



SMA Relationship Trust

Prospectus Supplement | July 23, 2024

Includes:

- Series M

Dear Investor,

The purpose of this supplement is to update the information in the Prospectus, dated April 29, 2024, for Series M (the "Fund"), a series of SMA Relationship TrustSM (the "Trust"), as follows:

Oleg Morodokhin and Lisa DiPaolo no longer serve as portfolio managers for the Fund, and Marc Weisi is added as a portfolio manager for the Fund. Ryan Nugent will continue to serve as a portfolio manager for the Fund.

Therefore, the information under the heading "Series M—Fund Summary" and the sub-heading "Portfolio managers" of the Prospectus is deleted in its entirety and replaced by the following:

- Ryan Nugent, portfolio manager of the Fund since 2019.
- Marc Weisi, portfolio manager of the Fund since July 2024.

Additionally, the information under the heading "Additional information-Management" and the sub-heading "Portfolio management" of the Prospectus is deleted in its entirety and replaced by the following:

Investment decisions for the Fund are made by an investment management team at the Advisor. Information is provided below for the portfolio managers within the investment management team that are jointly and primarily responsible for coordinating the day-to-day management of the Fund.

Ryan Nugent is the lead portfolio manager, and Marc Weisi is a co-portfolio manager for the Fund. As portfolio managers for the Fund, Messrs. Nugent and Weisi are the members of the investment management team and are jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund's portfolio. The Advisor's investment professionals are organized into investment management teams. Messrs. Nugent and Weisi together with input from other members of the Municipal Fixed Income Team, utilize market information and proprietary research to manage the Fund. Messrs. Nugent and Weisi also have access to other members of the Advisor's Fixed Income Team, which includes portfolio managers and analysts across the various fixed income sectors. Messrs. Nugent and Weisi have ultimate responsibility for research, implementing strategies and reviewing the overall composition of the Fund in an effort to ensure its compliance with its stated investment objective and strategies. Information about Messrs. Nugent and Weisi is provided below.

Ryan Nugent is Head of Municipal Trading, an Executive Director and Senior Portfolio Manager at UBS Asset Management. Mr. Nugent has been a portfolio manager of the Fund since 2019.

Marc Weisi is a Director and Portfolio Manager at UBS Asset Management. Mr. Weisi is responsible for managing portfolios on National Intermediate and Yield Focus accounts alongside Mr. Nugent. Mr. Weisi has been a portfolio manager of the Fund since July 2024.

The SAI for the Fund provides information about the Fund's portfolio managers' compensation, other accounts managed by the portfolio managers and the portfolio managers' ownership of Fund shares.

PLEASE BE SURE TO RETAIN THIS IMPORTANT INFORMATION FOR FUTURE REFERENCE.



SMA Relationship Trust

Prospectus | April 29, 2024

Includes:

- Series M (SRTMX)

This prospectus contains information about shares of Series M (the “Fund”), a series of SMA Relationship TrustSM (the “Trust”). The Fund has one class of shares. The Fund is used exclusively for separately managed accounts advised or sub-advised by UBS Asset Management (Americas) LLC (“UBS AM” or the “Advisor”) or its affiliates.

The Fund is not an appropriate investment for tax-advantaged accounts.

As with all mutual funds, the US Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”) has not approved or disapproved the Fund’s shares or determined whether this prospectus is complete or accurate. To state otherwise is a crime.

SMA Relationship TrustSM and SMA*RT SharesSM are service marks of UBS Group AG.

Not FDIC Insured. May lose value. No bank guarantee.

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Please find the **UBS family of funds privacy notice** on page 32 of this prospectus. Please find the **UBS Asset Management business continuity and resilience overview** on page 34 of this prospectus.

The fund is not a complete or balanced investment program.

Series M Fund Summary

Investment objective

Total return consisting of capital appreciation and current income exempt from federal income tax.

Fees and expenses

These tables describe the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold, and sell shares of the Fund. The Fund is used only for investors who are clients of a wrap fee program or certain other programs advised or sub-advised by UBS AM or its affiliates. Clients pay a wrap fee or similar fee to participate in such programs.

Shareholder fees *(fees paid directly from your investment)*

	Percent
Maximum sales charge (load) imposed on purchases	None
Maximum deferred sales charge (load)	None

Annual fund operating expenses *(expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)*

	Percent
Management fees ¹	0.00%
Distribution and/or service (12b-1) fees	0.00
Other expenses ²	0.00
Total annual fund operating expenses ²	0.00

¹ The Advisor does not charge the Fund a fee for its advisory services and pays all ordinary operating expenses, excluding extraordinary litigation expenses and any acquired fund fees and expenses, incurred by the Fund. The Fund is part of a wrap fee program or other program advised or sub-advised by UBS AM or its affiliates, clients of which often pay a single aggregate fee for all costs and expenses of the program (including investment management, custody and portfolio execution fees). You are strongly encouraged to read carefully the wrap fee brochure or other disclosures provided to you in connection with the program account.

² "Other expenses" and "Total annual fund operating expenses" include "Acquired fund fees and expenses" which were less than 0.01% of the average net assets of the Fund.

Example

This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then sell all of your shares at the end of those periods. The example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund's operating expenses remain the same. The example does not include the fees and expenses of the wrap programs or certain other programs advised or sub-advised by UBS AM or its affiliates. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions, your costs would be:

	1 year	3 years	5 years	10 years
Series M	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

Portfolio turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as mark-ups, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in an increase in the portion of the Fund's capital gains that are realized for tax purposes in any given year (which would increase the Fund's taxable distributions in that year). These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund's performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 21% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal strategies

Principal investments

The Fund normally invests substantially all its assets in municipal bonds, which are bonds and similar securities issued by or on behalf of the states, territories and possessions of the United States (including the District of Columbia) and their political subdivisions, agencies and instrumentalities that are exempt from federal income tax. The Fund may invest in insured and uninsured municipal securities. The Fund's investments may include, but are not limited to, general obligation and revenue bonds, tax-exempt commercial paper, short-term municipal notes, tender option bonds (including inverse floaters), floating and variable rate demand obligations, and other municipal securities that pay income exempt from federal income tax. Under normal circumstances, the Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets (plus borrowings for investment purposes, if any) in securities that pay income exempt from federal income tax. The Fund normally invests at least 65% of its total assets in municipal bonds that, at the time of purchase, are rated investment grade by an independent rating agency (or if unrated are deemed to be of comparable quality by the Advisor), but it also invests, to a lesser extent, in lower-rated bonds (also known as "junk bonds"). The Fund may also, to a lesser extent, invest in US Treasury securities and other securities of the US government, its agencies and government-sponsored enterprises. The Fund is a non-diversified fund, which means that the Fund may invest more of its assets in a smaller number of issuers than a diversified investment company.

The Fund's weighted average portfolio duration will be similar to the option-adjusted duration of the Bloomberg Municipal Bond Index, but may range between 3 and 10 years. As of March 31, 2024, the option-adjusted duration of the Bloomberg Municipal Bond Index was 6.07 years. The Fund may invest in bonds of any maturity or duration.

The Fund may, but is not required to, use exchange-traded or over-the-counter ("OTC") derivative instruments as part of the Fund's investment strategies. Generally, derivatives are financial contracts whose value depends upon, or is derived from, the value of an underlying asset, reference rate, index, or other market factor and may relate to stocks, bonds, interest rates, credit, currencies or currency exchange rates, commodities and related indexes. The derivatives in which the Fund may invest include interest rate and, to a more limited extent, credit instruments such as options (including, options on futures and swap agreements), futures, swap agreements (including, interest rate, total return and credit default swaps), credit-linked securities and structured investments. All of these derivatives may be used for risk management purposes, such as hedging against a specific security, or to manage or adjust the risk profile of the Fund. In addition, all of the derivative instruments listed above may be used for investment (non-hedging) purposes to earn income; to enhance returns; to replace more traditional direct investments; to obtain exposure to certain markets; to establish net short positions in individual sectors, markets or securities; or to adjust the Fund's portfolio duration.

Management process

The Advisor employs a disciplined investment process implementing three key decisions: duration/yield curve positioning (i.e., interest rate forecasting and maturity allocation), sector allocation and security selection. Duration decisions are generally based on evaluation and analysis of monetary policy, level of economic activity, inflation, real estate rates, market psychology and other macroeconomic factors. UBS AM's sector allocation strategy examines relative value by analyzing historical valuations, current fundamentals, and future trends through in-depth research. Once the relationships between these sectors have been established, the final decision of security selection is made by portfolio managers with substantial input from the UBS AM municipal credit team, which constantly monitors the municipal market.

Main risks

All investments carry a certain amount of risk, and the Fund cannot guarantee that it will achieve its investment objective. You may lose money by investing in the Fund. An investment in the Fund is not a deposit of a bank, is not endorsed or guaranteed by any bank, and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation ("FDIC") or any other government agency. Below are some of the specific risks of investing in the Fund.

