasury Securities Portfolio	Zions First National Bank Trust Dept ATTN Robyn Broadhead PO Box 30880 Salt Lake City, UT 84130-0880	99.94%

ADVISORY CLASS

Fund	Name and Address	% of Class
Prime Portfolio	Morgan Stanley Investment Management ATTN Michael Agosta 1633 Broadway FL 26 New York NY 10019-6942	98.65%

Government Portfolio	SEI Private Trust Company C/O Regions Bank 1 Freedom Valley Drive Oaks PA 19456-9989	42.51%
Government Portfolio	Zions First National Bank Trust Dept ATTN Robyn Broadhead PO Box 30880 Salt Lake City UT 84130-0880	14.12%
Government Portfolio	Argent Institutional Trust Company ATTN Christopher J Pitrof 5901 Peachtree Dunwoody Rd Ste C495 Atlanta GA 30328-7191	9.73%
Government Securities Portfolio	UMB Bank NA ATTN Trust Dept Money Market Desk 928 Grand Blvd MS 1010405 PO Box 419260 Kansas City MO 64141-6260	98.71%
Treasury Portfolio	SEI Private Trust Company C/O Regions Bank 1 Freedom Valley Dr Oaks, PA 19456-9989	60.39%
Treasury Portfolio	Argent Institutional Trust Company ATTN Christopher J Pitrof 5901 Peachtree Dunwoody Rd Ste C495 Atlanta GA 30328-7191	11.23%
Treasury Portfolio	Zions First National Bank Trust Dept ATTN Robyn Broadhead PO Box 30880 Salt Lake City UT 84130-0880	9.90%
Treasury Portfolio	CBNA FBO Taco Bell Franchisor Senior Interest Reserve Ac I ATTN: Taco Bell Funding 480 Washington Blvd FL 30th Jersey City NJ 07310-2053	8.61%
Treasury Portfolio	GS Global Cash Services Omnibus A/C FBO Goldman Sachs & Co LLC Customers ATTN Financial Control 71 S Wacker Dr Ste 500 Chicago IL 60606-4673	5.46%
Treasury Securities Portfolio	CBNA FBO CMFT Corp Credit Secs LLC Principal Coll Ac 12300100 Attn CBNA FBO CMFT Corp Credit Secs LLC 480 Washington Blvd FL 30 Jersey City NJ 07310-2053	33.55%
Treasury Securities Portfolio	Amalgamated Bank of Chicago ATTN Trust Operations 30 N Lasalle St 38th FL Trust Dept Chicago IL 60602-2590	29.40%
Treasury Securities Portfolio	Computershare Trust Company NA FBO CCT Clients ATTN Thomas Spataro 150 Royall St Canton MA 02021-1031	17.65%
Treasury Securities Portfolio	CBNA FBO CMFT Corp Credit Secs LLC Unfunded RESV Ac 12300400 Attn CBNA FBO CMFT Corp Credit Secs LLC 480 Washington Blvd FL 30 Jersey City NJ 07310-2053	14.51%

PARTICIPANT CLASS

Fund	Name and Address	% of Class
-------------	-------------------------	-------------------

Government Portfolio	UMB Bank NA ATTN Trust Dept Money Market Desk 928 Grand Blvd MS 1010405 PO Box 419260 Kansas City MO 64141-6260	99.99%
Government Securities Portfolio	Morgan Stanley Smith Barney LLC* Special Custody Acct for the Exclusive Benefit of Customers of MSSB 1300 Thames St Wharf 6th Fl Baltimore MD 21231-3496	100%
Treasury Portfolio	UMB Bank NA ATTN Trust Dept Money Market Desk 928 Grand Blvd MS 1010405 PO Box 419260 Kansas City MO 64141-6260	98.10%
Treasury Securities Portfolio	SEI Private Trust Company C/O Regions Bank 1 Freedom Valley Dr Oaks PA 19456-9989	57.70%
Treasury Securities Portfolio	Esquire Bank Na - Trading Account Esquire Bank As Agent For Kiesel Law LLP JCCP 4861 Cost 100 Jericho Quadrangle Ste 100 Jericho NY 11753-2708	30.92%
Treasury Securities Portfolio	Esquire Bank NA - Trading Account Esquire Bank As Agent For Kiesel Law LLP JCCP 4861 Common Benefit Fees 100 Jericho Quadrangle Ste 100 Jericho NY 11753-2708	7.89%

CASH MANAGEMENT CLASS

Fund	Name and Address	% of Class
Prime Portfolio	Morgan Stanley Smith Barney LLC* Special Custody Acct for the Exclusive Benefit of Customers of MSSB 1300 Thames Street Wharf 6th Fl Baltimore, MD 21231-3496	90.14%
Prime Portfolio	Morgan Stanley Investment Management ATTN Michael Agosta 1633 Broadway FL 26 New York NY 10019-6942	9.86%
Government Portfolio	Morgan Stanley Smith Barney LLC Special Custody Acct for the Exclusive Benefit of Customers of MSSB 1300 Thames Street Wharf 6th Fl Baltimore, MD 21231-3496	67.06%
Government Portfolio	Morgan Stanley Investment Management ATTN Michael Agosta 1633 Broadway FL 26 New York NY 10019-6942	32.94%
Government Securities Portfolio	Morgan Stanley Smith Barney LLC* Special Custody Acct for the Exclusive Benefit of Customers of MSSB 1300 Thames Street Wharf 6th Fl Baltimore, MD 21231-3496	100%
Treasury Portfolio	Morgan Stanley Smith Barney LLC Special Custody Acct for the Exclusive Benefit of Customers of MSSB 1300 Thames Street Wharf 6th Fl Baltimore, MD 21231-3496	100%

Treasury Securities Portfolio	Morgan Stanley Smith Barney LLC* Special Custody Acct for the Exclusive Benefit of Customers of MSSB 1300 Thames Street Wharf 6th Fl Baltimore, MD 21231-3496	100%
-------------------------------	---	------

IMPACT CLASS

Fund	Name and Address	% of Class
Prime Portfolio	Morgan Stanley Investment Management ATTN Michael Agosta 1633 Broadway FL 26 New York NY 10019-6942	100%
Government Portfolio	Mizuho Securities USA Inc 1271 Avenue of the Americas FL 2 New York NY 10020-1404	31.37%
Government Portfolio	Mylan Inc ATTN Global Treasury 1000 Mylan Blvd Canonsburg PA 15317-5853	17.55%
Government Portfolio	Texas Instruments Incorporated 12500 TI BLVD MSC A3000 Dallas TX 75243-0592	13.69%
Government Portfolio	City and County of San Francisco ATTN Michelle Durgy/Investments 1 Dr Carlton B Goodlett Place City Hall Rm 140 San Francisco CA 94102-4604	13.33%
Government Portfolio	Commonwealth Edison Company ATTN Compliance 245 Park Ave New York NY 10167-0002	6.31%
Treasury Securities Portfolio	Morgan Stanley Investment Management ATTN Michael Agosta 1633 Broadway FL 26 New York NY 10019-6942	100%

ADVISOR CLASS

Fund	Name and Address	% of Class
Government Portfolio	Morgan Stanley Smith Barney LLC Special Custody Acct for the Exclusive Benefit Of Customers of MSSB 1300 Thames St Wharf 6th Fl Baltimore, MD 21231-3496	99.96%
Treasury Portfolio	Morgan Stanley Smith Barney LLC Special Custody Acct for the Exclusive Benefit Of Customers of MSSB 1300 Thames St Wharf 6th Fl Baltimore, MD 21231-3496	99.97%
Treasury Securities Portfolio	Morgan Stanley Investment Management ATTN Michael Agosta 1633 Broadway FL 26 New York NY 10019-6942	100%

IMPACT PARTNER CLASS

Fund	Name and Address	% of Class
Prime Portfolio	JPMS - Chase Processing 28521 JPMS IB 352 FBO 7528149219149 FBO Aflac Incorporated 4 Chase Metrotech Center 7th Fl Brooklyn NY 11245-0003	99.97%

Government Portfolio	GS Global Cash Services Omnibus A/C FBO Goldman Sachs & Co LLC Customers ATTN Financial Control 71 S Wacker Dr Ste 500 Chicago IL 60606-4673	33.55%
Government Portfolio	Delta Air Lines Inc Treasury Department #856 1030 Delta Boulevard Atlanta GA 30354-1989	32.79%
Government Portfolio	JPMS - Chase Processing 28521 JPMS IB 352 FBO 7528049211049 FBO Cadence Design Systems, Inc. 4 Chase Metrotech Center 7th Fl Brooklyn NY 11245-0003	24.76%
Government Portfolio	JPMS - Chase Processing 28521 JPMS IB 352 FBO 1210032817032 FBO Host Holding Business Trust 4 Chase Metrotech Center 7th Fl Brooklyn NY 11245-0003	6.55%
Treasury Securities Portfolio	Morgan Stanley Investment Management ATTN Michael Agosta 1633 Broadway Fl 26 New York NY 10019-6942	100%

* The persons listed above as owning 25% or more of the outstanding shares of a Fund may be presumed to “control” (as that term is defined in the 1940 Act) such Fund. As a result, those persons’ votes could have a significant effect on matters requiring the approval of shareholders of such Fund.

As of February 1, 2026, no person was known by the Trust to own beneficially or of record 5% or more of any outstanding class of shares of a Fund not listed above.

The percentage ownership of shares of beneficial interest of each Fund changes from time to time depending on purchases and redemptions by shareholders and the total number of shares outstanding.

POTENTIAL CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

As a diversified global financial services firm, Morgan Stanley, the parent company of the Adviser, engages in a broad spectrum of activities, including financial advisory services, investment management activities, lending, commercial banking, sponsoring and managing private investment funds, engaging in broker-dealer transactions and principal securities, commodities and foreign exchange transactions, research publication and other activities. In the ordinary course of its business, Morgan Stanley is a full-service investment banking and financial services firm and therefore engages in activities where Morgan Stanley’s interests or the interests of its clients may conflict with the interests of a Fund. Morgan Stanley advises clients and sponsors, manages or advises other investment funds and investment programs, accounts and businesses (collectively, together with any new or successor funds, programs, accounts or businesses sponsored, managed, or advised by the Adviser or one of its investment adviser affiliates, the “Affiliated Investment Accounts”) with a wide variety of investment objectives, investment policies and/or investment strategies (generally referred to herein collectively as “investment objectives”) that in some instances may overlap or conflict with a Fund’s investment objectives and present conflicts of interest. In addition, Morgan Stanley, the Adviser and/or the Adviser’s investment adviser affiliates may also from time to time create new or successor Affiliated Investment Accounts that may compete with a Fund and present similar conflicts of interest. The discussion below enumerates certain actual, apparent and potential conflicts of interest. There is no assurance that conflicts of interest will be resolved in favor of Fund shareholders and, in fact, they may not be. The conflicts herein do not purport to be a complete list or explanation of the conflicts associated with the financial or other interests the Adviser or its affiliates may have now or in the future. Conflicts of interest not described below may also exist. References to the Adviser in this section include a Fund’s affiliated sub-adviser (if any) unless otherwise noted.

