

September 27, 2024

Morgan Stanley Institutional Liquidity Funds

Supplement dated September 27, 2024 to the Morgan Stanley Institutional Liquidity Funds Prospectuses dated February 28, 2024, as supplemented

Effective September 30, 2024, the Funds will be generally accessible by telephone weekdays 8:00 a.m.-6:00 p.m. Eastern time rather than 7:00 a.m.-6:00 p.m. Eastern time and, with respect to redemptions made by telephone, telephone instructions will be accepted if received by the Funds between 8:00 a.m. and 6:00 p.m. Eastern time (rather than 7:00 a.m. and 6:00 p.m. Eastern time) on any day the NYSE is open for business, except when the following federal holidays are observed: Columbus Day and Veterans Day. All corresponding references in the Prospectuses are hereby updated accordingly.

Prime Portfolio
Government
Portfolio
Government
Securities Portfolio
Treasury Portfolio
Treasury Securities
Portfolio
(the “Funds”)

Administrative Class
Advisory Class
Cash Management
Class
CastleOak Class
Impact Class
Impact Partner
Class
Institutional Class
Institutional Select
Class
Investor Class
Participant Class
Select Class

Please retain this supplement for future reference.

September 27, 2024

Morgan Stanley Institutional Liquidity Funds

Supplement dated September 27, 2024 to the Morgan Stanley Institutional Liquidity Funds Prospectuses dated February 28, 2024, as supplemented

Prime Portfolio (the “Fund”)

On July 12, 2023, the Securities and Exchange Commission approved amendments to the rules that govern the operation of money market funds. Among other things, the amendments require an institutional prime money market fund, such as the Fund, to impose a mandatory liquidity fee when the fund experiences total daily net redemptions that exceed 5% of its net assets (a “Mandatory Liquidity Fee”), unless the amount of the Mandatory Liquidity Fee is *de minimis*. Impacted funds, such as the Fund, must comply with such Mandatory Liquidity Fee requirements by October 2, 2024 (the “Effective Date”).

At a meeting held on September 25-26, 2024, the Board of Trustees of Morgan Stanley Institutional Liquidity Funds delegated to Morgan Stanley Investment Management Inc., the Fund’s investment adviser (the “Adviser”), the responsibility to make determinations related to Mandatory Liquidity Fees with respect to the Fund.

Accordingly, on the Effective Date, the following is added to the end of the sections of the Prospectuses entitled “Fund Summary—Principal Investment Strategies” and “Details of the Funds—Prime Portfolio—Approach:”

In addition, under Rule 2a-7, as an institutional prime money market fund, the Fund is required to impose a mandatory liquidity fee if the Fund experiences total daily net redemptions exceeding 5% of the Fund’s net assets (or such smaller amount of net redemptions as the Board of Trustees determines) based on flow information available within a reasonable period after the computation of the Fund’s net asset value on that day. The amount of a mandatory liquidity fee to be imposed will be based on a good faith estimate, supported by data, of the costs the Fund would incur if the Fund sold a *pro rata* amount of each security in its portfolio to satisfy the amount of the net redemptions. If the Fund’s liquidity costs cannot be estimated in good faith and supported by data, a 1% default mandatory liquidity fee will be imposed. If the amount of the mandatory liquidity fee would be *de minimis* (i.e., less than 0.01% of the value of the shares redeemed), the Fund is not required to impose a mandatory liquidity fee.

In addition, on the Effective Date, the second paragraph under the section of the Prospectuses entitled “Fund Summary—Principal Risks” is hereby deleted and replaced with the following:

You could lose money by investing in the Fund. Because the share price of the Fund will fluctuate, when you sell your shares they may be worth more or less than what you originally paid for them. The Fund may impose a fee upon sale of your shares. The Fund generally must impose a fee when net sales of Fund shares exceed certain levels. An investment in the Fund is not a bank account and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency. The Fund’s sponsor is not required to reimburse the Fund for losses, and you should not expect that the sponsor will provide financial support to the Fund at any time, including during periods of market stress.