Municipal securities risk: Municipal securities are subject to interest rate, credit, illiquidity, market and political risks. The ability of a municipal issuer to make payments and the value of municipal securities can be affected by uncertainties in the municipal securities market. Such uncertainties could cause increased volatility in the municipal securities market and could negatively impact the Fund's net asset value and/or the distributions paid by the fund. Municipal bonds secured by revenues from public housing authorities

may be subject to additional uncertainties relating to the possibility that proceeds may exceed supply of available mortgages to be purchased by public housing authorities, resulting in early retirement of bonds, or that homeowner repayments will create an irregular cash flow. Municipalities continue to experience difficulties in the current economic and political environment.

Interest rate risk: An increase in prevailing interest rates typically causes the value of fixed income securities to fall. Changes in interest rates will likely affect the value of longer-duration fixed income securities more than shorter-duration securities and higher-quality securities more than lower-quality securities. When interest rates are falling, some fixed income securities provide that the issuer may repay them earlier than the maturity date, and if this occurs the Fund may have to reinvest these repayments at lower interest rates. The Fund may face a heightened level of interest rate risk due to certain changes in general economic conditions, inflation and monetary policy, such as certain types of interest rate changes by the Federal Reserve.

Credit risk: The risk that the Fund could lose money if the issuer or guarantor of a fixed income security, or the counterparty to or guarantor of a derivative contract, is unable or unwilling to meet its financial obligations. This risk is likely greater for lower-quality investments than for investments that are higher quality.

Market risk: The risk that the market value of the Fund's investments may fluctuate, sometimes rapidly or unpredictably, as the stock and bond markets fluctuate. Market risk may affect a single issuer, industry, or sector of the economy, or it may affect the market as a whole.

Prepayment or call risk: The risk that issuers will prepay fixed rate obligations when interest rates fall, forcing the Fund to reinvest in obligations with lower interest rates than the original obligations. When interest rates are rising, slower prepayments may extend the duration of the securities and may reduce their value.

Political risk: The Fund's investments may be significantly affected by political changes, including legislative proposals that may make municipal bonds less attractive in comparison to taxable bonds or other types of investments.

Tax liability risk: Tax liability risk is the risk of noncompliant conduct by a municipal bond issuer, resulting in distributions by the Fund being taxable to shareholders as ordinary income.

Related securities concentration risk: Because the Fund may invest more than 25% of its net assets in municipal bonds that are issued to finance similar projects, economic, business, or political developments or changes that affect one municipal bond also may affect other municipal bonds in the same sector. To the extent the Fund's investment strategy leads to sizable allocations to the municipal securities of a particular state or territory, the Fund may be more sensitive to any single economic, business, political, tax,

regulatory, or other event that occurs in that state or territory, including changes in the credit ratings assigned to municipal issuers of such state or territory. As a result, there may be more fluctuation in the price of the Fund's shares.

Liquidity risk: The risk that investments cannot be readily sold at the desired time or price, and the Fund may have to accept a lower price or may not be able to sell the security at all. An inability to sell securities can adversely affect the Fund's value or prevent the Fund from taking advantage of other investment opportunities. Liquid portfolio investments may become illiquid or less liquid after purchase by the Fund due to low trading volume, adverse investor perceptions and/or other market developments. In recent years, the number and capacity of dealers that make markets in fixed income securities has decreased. Consequently, the decline in dealers engaging in market making trading activities may increase liquidity risk, which can be more pronounced in periods of market turmoil. Liquidity risk may be magnified in a rising interest rate environment or when investor redemptions from fixed income funds may be higher than normal, causing increased supply in the market due to selling activity. Liquidity risk includes the risk that the Fund will experience significant net redemptions at a time when it cannot find willing buyers for its portfolio securities or can only sell its portfolio securities at a material loss.

Variable rate demand obligations risk: Variable rate demand obligations are securities on which the interest rate changes based on a reference rate and that combine an interest in a long-term municipal bond with a right to demand payment before maturity from a bank or other financial institution. If the bank or financial institution is unable to pay, the Fund may lose money. The absence of an active secondary market for certain variable and floating rate obligations could make it difficult to dispose of these instruments, which could result in a loss.

US Government securities risk: There are different types of US government securities with different levels of credit risk, including risk of default, depending on the nature of the particular government support for that security. For example, a US government-sponsored entity, although chartered or sponsored by an Act of Congress, may issue securities that are neither insured nor guaranteed by the US Treasury and are therefore riskier than those that are.

High yield bond risk: This is the risk that the issuer of municipal bonds with ratings of Ba1 or lower by Moody's Investors Service, Inc. ("Moody's") or BB+ or lower by S&P Global Ratings ("S&P") or Fitch Ratings, Inc. ("Fitch"), comparably rated by another nationally recognized statistical rating organization, or, if unrated, are determined to be of comparable quality by the Advisor will default or otherwise be unable to honor a financial obligation (also known as lower-rated or "junk bonds"). These securities are considered to be predominately speculative with respect to an issuer's capacity to pay interest and repay principal in accordance with the terms of the obligations. Lower-rated municipal bonds are more likely to be subject to an issuer's default or downgrade than investment grade (higher quality) municipal bonds.

Non-diversification risk: The Fund is a non-diversified investment company, which means that the Fund may invest more of its assets in a smaller number of issuers than a diversified investment company. As a non-diversified fund, the Fund's share price may be more volatile, and the Fund has a greater potential to realize losses upon the occurrence of adverse events affecting a particular issuer.

Leverage risk associated with financial instruments: The use of financial instruments to increase potential returns, including derivatives used for investment (non-hedging) purposes, may cause the Fund to be more volatile than if it had not been leveraged. The use of leverage may also accelerate the velocity of losses and can result in losses to the Fund that exceed the amount originally invested.

Derivatives risk: The value of "derivatives"—so called because their value "derives" from the value of an underlying asset, reference rate or index—may rise or fall more rapidly than other investments. It is possible for the Fund to lose more than the amount it invested in the derivative. The risks of investing in derivative instruments also include market risk, management risk, counterparty risk (which is the risk that a counterparty to a derivative contract is unable or unwilling to meet its financial obligations) and the risk that changes in the value of a derivative may not correlate perfectly with the underlying asset, rate, index or overall market security. Derivatives relating to fixed income markets are especially susceptible to interest rate risk and credit risk. In addition, many types of swaps and other non-exchange traded derivatives may be subject to liquidity risk, credit risk and mispricing or valuation complexity. These derivatives risks are different from, and may be greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in securities and other instruments.

Management risk: The risk that the investment strategies, techniques and risk analyses employed by the Advisor may not produce the desired results.

Performance

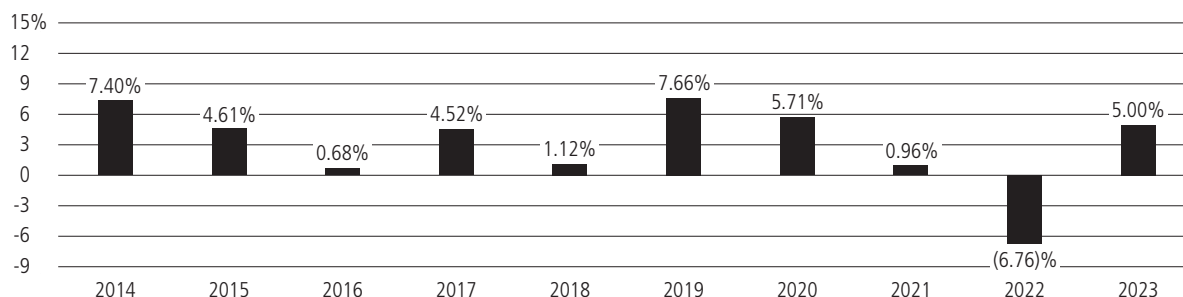
Risk/return bar chart and table

The performance information that follows shows the Fund's performance information in a bar chart and an average annual total returns table. The information provides some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's performance from year to year and by showing how the Fund's average annual total returns (before and after taxes) compare with the returns of a broad measure of market performance. The Fund's performance information does not reflect the maximum annual wrap program or other similar fee; if it did, the total returns shown would be lower. An additional index, the Bloomberg Municipal Managed Money Intermediate (1-17) Index, shows how the Fund's performance compares to an index that is an unmanaged sub-index of the Bloomberg Municipal Managed Money Index, which is a rules-based, market-value-weighted index designed to track the performance of municipal securities issued by state and local municipalities whose interest is exempt from federal income tax and the federal alternative minimum tax. Indices reflect no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes. The Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) is not necessarily an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future.

After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns depend on an investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown. In addition, the after-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold their shares through tax-advantaged arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts.