The discussions below with respect to actual, apparent and potential conflicts of interest may be applicable to or arise from the Affiliated Investment Accounts managed by the Adviser’s investment adviser affiliates whether or not specifically identified.

Material Non-Public and Other Information. It is expected that confidential or material non-public information regarding an investment or potential investment opportunity may become available to the Adviser. If such information becomes available, the Adviser may be precluded (including by applicable law or internal policies or procedures) from pursuing an investment or disposition opportunity with respect to such investment or disposition opportunity or taking another action with respect to such investment, including for an extended period of time. The Adviser may also from time to time be subject to contractual “stand-still” obligations and/or confidentiality obligations that may restrict its ability to transact in certain investments on a Fund’s behalf. In addition, the

Adviser may be precluded from disclosing such information to an investment team, even in circumstances in which the information would be beneficial if disclosed. Therefore, the investment team may not be provided access to material non-public information in the possession of Morgan Stanley that might be relevant to an investment decision to be made on behalf of a Fund, and the investment team may initiate a transaction or sell an investment that, if such information had been known to it, may not have been undertaken. In addition, certain members of the investment team may be recused from certain investment-related discussions so that such members do not receive information that would limit their ability to perform functions of their employment with the Adviser or its affiliates unrelated to that of a Fund. Furthermore, access to information held by certain parts of Morgan Stanley may be subject to third party confidentiality obligations and to information barriers established by Morgan Stanley designed to manage potential conflicts of interest and regulatory restrictions, including, without limitation, joint transaction restrictions pursuant to the 1940 Act. Accordingly, the Adviser's ability to source investments from, or invest alongside, other business units within Morgan Stanley may be limited and there can be no assurance that the Adviser will be able to source any investments from any one or more parts of the Morgan Stanley network.

The Adviser may restrict its investment decisions and activities on behalf of the Funds in various circumstances, including because of applicable regulatory requirements or information held by the Adviser, the Adviser's investment adviser affiliates or Morgan Stanley. The Adviser might not engage in transactions or other activities for, or enforce certain rights in favor of, a Fund due to Morgan Stanley's activities outside the Funds. Furthermore, Morgan Stanley could have an interest that is different from, and potentially adverse to, that of the Fund, which may result in Morgan Stanley taking actions different from or in conflict with those taken on behalf of the Fund or otherwise impede the Fund from participating in certain opportunities. In instances where trading of an investment is restricted, the Adviser may not be able to purchase or sell such investment on behalf of the Fund, including for an extended period of time, resulting in the Fund's inability to participate in certain desirable transactions. The inability to buy or sell an investment could have an adverse effect on the Fund's portfolio due to, among other things, changes in an investment's value during the period its trading is restricted.

Morgan Stanley has established certain information barriers and other policies designed to address the sharing of information between different businesses within Morgan Stanley. As a result of information barriers, the Adviser, in certain instances, will not have access, or will have limited access, to certain information and personnel in other areas of Morgan Stanley and, in such instances, will not manage the Funds with the benefit of the information held by such other areas. Morgan Stanley, due to its access to and knowledge of funds, markets and securities based on its various businesses, may make decisions based on information or take (or refrain from taking) actions with respect to interests in investments of the kind held (directly or indirectly) by the Funds in a manner that may be adverse to the Fund, and will not have any obligation or other duty to share information with the Adviser.

In other instances, Morgan Stanley personnel, including personnel of the Adviser, will have access to information and personnel of its affiliates. For example, the Adviser may, in certain instances, share information with its affiliates regarding due diligence of companies and other investment-related due diligence. The Adviser may face conflicts of interest in determining whether to engage in the sharing of information with its affiliates. Information sharing may limit or restrict the ability of the Adviser to engage in or otherwise effect transactions on behalf of the Funds (including purchasing or selling securities that the Adviser may otherwise have purchased or sold for a Fund in the absence of the sharing of information). Also, it may adversely affect the Fund's investments, ability to invest in, or divest from, a company or engage in transactions or otherwise disadvantage a Fund. In managing conflicts of interest that arise because of the foregoing, the Adviser generally will be subject to fiduciary requirements. The Adviser may also implement internal information barriers or ethical walls or other internal information sharing protocols, and the conflicts described herein with respect to information barriers and otherwise with respect to Morgan Stanley and the Adviser will also apply internally within the Adviser. As a result, a Fund may not be permitted to transact in (e.g., dispose of a security in whole or in part) during periods when it otherwise would have been desirable and able to do so, which could adversely affect a Fund. Other investors in the security that are not subject to such restrictions may be able to transact in the security during such periods. There may also be circumstances in which, as a result of information held by certain portfolio management teams in the Adviser, the Adviser limits an activity or transaction for a Fund, including if the Fund is managed by a portfolio management team other than the team holding such information.

Morgan Stanley and its personnel will not be under any obligation or other duty to share certain information with the Adviser or personnel involved in decision-making for Affiliated Investment Accounts (including the Funds), as applicable, and the Adviser may make investment decisions for a Fund that differ from those the Adviser would have made if Morgan Stanley, or other parts, of the Adviser, had provided such information, and the Fund be disadvantaged as a result thereof. Additionally, different portfolio management teams within the Adviser may make decisions based on information or take (or refrain from taking) actions with respect to Affiliated Investment Accounts they advise in a manner different than or adverse to the Funds.

Investments by Morgan Stanley and its Affiliated Investment Accounts. In serving in multiple capacities to Affiliated Investment Accounts, Morgan Stanley, including the Adviser and its investment teams, may have obligations to other clients or investors in Affiliated Investment Accounts, the fulfillment of which may not be in the best interests of a Fund or its shareholders. An investment team may have obligations to Affiliated Investment Accounts managed by both the Adviser and one or more of the Adviser's investment adviser affiliates. A Fund's investment objectives may overlap with the investment objectives of certain Affiliated

Investment Accounts. As a result, the members of an investment team may face conflicts in the allocation of investment opportunities among a Fund and other investment funds, programs, accounts and businesses advised by or affiliated with the Adviser or its investment adviser affiliates. Certain Affiliated Investment Accounts may provide for higher management or incentive fees or greater expense reimbursements or overhead allocations, all of which may contribute to this conflict of interest and create an incentive for the Adviser to favor such other accounts. In addition, from time to time, the Adviser and/or its investment adviser affiliates may advise or manage Affiliated Investment Accounts with substantially similar investment objectives, investment policies and/or investment strategies as those of a Fund. The investment results of a Fund may be higher or lower than, and there is no guarantee that the investment results of the Fund will be comparable to, those of any other of these Affiliated Investment Accounts. Further, a Fund and an Affiliated Investment Account with substantially similar investment objectives, investment policies and/or investment strategies may have different fees and expenses (which may be higher or lower than those of the Fund), governance, structures, and/or services provided by the Adviser and/or its investment adviser affiliates.

Morgan Stanley currently invests and plans to continue to invest on its own behalf and on behalf of its Affiliated Investment Accounts in a wide variety of investment opportunities globally. Morgan Stanley and its Affiliated Investment Accounts, to the extent consistent with applicable law and policies and procedures, will be permitted to invest in investment opportunities without making such opportunities available to a Fund. Subject to the foregoing, Morgan Stanley may offer investments that fall into the investment objectives of an Affiliated Investment Account to such account or make such investment on its own behalf, even though such investment also falls within a Fund's investment objectives. A Fund may invest in opportunities that Morgan Stanley and/or one or more Affiliated Investment Accounts has declined, and vice versa. All of the foregoing may reduce the number of investment opportunities available to a Fund and may create conflicts of interest in allocating investment opportunities. Investors should note that the conflicts inherent in making such allocation decisions may not always be resolved to a Fund's advantage. There can be no assurance that a Fund will have an opportunity to participate in certain opportunities that fall within their investment objectives.

The interests of Morgan Stanley in an investment or a company may present certain conflicts of interest with respect to an investment by a Fund in the same investment or a Fund's participation in a transaction with such company. The decision on behalf of a Fund as to when to initiate a purchase or sale transaction may differ, and be done for different reasons, than the decisions the Adviser or its affiliates take on Affiliated Investment Accounts on the same securities. This could create conflicts of interest, and it is possible that one or more accounts managed by the Adviser will achieve investment results that are substantially more or less favorable than those results achieved by a Fund.

To seek to reduce potential conflicts of interest and to attempt to allocate such investment opportunities in a fair and equitable manner, the Adviser has implemented allocation policies and procedures. These policies and procedures are intended to give all clients of the Adviser, including the Fund, fair access to investment opportunities consistent with the requirements of organizational documents, investment strategies, applicable laws and regulations, and the fiduciary duties of the Adviser. Each client of the Adviser that is subject to the allocation policies and procedures, including each Fund, is assigned an investment team and portfolio manager(s) by the Adviser. The investment team and portfolio managers review investment opportunities and will decide with respect to the allocation of each opportunity considering various factors and in accordance with the allocation policies and procedures. The allocation policies and procedures are subject to change. Investors should note that the conflicts inherent in making such allocation decisions may not always be resolved to the advantage of a Fund.

It is possible that Morgan Stanley or an Affiliated Investment Account, including another Morgan Stanley Fund, will invest in or advise (in the case of Morgan Stanley) a company that is or becomes a competitor of a company of which a Fund holds an investment. Such investment could create a conflict between the Fund, on the one hand, and Morgan Stanley or the Affiliated Investment Account, on the other hand. In such a situation, Morgan Stanley may also have a conflict in the allocation of its own resources to the portfolio investment. Furthermore, certain Affiliated Investment Accounts will be focused primarily on investing in other funds which may have strategies that overlap and/or directly conflict and compete with a Fund.

In addition, certain investment professionals who are involved in a Fund's activities remain responsible for the investment activities of other Affiliated Investment Accounts managed by the Adviser and its affiliates, and they will devote time to the management of such investments and other newly created Affiliated Investment Accounts (whether in the form of funds, separate accounts or other vehicles), as well as their own investments. In addition, in connection with the management of investments for other Affiliated Investment Accounts, members of Morgan Stanley and its affiliates may serve on the boards of directors of or advise companies which may compete with a Fund's portfolio investments. Moreover, these Affiliated Investment Accounts managed by Morgan Stanley and its affiliates may pursue investment opportunities that may also be suitable for a Fund.