In addition, on the Effective Date, the following is hereby added after the section of the Prospectuses entitled “Shareholder Information—Discretionary Liquidity Fees”:

Mandatory Liquidity Fees

In addition to the discretionary liquidity fees described above, under Rule 2a-7, as an institutional prime money market fund, the Prime Portfolio is required to impose a mandatory liquidity fee if the Fund experiences total daily net redemptions exceeding 5% of the Fund’s net assets (or such smaller amount of net redemptions as the Board of Trustees determines) based on flow information available within a reasonable period after the computation of the Fund’s net asset value on that day. The amount of a mandatory liquidity fee to be imposed will be based on a good faith estimate, supported by data, of the costs the Fund would incur if the Fund sold a *pro rata* amount of each security in its portfolio

to satisfy the amount of the net redemptions, including (i) spread costs, such that the Fund is valuing each security at its bid price, and any other charges, fees, and taxes associated with portfolio security sales, and (ii) market impacts for each security. Mandatory liquidity fees are not subject to a maximum limit. If the Fund's liquidity costs cannot be estimated in good faith and supported by data, a 1% default mandatory liquidity fee will be imposed. If the amount of the mandatory liquidity fee would be *de minimis* (i.e., less than 0.01% of the value of the shares redeemed), the Fund is not required to impose a mandatory liquidity fee. The Fund will retain any mandatory liquidity fees for the benefit of remaining shareholders.

If a mandatory liquidity fee is applied for a particular day, it will be applied to all shares of the Fund redeemed that are entitled to a price calculated on that day and will be in effect only for the day upon which it is imposed. Mandatory liquidity fees reduce the amount that investors receive upon redemption of their shares.

The Board of Trustees has delegated to the Adviser the responsibility for making mandatory liquidity fee determinations. One or more service providers may assist the Adviser in calculating the amount of mandatory liquidity fees and the Adviser will be responsible for ongoing due diligence and oversight of such service providers.

Trade corrections requested after a mandatory liquidity fee is imposed will be processed without charging a mandatory liquidity fee so long as the "as of" date of the redemption to be processed is not a day the mandatory liquidity fee was charged and a valid reason for the trade error is provided.

Financial Intermediaries will be required to promptly take such actions reasonably requested by the Fund, the Transfer Agent or the Adviser to implement, modify or remove, or to assist the Fund in implementing, modifying or removing, a mandatory liquidity fee.

In addition, effective immediately, the sixth paragraph in the section of the Prospectuses entitled "Shareholder Information—Discretionary Liquidity Fees" is hereby deleted in its entirety.

June 17, 2024

Morgan Stanley Institutional Liquidity Funds

Supplement dated
June 17, 2024 to the
Morgan Stanley
Institutional Liquidity
Funds Prospectuses
and Statement of
Additional Information
dated February 28,
2024, as
supplemented

**Prime Portfolio
(the "Fund")**

Effective September 9, 2024 (the "Effective Date"), the number of times and the time of day that the Fund determines its net asset value ("NAV") is amended from three times each business day, currently occurring at 8:00 a.m., 12:00 p.m. and 3:00 p.m. Eastern time, to one time each business day, which will be changed to 2:00 p.m. Eastern time. Also on the Effective Date, a corresponding change will be made to the final trade cut-off time and the time used to determine whether a shareholder is entitled to receive a dividend from the Fund from 3:00 p.m. Eastern time to 2:00 p.m. Eastern time.

Accordingly, beginning on the Effective Date: (i) orders to purchase shares of the Fund must be received by the Fund prior to 2:00 p.m. Eastern time, and in accordance with the terms described in the Prospectus, to receive the NAV next determined; (ii) the NAV of the Fund will be determined once daily, normally 2:00 p.m. Eastern time, on each day that the New York Stock Exchange is open, except when the following federal holidays are observed: Columbus Day and Veterans Day; (iii) orders to sell shares (redemption requests) will be processed on the day on which they are received, provided that they are received prior to 2:00 p.m. Eastern time, and in accordance with the terms described in the Prospectus, to receive the NAV next determined; and (iv) for daily income dividend declaration purposes, if your purchase order is received in good order by the Fund prior to 2:00 p.m. Eastern time, then you will be a shareholder of record as of the same business day (i.e., on the day the trade settles).

Accordingly, effective on the Effective Date, corresponding references in the Prospectuses and Statement of Additional Information are hereby revised to reflect the changes described in this supplement.

Please retain this supplement for future reference.