Total return

Series M Annual Total Return



Total return January 1 – March 31, 2024: (0.26)%

Best quarter during calendar years shown—4Q 2023: 5.63%

Worst quarter during calendar years shown—1Q 2022: (5.72)%

Average annual total returns (for the periods ended December 31, 2023)

	1 year	5 years	10 years
Series M shares			
Return before taxes	5.00%	2.38%	3.01%
Return after taxes on distributions	4.98	2.24	2.93
Return after taxes on distributions and sale of fund shares	4.00	2.32	2.89
Bloomberg Municipal Bond Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	6.40	2.25	3.03
Bloomberg Municipal Managed Money Intermediate (1-17) Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	5.69	2.19	2.68

Investment advisor

UBS Asset Management (Americas) LLC serves as the investment advisor to the Fund.

Portfolio managers

- Ryan Nugent, portfolio manager of the Fund since 2019.
- Oleg Morodokhin, portfolio manager of the Fund since July 2023.
- Lisa DiPaolo, portfolio manager of the Fund since July 2023.

Purchase & sale of fund shares

There are no minimum investment requirements for shareholders because decisions as to whether or not to invest assets of a separately managed account in the Fund will be made by the Advisor or its affiliates. Shares of the Fund may be redeemed on any business day that the New York Stock Exchange is open through a financial advisor. In addition, shares will be redeemed when you terminate your managed account.

Tax information

Most distributions you receive from the Fund will consist of exempt-interest dividends (dividends paid from interest earned on municipal securities). In general, exempt-interest dividends are exempt from regular federal income tax. A portion of these distributions, however, may be subject to the federal alternative minimum tax and state and local taxes. The Fund also may make distributions that are taxable to you as ordinary income or capital gains.

Investment objective, strategies, securities selection and risks

Fund objective

Total return consisting of capital appreciation and current income exempt from federal income tax.

Principal investment strategies

The Fund is used exclusively for separately managed accounts advised or sub-advised by UBS AM or its affiliates.

The Fund normally invests substantially all its assets in municipal bonds. These are bonds and similar securities issued by or on behalf of the states, territories and possessions of the United States (including the District of Columbia) and their political subdivisions, agencies and instrumentalities that are exempt from federal income tax. The Fund may invest in insured and uninsured municipal securities. The Fund's investments may include, but are not limited to, general obligation and revenue bonds, tax-exempt commercial paper, short-term municipal notes, tender option bonds (including inverse floaters), floating and variable rate demand obligations, and other municipal securities that pay income exempt from federal income tax. Under normal circumstances, the Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets (plus borrowings for investment purposes, if any) in securities that pay income exempt from federal income tax.

The Fund normally invests at least 65% of its total assets in municipal bonds that, at the time of purchase, are rated investment grade by an independent rating agency (or if unrated are deemed to be of comparable quality by the Advisor), but it also invests, to a lesser extent, in lower-rated bonds (also known as "junk bonds"). The Fund may also, to a lesser extent, invest in US Treasury securities and other securities of the US government, its agencies and government-sponsored enterprises. The Fund is a non-diversified fund, which means

that the Fund may invest more of its assets in a smaller number of issuers than a diversified investment company.

The Fund may, but is not required to, use derivative instruments for risk management purposes or as part of the Fund's investment strategies. Generally, derivatives are financial contracts whose value depends upon, or is derived from, the value of an underlying asset, reference rate, index, or other market factor and may relate to stocks, bonds, interest rates, credit, currencies or currency exchange rates, commodities and related indices. Examples of derivatives include, but are not limited to, interest rate and credit instruments such as options (including options on futures and swap agreements), futures, swap agreements (including interest rate, total return and credit default swaps), credit-linked securities and structured investments. The Fund may use derivatives to earn income and enhance returns, to manage or adjust the risk profile of the Fund, to replace more traditional direct investments, to adjust the Fund's portfolio duration, to establish net short positions in individual sectors, markets or securities, or to obtain exposure to certain markets.

"Duration" is a measure of price sensitivity of a fixed income investment or portfolio (expressed as % change in price) to a 1 percentage point (i.e., 100 basis points) change in interest rates, accounting for optionality in bonds such as prepayment risk and call/put features. A longer duration means an increased likelihood of interest rate sensitivity. For example, when the level of interest rates increases by 0.10%, the price of a fixed income security or a portfolio of fixed income securities having a duration of five years generally will decrease by approximately 0.50%. Conversely, when the level of interest rates decreases by

0.10%, the price of a fixed income security or a portfolio of fixed income securities having a duration of five years generally will increase by approximately 0.50%. The Fund's weighted average portfolio duration will be similar to the option-adjusted duration of the Bloomberg Municipal Bond Index, but may range between 3 and 10 years. As of March 31, 2024, the option-adjusted duration of the Bloomberg Municipal Bond Index was 6.07 years.

The Fund may invest in bonds of any maturity or duration.

Securities selection

The Advisor employs a disciplined investment process implementing three key decisions: duration/yield curve positioning (i.e., interest rate forecasting and maturity allocation), sector allocation and security selection. Duration decisions are generally based on evaluation and analysis of monetary policy, level of economic activity, inflation, real estate rates, market psychology and other macroeconomic factors. UBS AM's sector allocation strategy examines relative value by analyzing historical valuations, current fundamentals, and future trends through in-depth research. Once the relationships between these sectors have been established, the final decision of security selection is made by portfolio managers with substantial input from the UBS AM municipal credit team, which constantly monitors the municipal market. This disciplined process looks to maximize returns for each given level of risk. All decisions are supported by four vital types of research: economic, quantitative, credit, and market.

When market or other conditions warrant, the Fund may make substantial temporary defensive investments in cash or money market instruments

that pay taxable interest. Because these investments provide relatively low income that is taxable, a defensive position may be inconsistent with the Fund's principal investment strategies and may affect the Fund's ability to pursue its investment objective. However, the Fund also may invest in money market instruments that pay tax-exempt interest as part of its ordinary investment strategy.

The Fund may lend its portfolio securities to generate additional income.

Additional information about principal risks

An investment in the Fund is not guaranteed; you may lose money by investing in the Fund. The principal risks presented by an investment in the Fund are:

- *Municipal securities risk*—Municipal securities are subject to interest rate, credit, illiquidity, market and political risks. The ability of a municipal issuer to make payments and the value of municipal securities can be affected by uncertainties in the municipal securities market, including litigation, the strength of the local or national economy, the issuer's ability to raise revenues through tax or other means, and the bankruptcy of the issuer affecting the rights of municipal securities holders and budgetary constraints of local, state and federal governments upon which the issuer may be relying for funding. Municipal securities and issuers of municipal securities may be more susceptible to downgrade, default and bankruptcy as a result of economic stress. In addition, the municipal securities market can be significantly affected by political changes, including legislation or proposals at either the state or the federal level to eliminate or limit the tax-exempt status of municipal bond interest or the tax-exempt status of a municipal bond fund's

dividends which may otherwise make municipal bonds less attractive in comparison to taxable bonds or other types of investments. Similarly, reductions in tax rates may make municipal securities less attractive in comparison to taxable bonds. Legislatures also may be unable or unwilling to appropriate funds needed to pay municipal securities obligations. These events can cause the value of the municipal securities held by a fund to fall and might adversely affect the tax-exempt status of a fund's investments or of the dividends that a fund pays.

Lower-rated municipal securities are subject to greater credit and market risk than higher quality municipal securities. In addition, third-party credit quality or liquidity enhancements are frequently a characteristic of the structure of municipal securities. Problems encountered by such third-parties (such as issues negatively impacting a municipal bond insurer or bank issuing a liquidity enhancement facility) may negatively impact a municipal security even though the related municipal issuer is not experiencing problems. Municipal bonds secured by revenues from public housing authorities may be subject to additional uncertainties relating to the possibility that proceeds may exceed supply of available mortgages to be purchased by public housing authorities, resulting in early retirement of bonds, or that homeowner repayments will create an irregular cash flow. Further, unlike many other types of securities, offerings of municipal securities traditionally have not been subject to regulation by, or registration with, the SEC, resulting in a relative lack of information about certain issuers of municipal securities.

- *Interest rate risk*—The risk that changing interest rates may adversely affect the value of an investment. An increase in prevailing interest rates typically causes the value of fixed income securities to fall, while a decline in prevailing interest rates may cause the market value of fixed income securities to rise. Changes in interest rates will affect the value of longer-term fixed income securities more than shorter-term securities and higher-quality securities more than lower-quality securities. Interest rate changes can be sudden and unpredictable, and are influenced by a number of factors including government policy, inflation expectations and supply and demand. A substantial increase in interest rates may have an adverse impact on the liquidity and valuation of a security, especially those with longer maturities. Changes in government monetary policy, including changes in tax policy or changes in a central bank's implementation of specific policy goals, may have a substantial impact on interest rates. There can be no guarantee that any particular government or central bank policy will be continued, discontinued or changed nor that any such policy will have the desired effect on interest rates.