It should be noted that Morgan Stanley may, directly or indirectly, make large investments in certain of its Affiliated Investment Accounts. Nothing herein restricts or in any way limits the activities of Morgan Stanley, including its ability to buy or sell interests in, or provide financing to, equity and/or debt instruments, funds or portfolio companies, for its own accounts or for the accounts of Affiliated Investment Accounts or other investment funds or clients in accordance with applicable law.

Different clients of the Adviser and its affiliates, including a Fund, may invest in (1) different classes of securities of the same issuer (including, without limitation, different parts of an issuer's capital structure), depending on the respective clients' investment objectives and policies and/or (2) the same class of securities of the same issuer while seeking different investment objectives or executing different investment strategies (such as long-term v. short-term investment horizons), and the Adviser may face conflicts with respect to the interests involved. As a result, the Adviser and its affiliates, at times, will seek to satisfy their respective fiduciary obligations to certain clients owning one / the same class of securities of a particular issuer by pursuing or enforcing rights on behalf of those clients with respect to such (class of) securities, and those activities may have an adverse effect on another client which owns a different class of securities of such issuer. For example, if one client holds debt securities of an issuer and another client holds equity securities of the same issuer, if the issuer experiences financial or operational challenges, the Adviser and its affiliates may seek a liquidation of the issuer on behalf of the client that holds the debt securities, whereas the client holding the equity securities may benefit from a reorganization of the issuer. Thus, in such situations, the actions taken by the Adviser or its affiliates on behalf of one client can negatively impact securities held by another client. Alternatively, for example, if a client owns a security while seeking short-term capital appreciation that Adviser may vote proxies or engage with the issuer (as applicable) in pursuit of that goal – which could negatively impact clients who hold the same security but are seeking long-term capital appreciation. These conflicts also exist as between the Adviser's clients, including a Fund, and the Affiliated Investment Accounts managed by the Adviser's investment adviser affiliates.

In addition, in certain circumstances, the Adviser restricts, limits or reduces the amount of the Fund's investment, or restricts the type of governance or voting rights it acquires or exercises, where the Fund (potentially together with Morgan Stanley) exceeds a certain ownership interest, or possesses certain degrees of voting or control or has other interests.

The Adviser and its affiliates may give advice and recommend securities to other clients which may differ from advice given to, or securities recommended or bought for, a Fund even though such other clients' investment objectives may be similar to those of the Fund and the Adviser may make decisions for a Fund that may be more beneficial to one type of shareholder than another.

The Adviser and its affiliates manage long and short portfolios. The simultaneous management of long and short portfolios creates conflicts of interest in portfolio management and trading in that opposite directional positions may be taken in client accounts, including client accounts managed by the same investment team, and creates risks such as: (i) the risk that short sale activity could adversely affect the market value of long positions in one or more portfolios (and vice versa) and (ii) the risks associated with the trading desk receiving opposing orders in the same security simultaneously. The Adviser and its affiliates have adopted policies and procedures that are reasonably designed to mitigate these conflicts. In certain circumstances, the Adviser invests on behalf of itself in securities and other instruments that would be appropriate for, held by, or may fall within the investment guidelines of its clients, including a Fund. At times, the Adviser may give advice or take action for its own accounts that differs from, conflicts with, or is adverse to advice given to, action taken for or the interests of any client.

From time to time, conflicts also arise due to the fact that certain securities or instruments may be held in some client accounts, including a Fund, but not in others, or that client accounts may have different amounts of holdings in certain securities or instruments. In addition, due to differences in the investment strategies or restrictions among client accounts, the Adviser may take action with respect to one account that differs from the action taken with respect to another account. In some cases, a client account may compensate the Adviser based on the performance of the securities held by that account or pay a higher overall fee rate. The existence of such a performance based fee or higher fee rates may create additional conflicts of interest for the Adviser in the allocation of management time, resources and investment opportunities. The Adviser has adopted several policies and procedures designed to address these potential conflicts including a code of ethics and policies that govern the Adviser's trading practices, including, among other things, the aggregation and allocation of trades among clients, brokerage allocations, cross trades and best execution.

In addition, at times an investment team will give advice or take action with respect to the investments of one or more clients that is not given or taken with respect to other clients with similar investment programs, objectives, and strategies. Accordingly, clients with similar strategies will not always hold the same securities or instruments or achieve the same performance. The Adviser's investment teams also advise clients with conflicting programs, objectives or strategies. These conflicts also exist as between the Adviser's clients, including the Fund, and the Affiliated Investment Accounts managed by the Adviser's investment adviser affiliates.

From time to time, the Adviser or its affiliates may provide opportunities to Affiliated Investment Accounts (including potentially a Fund) or other clients to make investments in companies (such as in equity, debt or other securities issued by companies) or to engage in transactions involving companies (such as refinancing, restructuring or other transactions) in which certain Affiliated Investment Accounts (including potentially a Fund) or other clients have already invested. These investments can create conflicts of interest, including those associated with the assets of a Fund potentially providing value to, or otherwise supporting the investments of, other Affiliated Investment Accounts or other clients and potentially diluting or otherwise adversely affecting a Fund previously invested in the company.

Morgan Stanley and its affiliates maintain separate trading desks that operate independently of each other and do not share information with the Adviser. The Morgan Stanley and affiliate trading desks may compete against the Adviser trading desks when implementing buy and sell transactions, possibly causing certain Affiliated Investment Accounts (including potentially a Fund) to pay more or receive less for a security than other Affiliated Investment Accounts.

Investments by Separate Investment Departments. For the Adviser and certain of its investment adviser affiliates, the entities and individuals that provide investment-related services can differ by client, investment function, or business line (each, an “Investment Department” and collectively, the “Investment Departments”). Nonetheless, Investment Departments (with certain exceptions) can engage in discussions and share information and resources with another Investment Department (or a team within the other Investment Department) regarding investment-related matters. The sharing of information and resources between the Investment Departments is designed to further increase the knowledge and effectiveness of each Investment Department. However, an investment team’s decisions as to the use of shared research and participation in discussions with another Investment Department could adversely impact a client. Certain investment teams within one Investment Department could make investment decisions and execute trades together with investment teams within other Investment Departments. Other investment teams make investment decisions and execute trades independently. This could cause the quality and price of execution, and the performance of investments and accounts, to vary. Internal policies and procedures set forth the guidelines under which securities and securities trades can be crossed, aggregated, and coordinated between accounts serviced by different Investment Departments. Internal policies and procedures take into consideration a variety of factors, including the primary market in which such security trades. If a security or securities trade is ineligible for crossing, aggregation, or other coordinated trading, then each Investment Department will execute such trades independently of the other.

Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries. The Adviser, Distributor and/or their affiliates may pay compensation, out of their own funds and not as an expense of the Fund, to certain Financial Intermediaries (which may include affiliates of the Adviser and the Distributor), including recordkeepers and administrators of various deferred compensation plans, in connection with the sale, distribution, marketing and retention of shares of the Fund and/or shareholder servicing. For example, the Adviser or the Distributor may pay additional compensation to a Financial Intermediary for, among other things, promoting the sale and distribution of Fund shares, providing access to various programs, mutual fund platforms or preferred or recommended mutual fund lists that may be offered by a Financial Intermediary, granting the Distributor access to a Financial Intermediary’s financial advisors and consultants, providing assistance in the ongoing education and training of a Financial Intermediary’s financial personnel, furnishing marketing support, maintaining share balances and/or for sub-accounting, recordkeeping, administrative, shareholder or transaction processing services. Such payments are in addition to any distribution fees, shareholder servicing fees and/or transfer agency fees that may be payable by the Fund. The additional payments may be based on various factors, including level of sales (based on gross or net sales or some specified minimum sales or some other similar criteria related to sales of the Fund and/or some or all other Morgan Stanley Funds), amount of assets invested by the Financial Intermediary’s customers (which could include current or aged assets of the Fund and/or some or all other Morgan Stanley Funds), a Fund’s advisory fee, some other agreed upon amount or other measures as determined from time to time by the Adviser and/or the Distributor. The amount of these payments may be different for different Financial Intermediaries.

In certain cases, payments to broker-dealers and other Financial Intermediaries may be shared by and among the Adviser, the Distributor and their affiliates. The prospect of receiving, or the receipt of, additional compensation, as described above, by Financial Intermediaries may provide such Financial Intermediaries and their financial advisors and other salespersons with an incentive to favor sales of shares of the Fund over other investment options with respect to which these Financial Intermediaries do not receive additional compensation (or receives lower levels of additional compensation). These payment arrangements, however, will not change the price that an investor pays for shares of the Fund or the amount that the Fund receives to invest on behalf of an investor. Investors may wish to take such payment arrangements into account when considering and evaluating any recommendations relating to Fund shares and should review carefully any disclosures provided by Financial Intermediaries as to their compensation.

The additional compensation received by a given Financial Intermediary from the Adviser and/or the Distributor may vary from the additional compensation received by the Financial Intermediary in respect of an Affiliated Investment Account managed by an affiliate of the Adviser or principally underwritten by an affiliate of the Distributor. In such circumstances, differences in the prospect of receiving, or the receipt of, additional compensation, as described above, by Financial Intermediaries may provide such Financial Intermediaries and their financial advisors and other salespersons with an incentive to favor sales of shares of one Affiliated Investment Account over other investment options with respect to which these Financial Intermediaries do not receive additional compensation (or receives lower levels of additional compensation).

Morgan Stanley Trading and Principal Investing Activities. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary herein, Morgan Stanley will generally conduct its sales and trading businesses, publish research and analysis, and render investment advice without regard for a Fund’s holdings, although these activities could have an adverse impact on the value of one or more of the Fund’s investments, or could cause Morgan Stanley to have an interest in one or more portfolio investments that is different from and potentially adverse to that of a Fund. Furthermore, from time to time, the Adviser or its affiliates may invest “seed” capital in a Fund, typically to enable

the Fund to commence investment operations and/or achieve sufficient scale, as further described below. The Adviser and its affiliates may hedge such seed capital exposure by investing in derivatives or other instruments expected to produce offsetting exposure. Such hedging transactions, if any, would occur outside of a Fund and could adversely affect a Fund's investments.

Morgan Stanley's sales and trading, financing and principal investing businesses (whether or not specifically identified as such, and including Morgan Stanley's trading and principal investing businesses) will not be required to offer any investment opportunities to a Fund. These businesses may encompass, among other things, principal trading activities as well as principal investing.