April 26, 2024

Morgan Stanley Institutional Liquidity Funds

Supplement dated April 26, 2024 to the Morgan Stanley Institutional Liquidity Funds Prospectus dated February 28, 2024

Effective immediately, the maximum expense ratio for the Institutional Class of the Fund, pursuant to the expense limitation arrangement, will be decreased. Accordingly, effective immediately, the Fund's Prospectus is hereby amended as follows:

The section of the Prospectus entitled "Fund Summary—Government Portfolio—Fees and Expenses" is hereby deleted in its entirety and replaced with the following:

Fees and Expenses

Government Portfolio (the "Fund") Institutional Class

The table below describes the expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold and sell Institutional Class shares of the Fund. The Fund does not charge any sales loads or other fees when you purchase or redeem shares. **You may pay fees other than the fees and expenses of the Fund, such as brokerage commissions and other fees charged by financial intermediaries, which are not reflected in the tables and examples below.**

Annual Fund Operating Expenses

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

	Institutional Class
Advisory Fee	0.15%
Distribution and/or Shareholder Service (12b-1) Fee	None
Other Expenses	0.06%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses ¹	0.21%
Fee Waiver and/or Expense Reimbursement ^{1,2}	0.03%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver and/or Expense Reimbursement ^{1,2}	0.18%

Example

The example below is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund's Institutional Class with the cost of investing in other mutual funds.

The example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Fund's Institutional Class for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your shares at the end of those periods, your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund's operating expenses remain the same (except that the example incorporates the fee waiver and/or expense reimbursement arrangement for only the first year). 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
Institutional Class	\$18	\$65	\$115	\$265

¹ The Fund's "Adviser" and "Administrator," Morgan Stanley Investment Management Inc., has agreed to reduce its advisory fee, its administration fee and/or reimburse the Fund's Institutional Class so that Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses, excluding acquired fund fees and expenses (as applicable), certain investment related expenses, taxes, interest and other extraordinary expenses (including litigation), will not exceed 0.18%. The fee waivers and/or expense reimbursements will continue for at least one year from the date of this Prospectus or until such time as the Board of Trustees of Morgan Stanley Institutional Liquidity Funds (the "Trust") acts to discontinue all or a portion of such waivers and/or reimbursements when it deems such action is appropriate.

- ² Fee Waiver and/or Expense Reimbursement and Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver and/or Expense Reimbursement have been restated to reflect the current expense limitation arrangement for Institutional Class shares.

The “Government Portfolio” row in the second table under the section of the Prospectus entitled “Fund Management—Advisory Fees” setting forth the expense cap for Institutional Class shares of the Fund is hereby deleted and replaced with the following:

	Expense Cap Institutional Class
Government Portfolio	0.18%

March 28, 2024

Morgan Stanley Institutional Liquidity Funds

Supplement dated March 28, 2024 to the Morgan Stanley Institutional Liquidity Funds Prospectuses dated February 28, 2024

**Prime Portfolio
Government
Portfolio
Government
Securities Portfolio
Treasury Portfolio
Treasury Securities
Portfolio
(the “Funds”)**

Effective immediately, the below changes are made to each Fund’s Prospectus. There are no changes to each Fund’s investment objective or principal investment strategies in connection with the changes described below.

The sections of each Prospectus titled “Fund Summary—Government Portfolio—Principal Risks—Credit and Interest Rate Risk”, “Fund Summary—Government Securities Portfolio—Principal Risks—Credit and Interest Rate Risk” and “Fund Summary—Treasury Portfolio—Principal Risks—Credit and Interest Rate Risk” are hereby deleted and replaced with the following:

Credit and Interest Rate Risk. Credit risk refers to the possibility that the issuer or guarantor of a security will be unable or unwilling or perceived to be unable or unwilling to make interest payments and/or repay the principal on its debt. In such instances, the value of the Fund could decline and the Fund could lose money. Interest rate risk refers to the decline in the value of a fixed-income security resulting from changes in the general level of interest rates. When the general level of interest rates goes up, the prices of most fixed-income securities go down. When the general level of interest rates goes down, the prices of most fixed-income securities go up. The Fund may face a heightened level of interest rate risk in times of monetary policy change and/or uncertainty, such as when the Federal Reserve Board adjusts a quantitative easing program and/or changes rates. A changing interest rate environment increases certain risks, including the potential for periods of volatility, increased redemptions, shortened durations (i.e., prepayment risk) and extended durations (i.e., extension risk). For example, during periods when interest rates are low, the Fund’s yield (and total return) also may be low or otherwise adversely affected or the Fund may be unable to maintain positive returns or a stable NAV of \$1.00 per share. Credit ratings may not be an accurate assessment of liquidity or credit risk. Although credit ratings may not accurately reflect the true credit risk of an instrument, a change in the credit rating of an instrument or an issuer can have a rapid, adverse effect on the instrument’s liquidity and make it more difficult for the Fund to sell at an advantageous price or time.