Some municipal bonds, particularly those issued at relatively high interest rates, provide that the issuer may repay them earlier than the maturity date. The issuers of these bonds are most likely to exercise these "call" provisions if prevailing interest rates are lower than they were when the bonds were issued. The Fund then may have to reinvest the repayments at lower interest rates. Bonds subject to call provisions also may not benefit fully from the rise in value that generally occurs for bonds when interest rates fall.

- **Credit risk**—Credit risk is the risk that the issuer or guarantor of a fixed income security, or the counterparty to or guarantor of a derivative contract or transaction, is unable or unwilling to meet its financial obligations. Even if an issuer or counterparty does not default on a payment, an investment’s value may decline if the market believes that the issuer or counterparty has become less able, or less willing, to make payments on time. Moreover, in a rising interest rate environment, the risk that such issuer or guarantor may default on its obligations is heightened.
- **High yield bond risk**—This is the risk that a municipal bond issuer may default or otherwise be unable to honor a financial obligation, or may become less willing or less able to do so. Municipal bonds with ratings of Ba1 or lower by Moody’s or BB+ or lower by S&P or Fitch, comparably rated by another nationally recognized statistical rating organization or, if unrated, determined by the Advisor to be of comparable quality, may have increased risks of default (also known as lower-rated or “junk bonds”). These securities are considered to be predominately speculative with respect to an issuer’s capacity to pay interest and repay principal in accordance with the terms of the obligations. Lower-rated municipal bonds are more likely to be subject to an issuer’s default or downgrade than investment grade (higher-rated) municipal bonds.

Some municipal bonds are “insured bonds,” which means that a private insurer guarantees payment even if the issuer of the bond defaults. Insured bonds are subject to credit risks relating to both the issuer and the insurer, because if the market believes that either of them has become less able to make payments, the value of the

municipal bond may decline. Market conditions affecting the ratings of municipal bond insurance companies have deteriorated over time, and may further deteriorate. A downgrade of municipal bond insurers rated above “A” would substantially limit the availability of insurance sought by municipal bond issuers thereby reducing the supply of insured municipal securities available for investment by the Fund. Bond insurance does not protect against interest rate or other non-credit risks.

- **Market risk**—The risk that the market value of the Fund’s investments will fluctuate as the stock and fixed-income markets fluctuate. Market risk may affect a single issuer, industry or sector of the economy, or it may affect the market as a whole. In addition, turbulence in financial markets and reduced liquidity in equity and/or fixed-income markets may negatively affect the Fund. Global economies and financial markets are becoming increasingly interconnected, and conditions and events in one country, region or financial market may adversely impact issuers in a different country, region or financial market. Events such as war, acts of terrorism, natural and environmental disasters, recessions, rapid inflation, the imposition of international sanctions, pandemics or other public health threats could also significantly impact the Fund and its investments. These risks may be magnified if certain events or developments adversely interrupt the global supply chain, and could affect companies worldwide.
- **Prepayment or call risk**—The risk that issuers will prepay fixed rate obligations when interest rates fall, forcing the Fund to reinvest in obligations with lower interest rates than the original obliga-

tions. When interest rates are rising, slower prepayments may extend the duration of the securities and may reduce their value.

- *Political risk*—The Fund’s investments may be significantly affected by political changes, including legislative proposals that may make municipal bonds less attractive in comparison to taxable bonds or other types of investments.
- *Tax liability risk*—Tax liability risk is the risk of non-compliant conduct by a municipal bond issuer, resulting in distributions by the Fund being taxable to shareholders as ordinary income.
- *Related securities concentration risk*—Because the Fund may invest more than 25% of its net assets in municipal bonds that are issued to finance similar projects, economic, business, or political developments or changes that affect one municipal bond also may affect other municipal bonds in the same sector. To the extent the Fund’s investment strategy leads to sizable allocations to the municipal securities of a particular state or territory, the Fund may be more sensitive to any single economic, business, political, tax, regulatory, or other event that occurs in that state or territory, including changes in the credit ratings assigned to municipal issuers of such state or territory. As a result, there may be more fluctuation in the price of the Fund’s shares.
- *Liquidity risk*—The risk that the Fund may have difficulty or may not be able to sell its investments. Illiquidity may result from political, economic or issuer specific events; changes in a specific market’s size or structure, including the number of participants; or overall market disruptions. When there is no willing buyer and invest-

ments cannot be readily sold at the desired time or price, the Fund may have to accept a lower price or may not be able to sell the security at all. An inability to sell securities can adversely affect the Fund’s value or prevent the Fund from being able to take advantage of other investment opportunities. Liquid portfolio investments may become illiquid or less liquid after purchase by the Fund due to low trading volume, adverse investor perceptions and/or other market developments. In recent years, the number and capacity of dealers that make markets in fixed income securities has decreased. Consequently, the decline in dealers engaging in market making trading activities may increase liquidity risk, which can be more pronounced in periods of market turmoil or when prices of securities are negatively impacted by rapid or unexpected changes in interest rates. Liquidity risk may be magnified in a rising interest rate environment or when investor redemptions from fixed income funds may be higher than normal, causing increased supply in the market due to selling activity. Liquidity risk includes the risk that the Fund will experience significant net redemptions at a time when it cannot find willing buyers for its portfolio securities or can only sell its portfolio securities at a material loss.

- *Variable rate demand obligations risk*—Variable rate demand obligations are securities on which the interest rate changes based on a reference rate and that combine an interest in a long-term municipal bond with a right to demand payment before maturity from a bank or other financial institution. If the bank or financial institution is unable to pay, the Fund may lose money. The absence of an active secondary market for certain variable and floating rate obligations could

make it difficult to dispose of these instruments, which could result in a loss.

- *US Government securities risk*—Credit risk is the risk that the issuer will not make principal or interest payments when they are due. There are different types of US government securities with different relative levels of credit risk depending on the nature of the particular government support for that security. US government securities may be supported by (i) the full faith and credit of the United States; (ii) the ability of the issuer to borrow from the US Treasury; (iii) the credit of the issuing agency, instrumentality or government-sponsored entity; (iv) pools of assets (e.g., mortgage-backed securities); or (v) the United States in some other way. In some cases, there is even the risk of default. For example, for asset backed securities there is the risk those assets will decrease in value below the face value of the security. Similarly, for certain agency-issued securities there is no guarantee the US government will support the agency if it is unable to meet its obligations. Further, the US government and its agencies and instrumentalities do not guarantee the market value of their securities; consequently, the value of such securities will fluctuate.
- *Non-diversification risk*—The risk that the Fund will be more volatile than a diversified fund because the Fund invests its assets in a smaller number of issuers. The gains and losses on a single security may, therefore, have a greater impact on the Fund's net asset value. In addition, a fund that invests in a relatively small number of issuers is more susceptible to risks associated with a single economic, political or regulatory occurrence than a more diversified fund might be.
- *Leverage risk associated with financial instruments*—Certain derivatives that the Fund may use may create leverage. Derivatives that involve leverage can result in losses to the Fund that exceed the amount originally invested in the derivatives.
- *Derivatives risk*—Derivatives involve risks different from, and possibly greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in securities and other instruments. Derivatives require investment techniques and risk analyses different from those of other investments. If the Advisor incorrectly forecasts the value of securities, currencies, interest rates, or other economic factors in using derivatives, the Fund might have been in a better position if the Fund had not entered into the derivatives. While some strategies involving derivatives can protect against the risk of loss, the use of derivatives can also reduce the opportunity for gain or even result in losses by offsetting favorable price movements in other Fund investments. Derivatives also involve the risk of mispricing or improper valuation, the risk that changes in the value of a derivative may not correlate perfectly with the underlying asset, rate, index, or overall securities markets, and counterparty and credit risk (the risk that the other party to a swap agreement or other derivative will not fulfill its contractual obligations, whether because of bankruptcy or other default). Gains or losses involving some options, futures, and other derivatives may be substantial (for example, for some derivatives, it is possible for the Fund to lose more than the amount the Fund invested in the derivatives). Some derivatives tend to be more volatile than other investments, resulting in larger gains or losses in response to market changes. Derivatives are subject to a number of other risks, including liquidity risk (the possible lack of

a secondary market for derivatives and the resulting inability of the Fund to sell or otherwise close out the derivatives) and interest rate risk (some derivatives are more sensitive to interest rate changes and market price fluctuations). The Fund's use of derivatives may cause the Fund to realize higher amounts of short-term capital gains (generally taxed at ordinary income tax rates) than if the Fund had not used such instruments. With respect to futures, which must be executed through a futures commission merchant ("FCM") and traded on an exchange, and certain swaps which must be executed through an FCM and cleared through a central counterparty, there is a risk of loss by the Fund of the initial and variation margin deposits in the event of bankruptcy of an FCM with which the Fund has an open position, or the central counterparty in a swap contract. The assets of the Fund may not be fully protected in the event of the bankruptcy of the FCM or central counterparty. The Fund is also subject to the risk that the FCM could use the Fund's assets to satisfy its own financial obligations or the payment obligations of another customer to the central counterparty. Credit risk of cleared swap participants is concentrated in a few clearinghouses, and the consequences of insolvency of a clearinghouse are not clear. Finally, the regulation of swaps and other derivatives is a changing area of law, and it is not possible to predict fully the effects of current or future regulation. It is possible that developments in government regulation of various types of derivatives could affect the character, timing and amount of the Fund's taxable income or gains; may limit or prevent the Fund from using or limit the Fund's use of these instruments effectively as a part of its investment strategy; and could adversely affect the Fund's ability to

achieve its investment objective. The Fund's use of derivatives may be limited by the requirements for taxation of the Fund as a regulated investment company. New requirements, even if not directly applicable to the Fund, may increase the cost of the Fund's investments and cost of doing business, may limit the availability of derivatives or may otherwise adversely affect the value or performance of derivatives.