Morgan Stanley's sales and trading, financing and principal investing businesses have acquired or invested in, and in the future may acquire or invest in, minority and/or majority control positions in equity or debt instruments of diverse public and/or private companies. Such activities may put Morgan Stanley in a position to exercise contractual, voting or creditor rights, or management or other control with respect to securities or loans of portfolio investments or other issuers, and in these instances Morgan Stanley may, in its discretion and subject to applicable law, act to protect its own interests or interests of clients, and not a Fund's interests.

Subject to the limitations of applicable law, a Fund may purchase from or sell assets to, or make investments in, companies in which Morgan Stanley has or may acquire an interest, including as an owner, creditor or counterparty.

Morgan Stanley's Investment Banking and Other Commercial Activities. Morgan Stanley advises clients on a variety of mergers, acquisitions, restructuring, bankruptcy and financing transactions. Morgan Stanley may act as an advisor to clients, including other investment funds that may compete with a Fund and with respect to investments that a Fund may hold. Morgan Stanley may give advice and take action with respect to any of its clients or proprietary accounts that may differ from the advice given, or may involve an action of a different timing or nature than the action taken, by a Fund. Morgan Stanley may give advice and provide recommendations to persons competing with a Fund and/or any of a Fund's investments that are contrary to the Fund's best interests and/or the best interests of any of its investments.

Morgan Stanley could be engaged in financial advising, whether on the buy-side or sell-side, or in financing or lending assignments that could result in Morgan Stanley determining in its discretion or being required to act exclusively on behalf of one or more third parties, which could limit a Fund's ability to transact with respect to one or more existing or potential investments. Morgan Stanley may have relationships with third-party funds, companies or investors who may have invested in or may look to invest in portfolio companies, and there could be conflicts between a Fund's best interests, on the one hand, and the interests of a Morgan Stanley client or counterparty, on the other hand.

To the extent that Morgan Stanley advises companies in financial restructurings outside of, prior to or after filing for protection under Chapter 11 of the U.S. Bankruptcy Code or similar laws in other jurisdictions, the Adviser's flexibility in making investments in such restructurings on a Fund's behalf, or participating on steering committees and other committees in connection with existing investments, may be limited.

Morgan Stanley could provide investment banking services to competitors of portfolio companies, as well as to private equity and/or private credit funds; such activities may present Morgan Stanley with a conflict of interest vis-a-vis a Fund's investment and may also result in a conflict in respect of the allocation of investment banking resources to portfolio companies.

To the extent permitted by applicable law, Morgan Stanley may provide a broad range of financial services to companies in which a Fund invests, including strategic and financial advisory services, interim acquisition financing and other lending and underwriting or placement of securities, and Morgan Stanley generally will be paid fees (that may include warrants or other securities) for such services. Morgan Stanley will not share any of the foregoing interest, fees and other compensation received by it (including, for the avoidance of doubt, amounts received by the Adviser) with a Fund, and any advisory fees payable will not be reduced thereby.

Morgan Stanley may be engaged to act as a financial advisor to a company in connection with the sale of such company, or subsidiaries or divisions thereof, may represent potential buyers of businesses through its mergers and acquisition activities and may provide lending and other related financing services in connection with such transactions. Morgan Stanley's compensation for such activities is usually based upon realized consideration and is usually contingent, in substantial part, upon the closing of the transaction. Under these circumstances, a Fund may be precluded from participating in a transaction with or relating to the company being sold or participating in any financing activity related to merger or acquisition.

The involvement or presence of Morgan Stanley in the investment banking and other commercial activities described above (or the financial markets more broadly) may restrict or otherwise limit investment opportunities that may otherwise be available to the Fund. For example, issuers may hire and compensate Morgan Stanley to provide underwriting, financial advisory, placement agency, brokerage services or other services and, because of limitations imposed by applicable law and regulation, a Fund may be prohibited from buying or selling securities issued by those issuers or participating in related transactions or otherwise limited in its ability to engage in such investments.

In addition, in situations where the Adviser is required to aggregate its positions with those of other Morgan Stanley business units for position limit calculations, the Adviser may have to refrain from making investments due to the positions held by other Morgan

Stanley business units or their clients. There may be other situations where the Adviser refrains from making an investment or refrains from taking certain actions related to the management of such investment due to, among other reasons, additional disclosure obligations, regulatory requirements, policies, and reputational risk, or the Adviser may limit purchases or sales of securities in respect of which Morgan Stanley is engaged in an underwriting or other distribution capacity.

Morgan Stanley's Marketing Activities. Morgan Stanley is engaged in the business of underwriting, syndicating, brokering, administering, servicing, arranging and advising on the distribution of a wide variety of securities and other investments in which a Fund may invest. Subject to the restrictions of the 1940 Act, including Sections 10(f) and 17(e) thereof, a Fund may invest in transactions in which Morgan Stanley acts as underwriter, placement agent, syndicator, broker, administrative agent, servicer, advisor, arranger or structuring agent and receives fees or other compensation from the sponsors of such products or securities. Any fees earned by Morgan Stanley in such capacity will not be shared with the Adviser or the Fund. Certain conflicts of interest, in addition to the receipt of fees or other compensation, would be inherent in these transactions. Moreover, the interests of one of Morgan Stanley's clients with respect to an issuer of securities in which a Fund has an investment may be adverse to the Adviser's or a Fund's best interests. In conducting the foregoing activities, Morgan Stanley will be acting for its other clients and will have no obligation to act in the Adviser's or the Fund's best interests. Due to the restrictions of the 1940 Act, a Fund may be restricted from participating in certain transactions in which Morgan Stanley acts as underwriter, placement agent, syndicator, broker, administrative agent, servicer, advisor, arranger or structuring agent, including transactions that would otherwise be beneficial to the Fund.

Client Relationships. Morgan Stanley has existing and potential relationships with a significant number of corporations, institutions and individuals. In providing services to its clients, Morgan Stanley may face conflicts of interest with respect to activities recommended to or performed for such clients, on the one hand, and a Fund, its shareholders or the entities in which the Fund invests, on the other hand. In addition, these client relationships may present conflicts of interest in determining whether to offer certain investment opportunities to a Fund. In acting as principal or in providing advisory and other services to its other clients, Morgan Stanley may engage in or recommend activities with respect to a particular matter that conflict with or are different from activities engaged in or recommended by the Adviser on a Fund's behalf.

Principal Investments. There may be situations in which a Fund's interests may conflict with the interests of one or more general accounts of Morgan Stanley and its affiliates or accounts managed by Morgan Stanley or its affiliates. This may occur because these accounts hold public and private debt and equity securities of many issuers which may be or become portfolio companies, or from whom portfolio companies may be acquired.

Transactions with Portfolio Companies of Affiliated Investment Accounts. The companies in which a Fund may invest may be counterparties to or participants in agreements, transactions or other arrangements with portfolio companies or other entities of portfolio investments of Affiliated Investment Accounts (for example, a company in which a Fund invests may retain a company in which an Affiliated Investment Account invests to provide services or may acquire an asset from such company or vice versa). Certain of these agreements, transactions and arrangements involve fees, servicing payments, rebates and/or other benefits to Morgan Stanley or its affiliates. For example, portfolio entities may, including at the encouragement of Morgan Stanley, enter into agreements regarding group procurement and/or vendor discounts. Morgan Stanley and its affiliates may also participate in these agreements and may realize better pricing or discounts as a result of the participation of portfolio entities. To the extent permitted by applicable law, certain of these agreements may provide for commissions or similar payments and/or discounts or rebates to be paid to a portfolio entity of an Affiliated Investment Account, and such payments or discounts or rebates may also be made directly to Morgan Stanley or its affiliates. Under these arrangements, a particular portfolio company or other entity may benefit to a greater degree than the other participants, and the Morgan Stanley Funds, investment vehicles and accounts (which may or may not include a Fund) that own an interest in such entity will receive a greater relative benefit from the arrangements than the Morgan Stanley Funds, investment vehicles or accounts that do not own an interest therein. Fees and compensation received by portfolio companies of Affiliated Investment Accounts in relation to the foregoing will not be shared with the Fund or offset advisory fees payable.

Investments in Portfolio Investments of Other Funds. To the extent permitted by applicable law, when the Fund invests in certain companies or other entities, other funds affiliated with or advised by the Adviser may have made or may be making an investment in such companies or other entities. Other funds that have been or may be managed by the Adviser may invest in the companies or other entities in which a Fund has made an investment. Under such circumstances, a Fund and such other funds may have conflicts of interest (e.g., over the terms, exit strategies and related matters, including the exercise of remedies of their respective investments). If the interests held by a Fund or other fund are different from (or take priority over or are subordinate to) those held by the Fund or such other funds, the Adviser may be required to make a selection at the time of conflicts between the interests held by such other funds and the interests held by a Fund.

Investments in Morgan Stanley Funds and Other Funds. To the extent permitted by applicable law, a Fund may invest in a fund affiliated with the Adviser or its affiliates or a fund advised by the Adviser or its affiliates. In connection with any such investments, an investing Fund, to the extent permitted by the 1940 Act, will pay all advisory, administrative and/or Rule 12b-1 fees applicable to the investment. Investments by the Fund in a fund affiliated with the Adviser or its affiliates or a fund advised by the Adviser or its affiliates present potential conflicts of interest, including potential incentives to invest in smaller or newer funds to increase asset

levels or to otherwise provide greater viability for funds. The Adviser voluntarily waives advisory fees (or unitary management fees, as applicable) of the Fund associated with investments by the Fund in a fund advised by the Adviser or its affiliates, which will reduce, but will not eliminate, these types of conflicts.

The Affiliated Investment Accounts (including the Funds) may, individually or in the aggregate, own a substantial percentage of a Fund. Further, the Adviser, its affiliates, or another entity (i.e., a seed investor) may invest in the Funds at or near the establishment of such Funds, which may facilitate the Funds achieving a specified size or scale. The Adviser and/or its affiliates may make payments to an investor that contributes seed capital to a Fund. Such payments may continue for a specified period of time and/or until a specified dollar amount is reached, and will be made from the assets of the Adviser and/or such affiliates (and not the applicable Fund). Seed investors may contribute all or a majority of the assets in the Fund. There is a risk that such seed investors may redeem their investments in the Fund, particularly after payments from the Adviser and/or its affiliates have ceased. Such redemptions could negatively impact the Fund's liquidity, expenses and market price of its shares, as applicable.

Allocation of Expenses. Expenses may be incurred that are attributable to a Fund and one or more other Affiliated Investment Accounts (including in connection with issuers in which a Fund and such other Affiliated Investment Accounts have overlapping investments). The allocation of such expenses among such entities raises potential conflicts of interest. The Adviser and its affiliates intend to allocate such common expenses among a Fund and any such other Affiliated Investment Accounts on a pro rata basis or in such other manner as the Adviser deems to be fair and equitable or in such other manner as may be required by applicable law.

Temporary Investments. To more efficiently invest short-term cash balances held by a Fund, the Adviser may invest such balances on an overnight "sweep" basis in shares of one or more money market funds or other short-term vehicles. The investment adviser to these money market funds or other short-term vehicles may be the Adviser (or an investment adviser affiliate) to the extent permitted by applicable law, including Rule 12d1-1 under the 1940 Act. In such a case, the Adviser or investment adviser affiliate may receive asset-based fees in respect of a Fund's investment (which will reduce the net return realized by a Fund). For additional information regarding investments in other funds, see the section "Investments in Morgan Stanley Funds and Other Funds," above.

Transactions with Affiliates. The Adviser and any investment sub-adviser might purchase securities from underwriters or placement agents in which a Morgan Stanley affiliate is a member of a syndicate or selling group, as a result of which an affiliate might benefit from the purchase through receipt of a fee or otherwise. Neither the Adviser nor any investment sub-adviser will purchase securities on behalf of a Fund from an affiliate that is acting as a manager of a syndicate or selling group. Purchases by the Adviser on behalf of a Fund from an affiliate acting as a placement agent must meet the requirements of applicable law. Furthermore, Morgan Stanley may face conflicts of interest when a Fund uses service providers affiliated with Morgan Stanley because Morgan Stanley receives greater overall fees when they are used.

Affiliated Indexes. An investment adviser affiliate(s) of the Adviser develops, owns and operates indexes ("Indexes"), and may continue to do so in the future, based on investment and trading strategies and concepts developed by the Adviser and/or its investment adviser affiliates ("Adviser Strategies"). Some of the Funds seek to track the performance of the Indexes. The Adviser manages Accounts which track the same Indexes used by the Funds or which are based on the same, or substantially similar, Adviser Strategies that are used in the operation of the Indexes and the Funds. The operation of the Indexes, the Funds and the Accounts in this manner gives rise to potential conflicts of interest. For example, Accounts that track the same Indexes used by the Funds may engage in purchases and sales of securities prior to when the Index and the Funds engage in similar transactions because such Accounts may be managed and rebalanced on an ongoing basis, whereas the Funds' portfolios may only be rebalanced on a periodic or other basis subsequent to the rebalancing of the Index.

The Adviser has adopted policies and procedures that are designed to address potential conflicts that arise in connection with the operation of the Indexes, the Funds and the Accounts. The Adviser has established certain information barriers and other policies designed to address the sharing of information between different businesses within the Investment Adviser, including with respect to personnel responsible for constructing and maintaining the Indexes and those involved in decision-making for the Funds.

Valuation of the Funds' Investments. The Adviser performs certain valuation services related to securities and other assets held by the Funds and performs such services in accordance with its valuation policies. The Adviser will face a conflict with respect to valuation of the Funds' investments generally because of the effect of such valuations on the Adviser's fees and other compensation and performance of the Funds.

Proxy Voting by the Adviser. The Adviser has implemented processes designed to prevent conflicts of interest from influencing proxy voting decisions that it makes on behalf of advisory clients, including the Funds, and to help ensure that such decisions are made in accordance with its fiduciary obligations to its clients. Notwithstanding such proxy voting processes, proxy voting decisions made by the Adviser in respect of securities held by the Funds may benefit the interests of Morgan Stanley and/or accounts other than the Funds. Further, the Adviser may make different proxy voting decisions in respect of the same security held by clients with different investment objectives or strategies. For a more detailed discussion of these policies and procedures, see the section of the Statement of Additional Information entitled "Morgan Stanley Investment Management Proxy Voting Policy and Procedures."

Potential Conflict of Interest Related to Use of Sub-Adviser(s). To the extent the Adviser to a Fund engages affiliated and/or unaffiliated sub-advisers, the Adviser generally expects to compensate the sub-adviser out of the advisory fee it receives from the Fund, which creates an incentive for the Adviser to select sub-adviser(s) with lower fee rates or to select affiliated sub-adviser(s). In addition, a sub-adviser may have interests and relationships that create actual or potential conflicts of interest related to their management of Fund assets allocated to or managed by the sub-adviser. These conflicts may be similar to or different from the conflicts described herein related to Morgan Stanley and its investment advisory affiliates. For additional information about potential conflicts of interest for each sub-adviser(s) can be found in the relevant sub-adviser's Form ADV. A copy of Part 1 and Part 2 of a sub-adviser's Form ADV is available on the SEC's website (www.adviserinfo.sec.gov).

Electronic Communication Networks and Alternative Trading Systems. The Adviser's affiliate(s) have ownership interests in and/or board seats on electronic communication networks ("ECNs") or other alternative trading systems ("ATSs"). In certain instances the Adviser's affiliate(s) could be deemed to control one or more of such ECNs or ATSs based on the level of such ownership interests and whether such affiliates are represented on the board of such ECNs or ATSs. Consistent with its fiduciary obligation to seek best execution, the Adviser may, from time to time, directly or indirectly, effect client trades through ECNs or other ATSs in which the Firm's affiliates have or could acquire an interest or board seat. These affiliates might receive an indirect economic benefit based upon their ownership in the ECNs or other ATSs. The Adviser will, directly or indirectly, execute through an ECN or other ATSs in which an affiliate has an interest only in situations where the Adviser or the broker dealer through whom it is accessing the ECN or ATS reasonably believes such transaction will be in the best interest of its clients and the requirements of applicable law have been satisfied.

General Process for Potential Conflicts. All of the transactions described above involve the potential for conflicts of interest between the Adviser, related persons of the Adviser and/or their clients. The Advisers Act, the 1940 Act and ERISA impose certain requirements designed to decrease the possibility of conflicts of interest between an investment adviser and its clients. In some cases, transactions may be permitted subject to fulfillment of certain conditions. Certain other transactions may be prohibited. In addition, the Adviser has instituted policies and procedures designed to prevent conflicts of interest from arising and, when they do arise, to ensure that it effects transactions for clients in a manner that is consistent with its fiduciary duty to its clients and in accordance with applicable law. The Adviser seeks to ensure that potential or actual conflicts of interest are appropriately resolved taking into consideration the overriding best interests of the client.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Funds' audited financial statements for the fiscal year ended October 31, 2025, including notes thereto, and the report of Ernst & Young LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, are herein incorporated by reference to the Funds' report filed on Form N-CSR. A copy of the annual financial statements and additional information included in the Funds' most recent report filed on Form N-CSR must accompany the delivery of this SAI.

APPENDIX A — MORGAN STANLEY INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT EQUITY PROXY VOTING POLICY AND PROCEDURES

Introduction

This Proxy Voting Policy (“Policy”) sets out MSIM’s¹ approach to Proxy Voting, the procedures it follows with respect to Proxy Voting and the guidelines used to inform voting on key issues. The Policy is reviewed annually and updated as necessary to address new and evolving proxy voting issues and standards.

A. MSIM Approach to Proxy Voting

MSIM will vote proxies in a prudent and diligent manner and in the best interests of clients in accordance with its fiduciary duties, consistent with the objectives of the relevant investment strategy (“Client Proxy Standard”). MSIM will generally seek to vote proxies in accordance with the Proxy Voting Guidelines set out below.

MSIM has a decentralized approach towards investment management, consisting of independent investment teams. Investment teams seek to integrate this Policy with their investment goals and client expectations, using their vote to support sound corporate governance with the aim of enhancing long-term shareholder value, providing a high standard of transparency, and enhancing companies’ economic value. To that end, investment teams retain the overall vote decision. In some circumstances, MSIM may further define guidelines that sit under this Policy providing more details on company expectations and voting decisions applicable to certain strategies.

Under this Policy, proxy voting is led by our investment teams with support from the Global Stewardship Team (“GST”). The GST supports investment teams to vote in accordance with the Client Proxy Standard and comprises individuals who are separate from our investment teams. The GST is also responsible for the consistent application of this Policy and the Proxy Voting Guidelines and for providing voting recommendations to investment teams. The GST also oversees the proxy voting operational processes, vote execution and research.

As a result of MSIM’s independent investment team structure, a situation may emerge in which different investment teams have different views on how to vote the same proxy in the best interest of their respective clients. Under these circumstances, each investment team will vote according to their views.

B. Applicability of Policy

This Policy² applies to proxy voting activities across MSIM. MSIM votes proxies on behalf of its sponsored funds and advisory clients that have granted it the authority to do so and will vote the proxies in accordance with this Policy unless otherwise agreed with the client.

Certain MSIM exchange-traded funds (“ETFs”) will follow Calvert Research and Management’s (“Calvert”) Proxy Voting Policies and Procedures and the Global Proxy Voting Guidelines set forth in Appendix A of the Calvert Proxy Voting Policies and Procedures. MSIM’s oversight of Calvert’s proxy voting engagement is ongoing pursuant to the 40 Act Fund Service Provider and Vendor Oversight Policy.

Proxy Voting Procedures

MSIM follows the following procedures when voting proxies:

A. Proprietary Proxy Voting Platform

MSIM uses a proprietary management system, Provosys³, when voting proxies. Provosys streamlines our proxy voting process by providing a centralized platform for research, vote instruction and management of conflicts of interests. We believe that the internal management of this process provides us with enhanced quality control, as well as oversight and independence of the proxy administration process. Our proprietary system also handles workflow around proxy voting, documenting the views of various investment teams and the GST where relevant.

B. Proxy Services Provided by Third Parties

MSIM also retains the services of Institutional Shareholder Services (“ISS”) and Glass Lewis (collectively, the “Proxy Service Providers³”) for proxy vote execution, reporting, record-keeping, and where appropriate, to provide company-level reports that summarize key data elements within an issuer’s proxy statement or on specific thematic/market topics.

MSIM performs periodic due diligence on the Proxy Service Providers as part of ongoing oversight. Topics of the reviews include, but are not limited to, the Proxy Service Providers’ management of conflicts of interest, methodologies for developing their policies and vote recommendations, and resources.

C. Proxy Voting Operations

The GST³ is responsible for ensuring that voting instructions from investment teams and clients (where applicable) are communicated to our Proxy Service Provider responsible for proxy vote execution (currently, ISS serves in this capacity) and that adequate controls are in place to ensure instructions communicated electronically are accurately recorded in ISS systems for execution (including scenarios where votes have been split because of client preference or differing investment team convictions).

Additionally, the GST conducts monthly reviews of a vote audit report provided by ISS, confirming the execution status for meetings and conducts ex-post reviews to confirm that ISS has accurately implemented voting instructions.

D. Proxy Voting Oversight

The Proxy Review Committee (“PRC”) has overall responsibility for this Policy. The PRC consists of investment professionals who represent the different investment disciplines and/or geographic locations of MSIM and members of the GST. Additionally, the GST administers and implements the Policy through consultation with PRC members and MSIM investment teams, as well as monitors services provided by the Proxy Service Providers and any other research providers used in the proxy voting process.