- *Management risk*—The risk that the investment strategies, techniques and risk analyses employed by the Advisor may not produce the desired results. The Advisor may be incorrect in its assessment of the value of securities or assessment of market or interest rate trends, which can result in losses to the Fund.

Additional (non-principal) risks

- *Securities lending risk*—Securities lending involves the lending of portfolio securities owned by the Fund to qualified broker-dealers and financial institutions who provide collateral to the Fund in connection with these loans. Securities lending involves the risk that the borrower may fail to return the securities in a timely manner or at all. As a result, the Fund may lose money and there may be a delay in recovering the loaned securities. The Fund also could lose money if it does not recover the securities and/or the value of the collateral falls, including the value of investments made with cash collateral. In some cases, these risks may be mitigated by an indemnification provided by the Fund's lending agent.
- *Cybersecurity risk*—The Fund, like other business organizations, is susceptible to operational, information security and related risks through breaches in cybersecurity. In general, cybersecurity fail-

ures or breaches of the Fund or its service providers or the issuers of securities in which the Fund invests may result from deliberate attacks or unintentional events and may arise from external or internal sources. Cybersecurity breaches may involve unauthorized access to the Fund's digital information systems (e.g., through "hacking" or malicious software coding), but may also result from outside attacks such as denial-of-service attacks (i.e., efforts to make network services unavailable to intended users).

Cybersecurity failures or breaches affecting the Fund's investment advisor or any other service providers (including, but not limited to, Fund accountants, custodians, transfer agents and financial intermediaries) have the ability to cause disruptions and impact business operations, potentially resulting in financial losses, interference with the Fund's ability to calculate its net asset value, impediments to trading, the inability of Fund shareholders to transact business, destruction to equipment and systems, violations of applicable privacy and other laws, regulatory fines, penalties, reputational damage, reimbursement or other compensation costs and/or additional compliance costs. In addition, substantial costs may be incurred in order to prevent any cybersecurity breaches in the future.

Other information

Exclusion of Advisor from commodity pool operator definition. With respect to the Fund, the Advisor has claimed an exclusion from the definition of "commodity pool operator" ("CPO") under the Commodity Exchange Act ("CEA") and the rules of the US Commodity Futures Trading Commission ("CFTC") and, therefore, is not subject to CFTC registration or regulation as a CPO. In addition, the Advisor is relying upon a related exclusion from the definition of "commodity trad-

ing advisor" under the CEA and the rules of the CFTC.

The terms of the CPO exclusion require the Fund, among other things, to adhere to certain limits on its investments in "commodity interests." Commodity interests include commodity futures, commodity options and swaps, as further described in the Fund's SAI. Because the Advisor and the Fund intend to comply with the terms of the CPO exclusion, the Fund may, in the future, need to adjust its investment strategies, consistent with its investment objective, to limit its investments in these types of instruments. The Fund is not intended as a vehicle for trading in the commodity futures, commodity options or swaps markets. The CFTC has neither reviewed nor approved the Advisor's reliance on these exclusions, or the Fund, its investment strategies or this prospectus.

Managing your fund account

Buying shares

Shares of the Fund have no sales charge and do not pay ongoing Rule 12b-1 distribution or service fees. Shares of the Fund are used exclusively for separately managed accounts advised or sub-advised by the Advisor or its affiliates and decisions as to whether or not to invest assets of a managed account in the Fund will be made by the Advisor.

Purchases of the Fund's shares will normally be permitted only in full shares, but may be permitted in fractional shares under certain circumstances. Certificates for shares will not be issued. The Fund reserves the right, in its sole discretion, to suspend the offering of shares or to reject any purchase order, in whole or in part, when, in its judgment, such suspension or rejection is in the best interest of the Fund and its shareholders.

Selling shares

You can sell your shares at any time by contacting your financial advisor. In addition, shares will be redeemed when you terminate your managed account.

The Fund typically expects to pay sale proceeds to redeeming shareholders within 1-3 business days following receipt of a shareholder redemption order for those payments made to your account held with a financial institution; however, the Fund may take up to 7 days to pay sale proceeds. For sale proceeds that are paid directly to a shareholder by the Fund, the Fund typically expects to pay proceeds by wire, ACH, or mailing a check to redeeming shareholders within 1 business day following receipt of the shareholder redemption order; however, the Fund may take up to 7 days to pay sale proceeds.

Typically, redemptions of Fund shares will be made in cash. The Fund typically expects to meet redemption requests by using holdings of cash or cash equivalents and/or proceeds from the sale of portfolio holdings. On a less regular basis, the Fund also may draw on a bank line of credit to meet redemption requests. In addition, under stressed market conditions or a particularly large redemption, the Fund may distribute redemption proceeds in-kind (instead of cash) to meet redemption requests, as described below.

Although not routinely used by the Fund, the Fund reserves the right to pay redemptions "in kind" (i.e., payment in securities rather than cash) if the investment you are redeeming is large enough to affect the Fund's operations (for example, if it represents more than \$250,000 or 1% of the Fund's assets) or in particularly stressed market conditions. In these cases, you might incur brokerage or other costs converting the securities to cash. The securities included in a redemption in kind may include illiquid investments that may not be immediately saleable.

To help the government fight the funding of terrorism and money laundering activities, federal law requires all financial institutions to obtain, verify and record information that identifies each person who opens an account. If you do not provide the information requested, the Fund may not be able to maintain your account. If the Fund is unable to verify your identity (or that of another person(s) authorized to act on your behalf) within a reasonable period of time, the Fund and UBS AM reserve the right to close your account and/or take such other action they deem reasonable or required by law. If we decide to close your account for this reason, your fund shares will be redeemed at the net asset value per share next calculated

after the account is closed, less any applicable fees. You may recognize a gain or loss on the redemption of your Fund shares, and you may incur a tax liability.

Market timers

The interests of the Fund's long-term shareholders and the Fund's ability to manage its investments may be adversely affected when the Fund's shares are repeatedly bought and sold in response to short-term market fluctuations—also known as "market timing." Market timing may cause the Fund to have difficulty implementing long-term investment strategies, because it cannot predict how much cash it will have to invest. Market timing also may force the Fund to sell portfolio securities at disadvantageous times to raise the cash needed to buy a market timer's Fund shares. These factors may hurt the Fund's performance and its shareholders.

The Fund is used exclusively for separately managed accounts advised or sub-advised by the Advisor or its affiliates and decisions as to whether or not to invest assets of a managed account in the Fund will be made by the Advisor. Because the Fund is used only as a component of "wrap" accounts, Fund shares may be purchased or redeemed on a frequent basis for rebalancing purposes.

The Board of Trustees of the Trust (the "Board") has adopted the following policies as a means to discourage, detect and prevent market timing. The Fund will reject purchase orders and exchanges into the Fund by any person, group or account that UBS AM determines to be a market timer. If UBS AM determines, in its sole discretion, that a shareholder has engaged in market timing, the shareholder will be permanently barred from mak-

ing future purchases or exchanges into the Fund. Additionally, in making a determination as to whether a shareholder has engaged in market timing, the shareholder's account may be temporarily barred from making additional investments into the Fund pending a definitive determination. In addition, if a financial advisor is identified as the financial advisor of two or more accounts that have engaged in market timing, UBS AM may prohibit the financial advisor from making additional purchases of the Fund on behalf of its clients. Transactions in the Fund (whether or not initiated by the Advisor) for the wrap accounts are exempt from the market timing prevention procedures.

While the Fund will seek to take actions that will detect market timing, the Fund's efforts may not be completely successful in minimizing or eliminating such trading activity.