E. Securities Lending

Accounts or funds sponsored, managed, or advised by MSIM may participate in a securities lending program through a third-party provider. The voting rights for shares that are out on loan are transferred to the borrower and therefore, the lender is not entitled to vote the lent shares at the company meeting.

However, in certain circumstances a portfolio manager may seek to recall shares for the purposes of voting. In this event, the handling of such recall requests would be on a reasonable efforts basis.

F. Market and Operational Limitations

Voting proxies of companies located in some jurisdictions may involve several issues that can restrict or prevent the ability to vote such proxies or entail significant costs. These issues include, but are not limited to: (i) proxy statements and ballots being written in a language other than English; (ii) untimely and/or inadequate notice of shareholder meetings; (iii) restrictions on the ability of holders outside the issuer’s jurisdiction of the listing organization to exercise votes; (iv) requirements to vote proxies in person; (v) the imposition of restrictions on the sale of the securities for a period of time in proximity to the shareholder meeting; and (vi) requirements to provide local agents with power of attorney to facilitate our voting instructions.

As a result, MSIM will use reasonable efforts to vote clients’ non-U.S. proxies, after weighing the costs and benefits of voting such proxies, consistent with the Client Proxy Standard.

G. Conflicts of Interest

MSIM is part of Morgan Stanley, a global financial services group, and, as such, MSIM faces potential conflicts due to the role of other Morgan Stanley divisions which may have commercial relationships with companies in which MSIM may invest. Such potential conflicts of interest involving divisions of Morgan Stanley outside MSIM are managed through the operation of various policies and procedures, including (among others) those creating and enforcing information barriers between MSIM and other Morgan Stanley divisions.

MSIM has also enacted policies and procedures to address potential conflicts resulting from its own commercial or other relationships and to manage conflicts of interests so that proxies are voted in accordance with the Client Proxy Standard. The GST administers proxy voting Policy implementation and is responsible for providing investment teams with voting recommendations in accordance with this Policy and the Proxy Voting Guidelines. In the event of a material conflict of interest not addressed by such policies and procedures, the Head of GST will convene a special committee to oversee how a proxy should be voted in accordance with the Client Proxy Standard. Any determinations of the special committee regarding a material conflict of interest where appropriate will be reported to the Fund Board.

MSIM also faces potential conflicts of interest when voting proxies of its parent company Morgan Stanley. In such situations, MSIM will seek to vote its shares in the same proportion as other holders of Morgan Stanley’s shares (“echo vote”).

H. Proxy Voting Reporting & Recordkeeping

We will promptly provide a copy of this Policy to any client requesting it. We will also, upon client request, promptly provide a report indicating how each proxy was voted with respect to securities held in that client’s account. MSIM files an annual Form N-PX on behalf of each MSIM affiliate for which such filing is required, indicating how proxies were voted with respect to each MSIM affiliate fund’s or advisor’s holdings.

The GST will maintain requisite proxy voting books and records, including but not limited to: (1) proxy voting policies and procedures, (2) proxy statements received on behalf of client accounts, (3) proxies voted, (4) copies of any relevant research documents and (5) PRC and Special Committee decisions and actions. This documentation will be maintained for such period as required by relevant law and regulation.

MSIM also maintains rationales for its voting decisions at shareholder meetings (including votes against management) in a searchable database on an external website, which is updated on a rolling 12-month basis.

Records are retained in accordance with Morgan Stanley's Global Information Management Policy, which establishes general Firm-wide standards and procedures regarding the retention, handling, and destruction of official books and records and other information of legal or operational significance.

The Global Information Management Policy incorporates Morgan Stanley's Master Retention Schedule, which lists various record classes and associated retention periods on a global basis.

I. Review of Policy

The PRC through consultation with PRC members, and in conjunction with the Legal and Compliance Division, reviews this Policy annually to ensure that it remains consistent with clients' best interests, regulatory requirements, investment team considerations, governance trends and industry best practices.

MSIM Proxy Voting Guidelines

MSIM⁴ (also defined as "We" within this section) will vote proxies in a prudent and diligent manner and in the best interests of clients in accordance with its fiduciary duties, consistent with the Client Proxy Standard.

Our proxy voting principles are rooted in the tenets of accountability, transparency and protection of shareholder rights. Stock ownership represents an opportunity to participate in the economic rewards of a long-lived asset and shareholder rights represent an important path to maximizing these rewards. When reviewing proposals, MSIM considers the financial materiality, including the company's exposure to the risk or opportunity, the management of such issues and company's current disclosures.

We therefore expects the companies in which it invests to adhere to effective governance practices and to protect their shareholders' interests. In addition to these proxy voting guidelines, MSIM may review publicly disclosed information from the issuer, research, and other sources. Investment teams will independently make voting decisions as appropriate for their strategies.

A. Board of Directors

The board of directors plays a key role in overseeing management and ensuring effective execution of strategies to achieve long-term shareholder value creation. The board has several important responsibilities including, but not limited to, selecting the executive leadership, monitoring and incentivizing performance, succession planning, and overseeing company strategy. In order to effectively carry out its fiduciary duties, we believe it is crucial for the board to have the right mix of skills, be sufficiently independent, and have the proper accountability mechanisms in place.

Board Composition

The role of the board of directors is to provide governance oversight and guidance to position the company for strategic success and drive long term value creation for shareholders. We believe that diverse perspectives on the board help directors assess and manage risks and opportunities comprehensively. Diversity on a board can include diversity of thought, background, skills, and experiences. Directors with a mix of tenures can also be beneficial to balance new perspectives with industry experience and knowledge. We generally expect the board to be composed of directors with adequate skill sets and diversity to provide oversight of the business, and in line with any local market regulations. Additionally, we expect the audit committee to have directors with appropriate financial expertise to serve on the committee.

Board Independence

We generally expect boards to adhere at a minimum to their prevalent market or regulatory standards on board independence. In most markets, a majority independent board is considered best practice. When assessing independence of directors, we may consider relevant circumstances and relationships with the company and related parties such as senior management or large shareholders.

In our experience, the right leadership structure is critical to a strong board. When voting on matters related to board leadership, we may consider company performance and any evidence of entrenchment or perceived risk indicating power may be overly concentrated in a single individual. We also generally expect key board committees to be comprised of independent board members.

Board Accountability

Director elections are the primary mechanism for shareholders to hold board members accountable. Therefore, we generally expect directors to be elected annually to serve on the board by majority vote. We generally expect directors who fail to receive majority shareholder support should resign from their position unless there is sufficient disclosure concerning the reasons why they failed to get support from a majority of the shareholders.

Boards should take into consideration the views of their long-term shareholders to ensure alignment, and to make appropriate efforts to communicate their plans and views broadly. To that end, we generally expect the board to engage meaningfully with long-term shareholders, especially to address concerns on matters that may affect the long-term value creation of the company.

We may consider withholding support for directors where we have significant concerns due to inadequate risk oversight of potentially financially material issues⁵. We may consider withholding support for Audit Committee members for failure to address accounting irregularities or financial misstatements over consecutive years.

Directors should dedicate adequate time to their role and consider any other existing commitments alongside their board and/or committee memberships. We may look at meeting attendance to determine whether directors have adequate time for their responsibilities.

B. Auditors

Investors rely on auditors to attest to the integrity of a company's financial statements, without which the business could not be properly evaluated. It is essential that auditors be independent, accurate, fair in the fees charged, and not subject to conflicts of interest. We therefore expect auditors to be independent in order to provide an objective opinion and assurance. We may consider non-audit related business, length of service and any other relevant context when assessing auditor independence. We generally expect non-audit related fees to be less than 50% of the total fee.

C. Executive & Director Compensation

Properly structured compensation is essential to attracting and retaining effective corporate management. Poorly structured compensation plans can create perverse incentives. We expect compensations plans to be reasonable, and appropriately incentivize executives to make risk-reward decisions that align with the business strategy and goals, and long-term shareholder value creation. Compensation plans should also build in retention mechanisms for high performing executives. We generally expect compensation plan payouts to align with performance and long-term value creation.

We expect director compensation to follow market best practice and be aligned with long-term shareholder interests. For executives and directors who gain shares through equity compensation plans, we generally expect reasonable guidelines and holding requirements. Typically, stock options issued to executives should be priced at fair market value on the date of the grant and any repricing should not incur a significant cost to shareholders.

We generally expect employee ownership, retirement and severance plans to be designed in a manner that does not disadvantage shareholders. These plans should not be excessively dilutive or incur a high cost. We generally expect discounted employee stock purchase plans to be broad-based and include non-executive employees. Discount rates should be in line with market best practice and not excessive.

For compensation plans with performance metrics, in instances where performance milestones are not met, we may expect reasonable claw back provisions for executive or director compensation related to these missed milestones depending on the circumstances.

We generally evaluate each compensation plan and any related proposals, including shareholder proposals, within the context of the market and the company. In order to make a suitable evaluation about compensation and related matters, we expect appropriate disclosures on relevant aspects.

D. Shareholder Rights and Defenses

Companies should take actions and make decisions with the intent of maximizing long-term shareholder value creation. We generally support proposals that enhance shareholder rights and vote against those that seek to undermine them. We believe that in most cases, each common share should have one vote, and that a simple majority of voting shares should be what is required to effect change.

Shareholder Rights Plans

Shareholder rights plans, commonly known as poison pills, and similar take-over defenses should aim to promote long-term shareholder value creation. When designing plans and defenses, companies should ensure that they do not suppress potential value by unduly discouraging acquirers. We generally expect companies to seek shareholder approval or ratification of shareholder rights plans.

Unequal Voting Rights

We generally expect companies to adhere to the one share one vote principle. When companies have dual-class structures, they should ensure that such structures are not misused to support instances where a few insiders may benefit at the cost of other shareholders. Ultimately, structures should strive to create alignment between the shareholders' economic interests and their voting power.

Voting Requirements

We typically prefer a majority vote standard for binding votes. We also expect management to be responsive to non-binding votes that have received majority support. We generally expect companies to protect minority shareholder rights as their primary goal when considering supermajority vote requirements.

Right to call Special Meetings

We generally expect companies to allow large shareholders to call special meetings. A large shareholder may be defined by a reasonable threshold or in line with prevalent market practices.

Proxy Access

We generally consider ownership thresholds, holding periods, the number of directors that shareholders may nominate and any restrictions on forming a group in our evaluation of proposals related to proxy access.

E. Capital Structure

We expect any changes to the capital structure to be driven by legitimate business needs and not as a means of anti-takeover defense. We generally expect companies to ensure that such changes do not disadvantage shareholders.