Pricing and valuation

The price at which you may buy, sell or exchange Fund shares is based on net asset value per share. The Fund generally calculates its net asset value on days that the New York Stock Exchange ("NYSE") is open. The Fund calculates net asset value as of the close of regular trading on the NYSE (generally, 4:00 p.m., Eastern time). The NYSE normally is not open, and the Fund does not price its shares, on most national holidays and on Good Friday. To the extent that the Fund's assets are traded in other markets on days when the NYSE is not open, the value of the Fund's assets may be affected on those days. If trading on the NYSE is halted for the day before 4:00 p.m., Eastern time, the Fund's net asset value per share generally will still be calculated as of the close of regular trading on the NYSE. The time at which the Fund calculates its net asset value and until which purchase, sale or exchange

orders are accepted may be changed as permitted by the SEC.

Your price for buying, selling or exchanging shares will be based on the net asset value that is next calculated after the Fund receives your order in good form. If you place your order on a day the NYSE is not open, your price for buying, selling or exchanging shares will be based on the net asset value that is calculated on the next day that the NYSE is open. If you place your order through a financial institution, your financial advisor is responsible for making sure that your order is promptly sent to the Fund.

The Fund calculates its net asset value based on the current market value, where available, for its portfolio investments. The Fund normally obtains market values for its investments from independent pricing sources and broker-dealers. Independent pricing sources may use reported last sale prices, official market closing prices, current market quotations or valuations from computerized "evaluation" systems that derive values based on comparable investments, which is described below. An evaluation system incorporates parameters such as security quality, maturity and coupon, and/or research and evaluations by its staff, including review of broker-dealer market price quotations, if available, in determining the valuation of the portfolio investments.

Investments traded in the OTC market and listed on The NASDAQ Stock Market, Inc. ("NASDAQ") normally are valued at the NASDAQ Official Closing Price. Other OTC securities are normally valued at the last bid price on the valuation date available prior to valuation. Investments that are listed on US and foreign stock exchanges normally are valued at the market closing price, the last sale

price on the day the securities are valued or, lacking any sales on such day, at the last available bid price. If a market value is not readily available from an independent pricing source for a particular investment, that investment is valued at fair value determined in good faith by the Advisor as the valuation designee, subject to oversight by the Board.

The Trust's Board of Trustees has designated the Advisor as the valuation designee pursuant to Rule 2a-5 under the Investment Company Act of 1940. The Advisor, as the valuation designee, performs the fair value determinations relating to Fund investments, subject to oversight by the Board of Trustees. The Advisor, as the valuation designee, is responsible for periodically assessing any material risks associated with the determination of the fair value of a Fund's investments; establishing and applying fair value methodologies; testing the appropriateness of fair value methodologies; and overseeing and evaluating third-party pricing services. The Advisor has a valuation committee to assist with its designated responsibilities as valuation designee. The types of investments for which such fair value pricing may be necessary include, but are not limited to: investments of an issuer that has entered into a restructuring; investments whose trading has been halted or suspended; fixed income securities that are in default and for which there is no current market value quotation; and investments that are restricted as to transfer or resale. The need to fair value the Fund's portfolio investments may also result from thinly traded domestic investments and when a security subject to a trading limit or collar on the exchange or market on which it is primarily traded reaches the "limit up" or "limit down" price and no trading has taken place at that price. Various factors may be reviewed in order to make a good faith determination of an investment's fair value. These

factors include, but are not limited to, fundamental analytical data relating to the investment; the nature and duration of restrictions on disposition of the investment; and the evaluation of forces that influence the market in which the investment is purchased and sold.

The Fund expects to price most of its portfolio investments based on current market value, as discussed previously. Investments for which market quotations are not readily available may be valued based on appraisals received from a pricing service using a computerized evaluation system or formula method that takes into consideration market indices, matrices, yield curves and other specific adjustments. This may result in the investments being valued at a price different from the price that would have been determined had the evaluation or formula method not been used. Investments also may be valued based on appraisals derived from information concerning the investments or similar investments received from recognized dealers in those holdings. If the Fund concludes that a market quotation is not readily available for a portfolio investment for any number of reasons, including the occurrence of a "significant event" (e.g., natural disaster or governmental action), after the close of trading in its principal market but before the close of regular trading on the NYSE, the Fund may use fair value methods to reflect those events. This policy is intended to assure that the Fund's net asset value fairly reflects the value of its portfolio holdings as of the time of pricing. If an investment is valued at a "fair value," that value is likely to be different from the last quoted market price for the investment. In cases where investments are traded on more than one exchange, the investments are valued on the exchange designated as the primary market by UBS AM, the investment advisor of the Fund.

Valuing investments at fair value involves greater reliance on judgment than valuing investments that have readily available market quotations. Fair value determinations can also involve reliance on quantitative models employed by a fair value pricing service. There can be no assurance that the Fund could obtain the fair value assigned to an investment if it were to sell the investment at approximately the time at which the Fund determines its net asset value per share. As a result, the Fund's sale or redemption of its shares at net asset value, at a time when a holding or holdings are valued at fair value, may have the effect of diluting or increasing the economic interest of existing shareholders.

The amortized cost method of valuation, which approximates market value, generally is used to value short-term debt instruments with 60 days or less remaining to maturity, unless the Advisor determines that this does not represent fair value. Investments in open-end investment companies are valued at the daily closing net asset value of the respective investment company. Investments in non-registered investment companies are also valued at the daily net asset value. Pursuant to the Fund's use of the practical expedient within ASC Topic 820, investments in investment companies without publicly published prices are also valued at the daily net asset value.

Futures contracts are generally valued at the settlement price established each day on the exchange on which they are traded. Swaps are marked-to-market daily based upon values from third party vendors or quotations from market makers to the extent available and the change in value, if any, is recorded as an unrealized gain or loss on the Statement of assets and liabilities. In the event that market quotations are not readily available or

deemed unreliable, the swap is valued at fair value as determined in good faith by the Advisor as the valuation designee, subject to oversight by the Board.

Additional information about the Fund's current net asset value per share is available to investors by calling the Fund at 1-800-647 1568.

Management

Investment advisor

UBS Asset Management (Americas) LLC (“UBS AM” or the “Advisor”) is the Fund’s investment advisor and administrator. The Advisor is a Delaware limited liability company with its principal business offices located at One North Wacker Drive, Chicago, IL 60606 and at 787 Seventh Avenue, New York, NY 10019. UBS AM is an investment advisor registered with the SEC. As of December 31, 2023, the Advisor had approximately \$365.3 billion in assets under management. The Advisor is an indirect asset management subsidiary of UBS Group AG and a member of the UBS Asset Management Division, which had approximately \$1.2 trillion in assets under management worldwide as of December 31, 2023. UBS Group AG is an internationally diversified organization headquartered in Zurich, Switzerland. UBS Group AG operates in many areas of the financial services group of industries. The Advisor is responsible for the Fund’s investment decisions. The Advisor carries out its duties, subject to the supervision of the Board, pursuant to an investment advisory agreement that describes the Advisor’s responsibilities.

Portfolio management

Investment decisions for the Fund are made by an investment management team at the Advisor. Information is provided below for the portfolio managers within the investment management team that are jointly and primarily responsible for coordinating the day-to-day management of the Fund.

Ryan Nugent, Oleg Morodokhin and Lisa DiPaolo are the members of the investment management team and are jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund’s portfolio. The Advisor’s investment professionals are organized into investment management teams. Messrs. Nugent and Morodokhin and Ms. DiPaolo together with input from other members of the Municipal Fixed Income Team, utilize market information and proprietary research to manage the Fund. Messrs. Nugent and Morodokhin and Ms. DiPaolo also have access to other members of the Advisor’s Fixed Income Team, which includes portfolio managers and analysts across the various fixed income sectors. Messrs. Nugent and Morodokhin and Ms. DiPaolo have ultimate responsibility for research, implementing strategies and reviewing the overall composition of the Fund in an effort to ensure its compliance with its stated investment objective and strategies. Information about Messrs. Nugent and Morodokhin and Ms. DiPaolo is provided below.

Ryan Nugent is Head of Municipal Trading, an Executive Director and Senior Portfolio Manager at UBS Asset Management. Mr. Nugent leads the Advisor’s management of intermediate through longer-duration municipal fixed income strategies. He also has been integral for other strategies, such as the Advisor’s shorter-duration strategies. He previously served as a portfolio manager for several tax-exempt money market funds. Mr. Nugent and his team have performed a critical role in formulating overall investment strategy decisions through structure analytics and technical observations. Mr. Nugent has been a portfolio manager of the Fund since 2019.