Companies should provide a clear business rationale when requesting the authorization, or increase in authorization, of new shares or new share classes. They ought to request a reasonable number of shares in relation to the purpose outlined. Companies should follow prevalent market practices, such as offering pre-emptive rights, to ensure shareholders are not excessively diluted, unless required by specific circumstances which are clearly stated.

We generally consider specific company and market context when we evaluate proposals on dividend payout ratios and related matters.

F. Corporate Transactions & Proxy Fights

We expect companies to provide a clear economic and strategic rationale for proposed transactions. We also expect disclosure of any financial benefits to the board or executives from any proposed transaction and will generally look for assurances that shareholder interests were prioritized. We generally assess company-specific circumstances when evaluating voting matters related to mergers, acquisitions, other special corporate transactions, and contested elections.

G. Shareholder Proposals

In assessing shareholder proposals, we will carefully consider the potential financial materiality (as appropriate to the investment strategy of MSIM's investment teams and relevant advisory affiliates) of the issues raised in the proposal, as well as the company's exposure to relevant risks and opportunities, current disclosures on the topic, and the sector and geography in which the company operates. We generally seek to balance concerns of reputational, operational, litigation and other risks that lie behind the proposal against costs of implementation.

We generally support proposals that seek to enhance useful disclosure on potentially financially material issues (as appropriate to the investment strategy of MSIM's investment teams and relevant advisory affiliates), including but not limited to climate, biodiversity, human rights, supply chain, workplace safety, human capital management and pay equity. We focus on understanding the company's business and commercial context and recognize that there is no one size fits all that can be applied across the board.

We generally do not support shareholder proposals on matters best left to the board's discretion, or addressed via legislation or regulation, or that would be considered unduly burdensome. We also generally do not support shareholder proposals related to matters that we do not consider to be financially material (as appropriate to the investment strategy of MSIM's investment teams and relevant advisory affiliates) for the company.

Appendix

Policy Statement

The Policy, with respect to securities held in the accounts of clients applies to those MSIM entities that provide discretionary investment management services and for which an MSIM entity has authority to vote proxies. For purposes of this Policy, clients shall include: Morgan Stanley U.S. registered investment companies, other Morgan Stanley pooled investment vehicles, and MSIM separately managed accounts (including accounts for Employee Retirement Income Security ("ERISA") clients and ERISA-equivalent clients). This Policy is reviewed and updated as necessary to address new and evolving proxy voting issues and standards.

The MSIM entities covered by this Policy currently include the following: Morgan Stanley AIP GP LP, Morgan Stanley Investment Management Inc., Morgan Stanley Investment Management Limited, Morgan Stanley Investment Management Company, Morgan Stanley Saudi Arabia, MSIM Fund Management (Ireland) Limited, Morgan Stanley Asia Limited, Morgan Stanley Investment Management (Japan) Co. Limited, Morgan Stanley Investment Management Private Limited, Morgan Stanley Eaton Vance CLO Manager LLC, and Morgan Stanley Eaton Vance CLO CM LLC (each an "MSIM Affiliate" and collectively referred to as the "MSIM Affiliates" or as "we" below).

Each MSIM Affiliate will use its best efforts to vote proxies as part of its authority to manage, acquire and dispose of account assets.

- With respect to the U.S. registered investment companies sponsored, managed or advised by any MSIM Affiliate (the “MS Funds”), each MSIM Affiliate will vote proxies under this Policy pursuant to authority granted under its applicable investment advisory agreement or, in the absence of such authority, as authorized by the Board of Directors/Trustees of the MS Funds.
- For other pooled investment vehicles (e.g., UCITS), each MSIM Affiliate will vote proxies under this Policy pursuant to authority granted under its applicable investment advisory agreement or, in the absence of such authority, as authorized by the relevant governing board.
- For separately managed accounts (including ERISA and ERISA-equivalent clients), each MSIM Affiliate will vote proxies under this Policy pursuant to authority granted under the applicable investment advisory agreement or investment management agreement. Where an MSIM Affiliate has the authority to vote proxies on behalf of ERISA and ERISA-equivalent clients, the MSIM Affiliate must do so in accordance with its fiduciary duties under ERISA (and the Internal Revenue Code).
- In certain situations, a client or its fiduciary may reserve the authority to vote proxies for itself or an outside party or may provide an MSIM Affiliate with a statement of proxy voting policy. The MSIM Affiliate will comply with the client’s policy.
- Certain ETFs will follow Calvert’s Global Proxy Voting Guidelines set forth in Appendix A of Calvert’s Proxy Voting Policies and Procedures and the proxy voting guidelines discussed below do not apply to such ETFs. See Appendix A of Calvert’s Proxy Voting Policies and Procedures for a general discussion of the proxy voting guidelines to which these ETFs will be subject.

An MSIM Affiliate will not vote proxies unless the investment management agreement, investment advisory agreement or other authority explicitly authorizes the MSIM Affiliate to vote proxies.

In addition to voting proxies of portfolio companies, MSIM routinely engages with, or, in some cases, may engage a third party to engage with, the management or board of companies in which we invest on a range of environmental, social and governance issues. Governance is a window into or proxy for management and board quality. MSIM engages with companies where we have larger positions, voting issues are material or where we believe we can make a positive impact on the governance structure. MSIM’s engagement process, through private communication with companies, allows us to understand the governance structures at investee companies and better inform our voting decisions. In certain situations, a client or its fiduciary may provide an MSIM Affiliate with a proxy voting policy. In these situations, the MSIM Affiliate will comply with the client’s policy.

APPENDIX A

Appendix A applies to the following accounts managed by Morgan Stanley AIP GP LP (i) closed-end funds registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended; (ii) discretionary separate accounts; (iii) unregistered funds; and (iv) non-discretionary accounts offered in connection with AIP's Custom Advisory Portfolio Solutions service. Generally, AIP will follow the guidelines set forth in Section II of MSIM's Proxy Voting Policy and Procedures. To the extent that such guidelines do not provide specific direction, or AIP determines that consistent with the Client Proxy Standard, the guidelines should not be followed, the Proxy Review Committee has delegated the voting authority to vote securities held by accounts managed by AIP to the Fund of Hedge Funds investment team, the Private Markets investment team or the Portfolio Solutions team of AIP. A summary of decisions made by the applicable investment teams will be made available to the Proxy Review Committee for its information at the next scheduled meeting of the Proxy Review Committee.

In certain cases, AIP may determine to abstain from determining (or recommending) how a proxy should be voted (and therefore abstain from voting such proxy or recommending how such proxy should be voted), such as where the expected cost of giving due consideration to the proxy does not justify the potential benefits to the affected account(s) that might result from adopting or rejecting (as the case may be) the measure in question.

Waiver of Voting Rights

For regulatory reasons, AIP may either 1) invest in a class of securities of an underlying fund (the "Fund") that does not provide for voting rights; or 2) waive 100% of its voting rights with respect to the following:

- 1 Any rights with respect to the removal or replacement of a director, general partner, managing member or other person acting in a similar capacity for or on behalf of the Fund (each individually a "Designated Person," and collectively, the "Designated Persons"), which may include, but are not limited to, voting on the election or removal of a Designated Person in the event of such Designated Person's death, disability, insolvency, bankruptcy, incapacity, or other event requiring a vote of interest holders of the Fund to remove or replace a Designated Person; and
 - 2 Any rights in connection with a determination to renew, dissolve, liquidate, or otherwise terminate or continue the Fund, which may include, but are not limited to, voting on the renewal, dissolution, liquidation, termination or continuance of the Fund upon the occurrence of an event described in the Fund's organizational documents; provided, however, that, if the Fund's organizational documents require the consent of the Fund's general partner or manager, as the case may be, for any such termination or continuation of the Fund to be effective, then AIP may exercise its voting rights with respect to such matter.
- 1 The MSIM entities covered by this Equity Proxy Voting Policy and Procedures (the "Policy") currently include the following: Morgan Stanley AIP GP LP, Morgan Stanley Investment Management Inc., Morgan Stanley Investment Management Limited, Morgan Stanley Investment Management Company, Morgan Stanley Saudi Arabia, MSIM Fund Management (Ireland) Limited, Morgan Stanley Asia Limited, Morgan Stanley Investment Management (Japan) Co. Limited, Morgan Stanley Investment Management Private Limited, Morgan Stanley Eaton Vance CLO Manager LLC, Eaton Vance Management, Boston Management and Research, Eaton Vance Trust Company, Eaton Vance Management (International) Limited, Eaton Vance Advisers International Ltd, Morgan Stanley Eaton Vance CLO CM LLC and FundLogic SAS (each an "MSIM Affiliate" and collectively referred to as the "MSIM Affiliates" or as "we" below.)
 - 2 This Policy does not apply to MSIM's authority to exercise certain decision-making rights associated with investments in loans and other fixed-income instruments (collectively, "Fixed Income Instruments"). Instead, MSIM's Policy for Exercising Consents Related to Fixed Income Instruments applies to MSIM's exercise of discretionary authority or other investment management services, to the extent MSIM has been granted authority to exercise consents for an account with respect to any Fixed Income Instruments held therein.
 - 3 Not applicable for Morgan Stanley AIP GP LP
 - 4 The MSIM entities covered by this Equity Proxy Voting Policy and Procedures (the "Policy") currently include the following: Morgan Stanley AIP GP LP, Morgan Stanley Investment Management Inc., Morgan Stanley Investment Management Limited, Morgan Stanley Investment Management Company, Morgan Stanley Saudi Arabia, MSIM Fund Management (Ireland) Limited, Morgan Stanley Asia Limited, Morgan Stanley Investment Management (Japan) Co. Limited, Morgan Stanley Investment Management Private Limited, Morgan Stanley Eaton Vance CLO Manager LLC, Eaton Vance Management, Boston Research Management, Eaton Vance Trust Company, Eaton Vance Management (International) Limited, Eaton Vance Advisers International Ltd, Morgan Stanley Eaton Vance CLO CM LLC and FundLogic SAS (each an "MSIM Affiliate" and collectively referred to as the "MSIM Affiliates" or as "we" below)
 - 5 For example, we may withhold support for a director we believe is responsible for a company's involvement/remediation of breach of global conventions such as UN Global Compact Principles on Human Rights, Labor Standards, Environment and Business Malpractice.

APPENDIX B — DESCRIPTION OF RATINGS

Standard & Poor's Ratings Services

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

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

I. S&P's Long-Term Issue Credit Ratings

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

AA: An obligation rated 'AA' differs from the highest-rated obligations only to a small degree. The obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitments on the obligation is very strong.