Oleg Morodokhin is Head of Municipal Credit Research, an Executive Director and Portfolio Manager at UBS Asset Management. Prior to joining UBS Asset Management in 2010, Mr. Morodokhin was formerly employed by Dexis Credit Local as a municipal credit analyst within the Credit Risk Management Department. Mr. Morodokhin is a CFA charterholder. Mr. Morodokhin has been a portfolio manager of the Fund since July 2023.

Lisa DiPaolo is an Executive Director and Portfolio Manager at UBS Asset Management. Ms. DiPaolo has 20 years of experience in the public finance industry as a municipal credit analyst, portfolio manager and senior investment team member. Ms. DiPaolo has been a portfolio manager of the Fund since July 2023.

The SAI for the Fund provides information about the Fund's portfolio managers' compensation, other accounts managed by the portfolio managers and the portfolio managers' ownership of Fund shares.

Advisory fees

The Fund does not pay fees for advisory or administrative services.

A discussion regarding the basis for the Board's approval of the Fund's investment advisory agreements is available in the Fund's most recent semi-annual report to shareholders for the period ended June 30, 2023.

Disclosure of portfolio holdings

The Fund files its complete schedule of portfolio holdings with the SEC for the first and third quarters of each fiscal year on Form N-PORT. The schedule of portfolio holdings in the Fund's Forms N-PORT are available on the SEC's Web Site at www.sec.gov. Additionally, you may obtain copies of Forms N-PORT from the Fund upon request by calling 1-800-647 1568. The Fund's complete schedule of portfolio holdings for the second and fourth quarters of each fiscal year is filed with the SEC on Form N-CSR and appears in the semi-annual and annual reports, respectively, sent to shareholders. You may obtain copies of the semi-annual and annual reports for the Fund on the Fund's Web Site at <https://www.ubs.com/us/en/asset-management/individual-investors-and-financial-advisors/products/separately-managed-accounts.html>, or upon request by calling 1-800-647 1568. Please consult the Fund's SAI for a description of the policies and procedures that govern disclosure of the Fund's portfolio holdings.

Dividends and taxes

Dividends and distributions. The Fund intends to qualify each year as a regulated investment company under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended. As a regulated investment company, the Fund generally pays no federal income tax on the income and gains it distributes to you. The Fund expects to declare and distribute all of its net investment income, if any, to shareholders as dividends monthly. The Fund declares and distributes net realized capital gains, if any, annually, usually in December. The Fund may distribute such income dividends and capital gains more frequently, if necessary, in order to reduce or

eliminate federal excise or income taxes on the Fund. The amount of any distribution will vary, and there is no guarantee the Fund will pay either an income dividend or a capital gains distribution. The Fund's dividends and capital gain distributions will be paid only in cash.

Annual statements. Each year, the Fund will send you an annual statement (Form 1099) of your account activity to assist you in completing your federal, state and local tax returns. Your statement will show any exempt-interest dividends you received and the separately-identified portion that constitutes an item of tax preference for purposes of the alternative minimum tax (tax-exempt AMT interest). Distributions declared in October, November or December to shareholders of record in such month, but paid in January, are taxable as if they were paid in December. Prior to issuing your statement, the Fund makes every effort to reduce the number of corrected forms mailed to you. However, if the Fund finds it necessary to reclassify its distributions or adjust the cost basis of any covered shares (defined below) sold or exchanged after you receive your tax statement, the Fund will send you a corrected Form 1099.

Avoid "buying a dividend." At the time you purchase your Fund shares, the Fund's net asset value may reflect undistributed income, undistributed capital gains, or net unrealized appreciation in value of portfolio securities held by the Fund. For taxable investors, a subsequent distribution to you of such amounts, although constituting a return of your investment, would be taxable. Buying shares in the Fund just before it declares an income dividend or capital gains distribution is sometimes known as "buying a dividend."

Taxes

Tax consequences. Fund dividends will consist primarily of exempt-interest dividends from interest earned on municipal securities. In general, exempt-interest dividends are exempt from federal income tax. Exempt-interest dividends from interest earned on municipal securities of a state, or its political subdivisions, generally are exempt from that state's personal income tax. Most states, however, do not grant tax-free treatment to interest from municipal securities of other states.

Because of these tax exemptions, the Fund may not be a suitable investment for retirement plans and other tax-exempt investors. Corporate investors should note that these dividends may be fully taxable in states that impose corporate income and/or franchise taxes, and they should consult with their tax advisors about the taxability of this income before investing in the Fund.

Exempt-interest dividends are taken into account when determining the taxable portion of your social security or railroad retirement benefits. The Fund may invest a portion of its assets in private activity bonds. The income from these bonds is a tax preference item when determining the federal alternative minimum tax applicable to noncorporate shareholders, unless such bonds were issued in 2009 or 2010.

While the Fund endeavors to purchase only bona fide tax-exempt securities, there are risks that: (a) a security issued as tax-exempt may be reclassified by the Internal Revenue Service or a state tax authority as taxable and/or (b) future legislative, administrative or court actions could adversely impact the qualification of income from a tax-exempt security as tax-free. Such reclassifications or actions could cause interest from a security to

become taxable, possibly retroactively, subjecting you to increased tax liability. In addition, such reclassifications or actions could cause the value of a security, and therefore, the value of the Fund's shares, to decline.

The Fund may invest a portion of its assets in securities that pay income that is not tax-exempt. The Fund may also distribute to you any market discount and net short-term capital gains from the sale of its portfolio securities. If you are a taxable investor, Fund distributions from such income (i.e., from securities that pay income that is not tax-exempt, or distributions of market discount or net short-term capital gains from the sale of its portfolio securities) are taxable to you as ordinary income and generally will not be treated as qualified dividend income eligible for taxation by individuals at reduced rates.

The Fund may realize net long-term capital gains from the sale of its portfolio securities. Fund distributions of long-term capital gains are taxable to you as long-term capital gains no matter how long you have owned your shares.

Derivatives. Compared to other types of investments, derivatives may be less tax efficient. For example, the use of derivatives by the Fund may cause the Fund to realize higher amounts of ordinary income or short-term capital gain, distributions of which are taxable to individual shareholders at ordinary income tax rates rather than at the more favorable tax rates for long-term capital gains. Additionally, other rules applicable to derivatives may accelerate the recognition of income or gains to a Fund, defer losses to a Fund, and cause adjustments in the holding periods of a Fund's securities. These rules, therefore, could affect the amount, timing and/or character of distributions to

shareholders. Changes in government regulation of derivative instruments could affect the character, timing and amount of the Fund's taxable income or gains, and may limit or prevent the Fund from using certain types of derivative instruments as a part of its investment strategy. The Fund's use of derivatives also may be limited by the requirements for taxation of the Fund as a regulated investment company.

Sale or redemption of Fund shares. If you are a taxable investor, when you sell or redeem your shares in the Fund, you may realize a capital gain or loss. The Fund is required to report to you and the IRS annually on Form 1099-B not only the gross proceeds of Fund shares you sell or redeem but also the cost basis of Fund shares you sell or redeem that were purchased or acquired on or after January 1, 2012 ("covered shares"). Cost basis will be calculated using the Fund's default method of average cost, unless you instruct the Fund to use a different calculation method.

Shareholders should carefully review the cost basis information provided by the Fund and make any additional basis, holding period or other adjustments that are required when reporting these amounts on their federal income tax returns. If your account is held by your investment representative (financial advisor or other broker), please contact that representative with respect to reporting of cost basis and available elections for your account. Their default method for cost basis reporting may be different than the Fund's default method. Tax-advantaged retirement accounts will not be affected.

Medicare tax. An additional 3.8% Medicare tax is imposed on certain net investment income (including ordinary dividends and capital gain dis-

tributions received from the Fund and net gains from redemptions or other taxable dispositions of Fund shares) of US 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 a threshold amount. Net investment income does not include exempt-interest dividends. This Medicare tax, if applicable, is reported by you on, and paid with, your federal income tax return.

Backup withholding. By law, if you do not provide the Fund with your proper taxpayer identification number and certain required certifications, you may be subject to backup withholding on any distributions of income, capital gains or proceeds from the sale of your shares. The Fund also must withhold if the IRS instructs it to do so. When withholding is required, the amount will be 24% of any distributions or proceeds paid.

State and local taxes. Distributions of ordinary income, capital gain, and gain from the sale or exchange of your Fund shares generally are subject to state and local taxes.

Non-US investors. Non-US investors may be subject to US withholding tax at a 30% or lower treaty rate and US estate tax and are subject to special US tax certification requirements to avoid backup withholding and claim any treaty benefits. Exemptions from US withholding tax are provided for certain capital gain dividends paid by the Fund from net long-term capital gains, if any, exempt-interest dividends, interest-related dividends paid by the Fund from its qualified net interest income from US sources and short-term capital gain dividends, if such amounts are reported by the Fund. However, notwithstanding such exemptions from

US withholding at the source, any such dividends and distributions of income and capital gains will be subject to backup withholding at a rate of 24% if you fail to properly certify that you are not a US person.

Other reporting and withholding requirements. Under the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act ("FATCA"), the Fund will be required to withhold a 30% tax on income dividends paid by the Fund to certain foreign entities, referred to as foreign financial institutions or non-financial foreign entities, that fail to comply (or be deemed compliant) with extensive reporting and withholding requirements designed to inform the US Department of the Treasury of US-owned foreign investment accounts. After December 31, 2018, FATCA withholding also would have applied to certain capital gain distributions, return of capital distributions and the proceeds arising from the sale of Fund shares; however, based on pro-

posed regulations issued by the IRS, which can be relied upon currently, such withholding is no longer required unless final regulations provide otherwise (which is not expected). The Fund may disclose the information that it receives from its shareholders to the Internal Revenue Service, non-US taxing authorities or other parties as necessary to comply with FATCA or similar laws. Withholding also may be required if a foreign entity that is a shareholder of the Fund fails to provide the Fund with appropriate certifications or other documentation concerning its status under FATCA.

This discussion of "Dividends and taxes" is not intended or written to be used as tax advice. Because everyone's tax situation is unique, you should consult your tax professional about federal, state, local, or foreign tax consequences before making an investment in the Fund.

Financial highlights

The following financial highlights table is intended to help you understand the Fund's financial performance for the past five years. In the table, "total investment return" represents the rate that an investor would have earned (or lost) on an investment in the Fund (assuming reinvestment of all dividends and distributions).

The information for each of the fiscal years in the financial highlights has been derived from the financial statements audited by Ernst & Young LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm,

whose report, along with the Fund's financial statements, is included in the Fund's Annual Report to Shareholders. The Annual Report may be obtained without charge by calling 1-800-647 1568.

The audited financial statements and financial highlights of the Fund for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2023 from the Fund's Annual Report to Shareholders are incorporated by reference into the Fund's SAI.

Financial highlights (continued)

The table below sets forth financial data for one share of beneficial interest outstanding throughout each year presented.

	Years ended December 31,				
	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019
Net asset value, beginning of year	\$10.68	\$11.66	\$11.81	\$11.57	\$11.07
Net investment income (loss) ¹	0.27	0.19	0.18	0.26	0.28
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss)	0.25	(0.98)	(0.07)	0.39	0.56
Net increase (decrease) from operations	0.52	(0.79)	0.11	0.65	0.84
Dividends from net investment income	(0.27)	(0.19)	(0.18)	(0.26)	(0.28)
Distributions from net realized gains	—	—	(0.08)	(0.15)	(0.06)
Total dividends and distributions	(0.27)	(0.19)	(0.26)	(0.41)	(0.34)
Net asset value, end of year	\$10.93	\$10.68	\$11.66	\$11.81	\$11.57
Total investment return²	5.00%	(6.76)%	0.96%	5.71%	7.66%
Ratios to average net assets:					
Net investment income (loss)	2.55%	1.77%	1.55%	2.22%	2.47%
Supplemental data:					
Net assets, end of year (000's)	\$360,180	\$379,673	\$377,417	\$252,218	\$253,468
Portfolio turnover ³	21%	21%	18%	29%	39%

¹ Calculated using the average shares method.

² Total investment return is calculated assuming a \$10,000 investment on the first day of each year reported, reinvestment of all dividends and distributions, if any, at net asset value on the ex-dividend dates, and a sale at net asset value on the last day of each year reported. Returns do not reflect the deduction of taxes that a shareholder could pay on Fund dividends/distributions or the redemption of Fund shares.

³ The calculation of the portfolio turnover rate excludes transactions involving variable-rate demand notes, which are considered short-term instruments due to the ability to demand immediate repayment.

Fund's privacy notice

This notice describes the privacy policy of the UBS Family of Funds, the PACE Funds and other mutual funds managed by UBS Asset Management (collectively, the "Funds"). The Funds are committed to protecting the personal information that they collect about individuals who are prospective, current or former investors.

The Funds collect personal information in order to process requests and transactions and to provide customer service. Personal information, which is obtained from applications and other forms or correspondence submitted to the Funds, may include name(s), address, e-mail address, telephone number, date of birth, social security number or other tax identification number, bank account information, information about your transactions and experiences with the Funds, and any affiliation a client has with UBS Financial Services Inc. or its affiliates ("Personal Information").

The Funds limit access to Personal Information to those individuals who need to know that information in order to process transactions and service accounts. These individuals are required to maintain and protect the confidentiality of Personal Information and to follow established procedures. The Funds maintain physical, electronic and procedural safeguards to protect Personal Information and to comply with applicable laws and regulations.

The Funds may share Personal Information with their affiliates to facilitate the servicing of accounts and for other business purposes, or as otherwise required or permitted by applicable law. The Funds may also share Personal Information with non-affiliated third parties that perform services for the Funds, such as vendors that provide data or transaction processing, computer software maintenance and development, and other administrative services. When the Funds share Personal Information with a non-affiliated third party, they will do so pursuant to a contract that includes provisions designed to ensure that the third party will uphold and maintain privacy standards when handling Personal Information. In addition to sharing information with non-affiliated third parties to facilitate the servicing of accounts and for other business purposes, the Funds may disclose Personal Information to non-affiliated third parties as otherwise required or permitted by applicable law. For example, the Funds may disclose Personal Information to credit bureaus or regulatory authorities to facilitate or comply with investigations; to protect against or prevent actual or potential fraud, unauthorized transactions, claims or other liabilities; or to respond to judicial or legal process, such as subpoena requests.

Except as described in this privacy notice, the Funds will not use Personal Information for any other purpose unless the Funds describe how such Personal Information will be used and clients are given an opportunity to decline approval of such use of Personal Information relating to them (or affirmatively approve the use of Personal Information, if required by applicable law). The Funds endeavor to keep their customer files complete and accurate. The Funds should be notified if any Personal Information needs to

be corrected or updated. Please call 1-800-647 1568 with any questions or concerns regarding your Personal Information or this privacy notice.

This privacy notice is not a part of the prospectus.

Business continuity and resilience overview

UBS Asset Management, Americas Region

UBS Asset Management affiliates UBS Asset Management (US) Inc. and UBS Asset Management (Americas) LLC protect information assets, processes, and customer data from unpredictable events through planning and testing of a comprehensive business continuity capability. Business Continuity and Resilience's key focus is on risks that could significantly impact the firm, its employees, clients, stakeholders and markets. These are generally understood as tail risks connected to severe, but plausible events, that go beyond the standard Business Continuity Management scenario. This capability seeks recovery of the technology, infrastructure and information, and prevention of the loss of company or customer information and transactions. In the event of a crisis scenario, we will recover those functions deemed to be critical to our business and our clients, and strive to resume processing within predefined time frames. Business continuity planning provide us the ability to continue critical business functions regardless of the root cause of the disruption, however, these processes are dependent upon various external resources, such as regional telecommunications, transportation networks, and other public utilities.

Essential elements of the business continuity program include:

- **Crisis communication procedures**—Action plans for coordinating essential communications and response for crisis management leaders, employees, and key business partners
- **Recovery Planning**—Business continuity plans are created for critical business activities detailing how the business will recover from standard loss scenarios. These plans are tested, reviewed and approved annually.
- **Information technology backup and recovery procedures**—Comprehensive technology and data management plans designed to protect the integrity and quick recovery of essential technology infrastructure and data
- **Testing regimen**—The business continuity plan is reviewed on an annual basis, including the disaster recovery facility. In addition, IT application recovery plans are updated and tested annually.

This business continuity and resilience overview is not a part of the prospectus.

If you want more information about the Fund, the following documents are available free upon request:



Annual/semiannual reports:

Additional information about the Fund's investments is available in the Fund's annual and semiannual reports to shareholders. In the Fund's annual reports, you will find a discussion of the market conditions and investment strategies that significantly affected the Fund's performance during the last fiscal year.

Statement of Additional Information (SAI):

The SAI for the Fund provides more detailed information about the Fund and is incorporated by reference into this prospectus (which means it is legally part of this prospectus).

You may obtain free copies of the Fund's annual and semiannual reports and the SAI, and discuss your questions about the Fund, by contacting the Fund directly at 1-800-647 1568, or by contacting your financial advisor. The annual and semiannual reports and the SAI may also be obtained, free of charge, by accessing the documents on the Fund's Web Site at <https://www.ubs.com/us/en/asset-management/individual-investors-and-financial-advisors/products/separately-managed-accounts.html>

Reports and other information about the Fund are available on the EDGAR Database on the SEC's Internet site at <http://www.sec.gov>, and copies of this information may be obtained, after paying a duplicating fee, by electronic request at the following e-mail address: publicinfo@sec.gov.

SMA Relationship Trust
Prospectus | April 29, 2024

Includes:

- Series M

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