A: An obligation rated 'A' is somewhat more susceptible to the adverse effects of changes in circumstances and economic conditions than obligations in higher-rated categories. However, the obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitments on the obligation is still strong.

BBB: An obligation rated 'BBB' exhibits adequate protection parameters. However, adverse economic conditions or changing circumstances are more likely to weaken the obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitments on the obligation.

BB; B; CCC; CC; and C: Obligations rated 'BB', 'B', 'CCC', 'CC', and 'C' are regarded as having significant speculative characteristics. 'BB' indicates the least degree of speculation and 'C' the highest. While such obligations will likely have some quality and protective characteristics, these may be outweighed by large uncertainties or major exposure to adverse conditions.

BB: An obligation rated 'BB' is less vulnerable to nonpayment than other speculative issues. However, it faces major ongoing uncertainties or exposure to adverse business, financial, or economic conditions that could lead to the obligor's inadequate capacity to meet its financial commitments on the obligation.

B: An obligation rated 'B' is more vulnerable to nonpayment than obligations rated 'BB', but the obligor currently has the capacity to meet its financial commitments on the obligation. Adverse business, financial, or economic conditions will likely impair the obligor's capacity or willingness to meet its financial commitments on the obligation.

CCC: An obligation rated 'CCC' is currently vulnerable to nonpayment and is dependent upon favorable business, financial, and economic conditions for the obligor to meet its financial commitments on the obligation. In the event of adverse business, financial, or economic conditions, the obligor is not likely to have the capacity to meet its financial commitments on the obligation.

CC: An obligation rated 'CC' is currently highly vulnerable to nonpayment. The 'CC' rating is used when a default has not yet occurred but S&P Global Ratings expects default to be a virtual certainty, regardless of the anticipated time to default.

C: An obligation rated 'C' is currently highly vulnerable to nonpayment, and the obligation is expected to have lower relative seniority or lower ultimate recovery compared with obligations that are rated higher.

D: An obligation rated 'D' is in default or in breach of an imputed promise. For non-hybrid capital instruments, the 'D' rating category is used when payments on an obligation are not made on the date due, unless S&P Global Ratings believes that such payments will be made within the next five business days in the absence of a stated grace period or within the earlier of the stated grace period or the next 30 calendar days. The 'D' rating also will be used upon the filing of a bankruptcy petition or the taking of similar action and where default on an obligation is a virtual certainty, for example due to automatic stay provisions. A rating on an obligation is lowered to 'D' if it is subject to a distressed debt restructuring.

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

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

II. S&P's Short-Term Issue Credit Ratings

A-1: A short-term obligation rated 'A-1' is rated in the highest category by S&P Global Ratings. The obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitments on the obligation is strong. Within this category, certain obligations are designated with a plus sign (+). This indicates that the obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitments on these obligations is extremely strong.

A-2: A short-term obligation rated 'A-2' is somewhat more susceptible to the adverse effects of changes in circumstances and economic conditions than obligations in higher rating categories. However, the obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitments on the obligation is satisfactory.

A-3: A short-term obligation rated 'A-3' exhibits adequate protection parameters. However, adverse economic conditions or changing circumstances are more likely to weaken an obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitments on the obligation.

B: A short-term obligation rated 'B' is regarded as vulnerable and has significant speculative characteristics. The obligor currently has the capacity to meet its financial commitments; however, it faces major ongoing uncertainties that could lead to the obligor's inadequate capacity to meet its financial commitments.

C: A short-term obligation rated 'C' is currently vulnerable to nonpayment and is dependent upon favorable business, financial, and economic conditions for the obligor to meet its financial commitments on the obligation.

D: A short-term obligation rated 'D' is in default or in breach of an imputed promise. For non-hybrid capital instruments, the 'D' rating category is used when payments on an obligation are not made on the date due, unless S&P Global Ratings believes that such payments will be made within any stated grace period. However, any stated grace period longer than five business days will be treated as five business days. The 'D' rating also will be used upon the filing of a bankruptcy petition or the taking of a similar action and where default on an obligation is a virtual certainty, for example due to automatic stay provisions. A rating on an obligation is lowered to 'D' if it is subject to a distressed debt restructuring.

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

III. Municipal Short-Term Note Ratings

SP-1: Strong capacity to pay principal and interest. An issue determined to possess a very strong capacity to pay debt service is given a plus (+) designation.

SP-2: Satisfactory capacity to pay principal and interest, with some vulnerability to adverse financial and economic changes over the term of the notes.

SP-3: Speculative capacity to pay principal and interest.

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

Moody's Investors, Inc.

Credit ratings are assigned on Moody's global long-term and short-term rating scales and are forward-looking opinions of the relative credit risks of financial obligations issued by non-financial corporates, financial institutions, structured finance vehicles, project finance vehicles, and public sector entities. Moody's defines credit risk as the risk that an entity may not meet its contractual financial obligations as they come due and any estimated financial loss in the event of default or impairment. The contractual financial obligations addressed by Moody's ratings are those that call for, without regard to enforceability, the payment of an ascertainable amount, which may vary based upon standard sources of variation (e.g., floating interest rates), by an ascertainable date. Moody's rating addresses the issuer's ability to obtain cash sufficient to service the obligation, and its willingness to pay. Moody's ratings do not address non-standard sources of variation in the amount of the principal obligation (e.g., equity indexed), absent an express statement to the contrary in a press release accompanying an initial rating. Long-term ratings are assigned to issuers or obligations with an original maturity of eleven months or more and reflect both on the likelihood of a default or impairment on contractual financial obligations and the expected financial loss suffered in the event of default or impairment. Short-term ratings are assigned to obligations with an original maturity of thirteen months or less and reflect both on the likelihood of a default or impairment on contractual financial obligations and the expected financial loss suffered in the event of default or impairment. Moody's issues ratings at the issuer level and instrument level on both the long-term scale and the short-term scale. Typically, ratings are made publicly available although private and unpublished ratings may also be assigned.

I. Moody's Global Long-Term Rating Scale

Aaa: Obligations rated Aaa are judged to be of the highest quality, subject to the lowest level of credit risk.

Aa: Obligations rated Aa are judged to be of high quality and are subject to very low credit risk.

A: Obligations rated A are judged to be upper-medium grade and are subject to low credit risk.

Baa: Obligations rated Baa are judged to be medium-grade and subject to moderate credit risk and as such may possess certain speculative characteristics.

Ba: Obligations rated Ba are judged to be speculative and are subject to substantial credit risk.

B: Obligations rated B are considered speculative and are subject to high credit risk.

Caa: Obligations rated Caa are judged to be speculative of poor standing and are subject to very high credit risk.

Ca: Obligations rated Ca are highly speculative and are likely in, or very near, default, with some prospect of recovery of principal and interest.

C: Obligations rated C are the lowest rated and are typically in default, with little prospect for recovery of principal or interest.

Note: Moody's appends numerical modifiers 1, 2, and 3 to each generic rating classification from Aa through Caa. The modifier 1 indicates that the obligation ranks in the higher end of its generic rating category; the modifier 2 indicates a mid-range ranking; and the modifier 3 indicates a ranking in the lower end of that generic rating category. Additionally, a "(hyb)" indicator is appended to all ratings of hybrid securities issued by banks, insurers, finance companies, and securities firms.

II. Moody's Global Short-Term Rating Scale

P-1: Ratings of Prime-1 reflect a superior ability to repay short-term debt obligations.

P-2: Ratings of Prime-2 reflect a strong ability to repay short-term debt obligations.

P-3: Ratings of Prime-3 reflect an acceptable ability to repay short-term obligations.

NP: Issuers (or supporting institutions) rated Not Prime do not fall within any of the Prime rating categories.

Fitch Ratings Inc.

Fitch Ratings' credit ratings relating to issuers are an opinion on the relative ability of an entity to meet financial commitments, such as interest, preferred dividends, repayment of principal, insurance claims or counterparty obligations. Credit ratings relating to securities and obligations of an issuer can include a recovery expectation. Credit ratings are used by investors as indications of the likelihood of receiving the money owed to them in accordance with the terms on which they invested. The agency's credit ratings cover the global spectrum of corporate, sovereign financial, bank, insurance, and public finance entities (including supranational and sub-national entities) and the securities or other obligations they issue, as well as structured finance securities backed by receivables or other financial assets.

I. Fitch's Long-Term Obligations Ratings

AAA: Highest credit quality. 'AAA' ratings denote the lowest expectation of credit risk. They are assigned only in cases of exceptionally strong capacity for payment of financial commitments. This capacity is highly unlikely to be adversely affected by foreseeable events.

AA: Very high credit quality. 'AA' ratings denote expectations of very low credit risk. They indicate very strong capacity for payment of financial commitments. This capacity is not significantly vulnerable to foreseeable events.

A: High credit quality. 'A' ratings denote expectations of low credit risk. The capacity for payment of financial commitments is considered strong. This capacity may, nevertheless, be more vulnerable to adverse business or economic conditions than is the case for higher ratings.

BBB: Good credit quality. 'BBB' ratings indicate that expectations of credit risk are currently low. The capacity for payment of financial commitments is considered adequate, but adverse business or economic conditions are more likely to impair this capacity.

BB: Speculative. 'BB' ratings indicate an elevated vulnerability to credit risk, particularly in the event of adverse changes in business or economic conditions over time; however, business or financial alternatives may be available to allow financial commitments to be met.

B: Highly speculative. 'B' ratings indicate that material credit risk is present.

CCC: Substantial credit risk. 'CCC' ratings indicate that substantial credit risk is present.

CC: Very high levels of credit risk. 'CC' ratings indicate very high levels of credit risk.

C: Exceptionally high levels of credit risk. 'C' indicates exceptionally high levels of credit risk.

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

II. Fitch's Short-Term Ratings Assigned to Issuers and Obligations

F1: Highest Short-Term Credit Quality. Indicates the strongest intrinsic capacity for timely payment of financial commitments; may have an added "+" to denote any exceptionally strong credit feature.

F2: Good Short-Term Credit Quality. Good intrinsic capacity for timely payment of financial commitments.

F3: Fair Short-Term Credit Quality. The intrinsic capacity for timely payment of financial commitments is adequate.

B: Speculative Short-Term Credit Quality. Minimal capacity for timely payment of financial commitments, plus heightened vulnerability to near term adverse changes in financial and economic conditions.

C: High Short-Term Default Risk. Default is a real possibility.

RD: Restricted Default. Indicates an entity that has defaulted on one or more of its financial commitments, although it continues to meet other financial obligations. Typically applicable to entity ratings only.

D: Default. Indicates a broad-based default event for an entity, or the default of a short-term obligation.

(This page intentionally left blank)

(This page intentionally left blank)

(This page intentionally left blank)