The section of each Prospectus titled “Fund Summary—Prime Portfolio—Principal Risks—Credit and Interest Rate Risk” is hereby deleted and replaced with the following:

Credit and Interest Rate Risk. Credit risk refers to the possibility that the issuer or guarantor of a security will be unable or unwilling or perceived to be unable or unwilling to make interest payments and/or repay the principal on its debt. In the case of revenue bonds, notes or commercial paper, for example, the credit risk is the possibility that the user fees from a project or other specified revenue sources are insufficient to meet interest and/or principal payment obligations. In such instances, the value of the Fund could decline and the Fund could lose money. Interest rate risk refers to the decline in the value of a fixed-income security resulting from changes in the general level of interest rates. When the general level of interest rates goes up, the prices of most fixed-income securities go down. When the general level of interest rates goes down, the prices of most fixed-income securities go up. The Fund may invest in variable and floating rate securities. Although these instruments are generally less sensitive to interest rate changes than fixed rate instruments, the value of variable and floating rate securities may decline if their interest rates do not rise as quickly, or as much, as general interest rates. The Fund may face a heightened level of interest rate risk in times of monetary policy change and/or uncertainty, such as when the Federal Reserve Board adjusts a quantitative easing program and/or changes rates. A changing interest rate environment increases certain risks, including the potential for periods of volatility, increased redemptions, shortened durations (i.e., prepayment risk) and extended durations (i.e., extension risk). For example, during periods when interest rates are low, the Fund’s yield (and total return) also may be low or otherwise adversely affected or the Fund may be unable to maintain positive returns or minimize the volatility of the Fund’s net asset value per share. Credit ratings may not be an accurate assessment of liquidity or credit risk. Although credit ratings may not

accurately reflect the true credit risk of an instrument, a change in the credit rating of an instrument or an issuer can have a rapid, adverse effect on the instrument's liquidity and make it more difficult for the Fund to sell at an advantageous price or time.

The sections of each Prospectus titled "Fund Summary—Prime Portfolio—Principal Risks—Fixed-Income Securities", "Fund Summary—Government Portfolio—Principal Risks—Fixed-Income Securities", "Fund Summary—Government Securities Portfolio—Principal Risks—Fixed-Income Securities", and "Fund Summary—Treasury Portfolio—Principal Risks—Fixed-Income Securities" are hereby deleted and replaced with the following:

Fixed-Income Securities. Fixed-income securities are subject to the risk of the issuer's inability to meet principal and interest payments on its obligations (i.e., credit risk) and are subject to price volatility resulting from, among other things, interest rate sensitivity (i.e., interest rate risk), market perception of the creditworthiness of the issuer and general market liquidity (i.e., market risk). The Fund may face a heightened level of interest rate risk in times of monetary policy change and/or uncertainty, such as when the Federal Reserve Board adjusts a quantitative easing program and/or changes rates. A changing interest rate environment increases certain risks, including the potential for periods of volatility and increased redemptions. The Fund may be subject to certain liquidity risks that may result from the lack of an active market and the reduced number and capacity of traditional market participants to make a market in fixed-income securities.

The sections of each Prospectus titled "Fund Summary—Treasury Portfolio—Principal Risks—U.S. Government Securities" are hereby deleted and replaced with the following:

U.S. Government Securities. The U.S. government securities in which the Fund invests can be subject to two types of risk: credit risk and interest rate risk. When the general level of interest rates goes up, the prices of most fixed-income securities go down. When the general level of interest rates goes down, the prices of most fixed-income securities go up. While the credit risk associated with these U.S. government securities generally is considered to be minimal, the interest rate risk can be substantial.

The section of each Prospectus titled "Fund Summary—Treasury Securities Portfolio—Principal Risks" is deleted in its entirety and replaced with the following.

Credit and Interest Rate Risk. Credit risk refers to the possibility that the issuer or guarantor of a security will be unable or unwilling or perceived to be unable or unwilling to make interest payments and/or repay the principal on its debt. In such instances, the value of the Fund could decline and the Fund could lose money. Interest rate risk refers to the decline in the value of a fixed-income security resulting from changes in the general level of interest rates. When the general level of interest rates goes up, the prices of most fixed-income securities go down. When the general level of interest rates goes down, the prices of most fixed-income securities go up. The Fund may face a heightened level of interest rate risk in times of monetary policy change and/or uncertainty, such as when the Federal Reserve Board adjusts a quantitative easing program and/or changes rates. A changing interest rate environment increases certain risks, including the potential for periods of volatility, increased redemptions, shortened durations (i.e., prepayment risk) and extended durations (i.e., extension risk). For example, during periods when interest rates are low, the Fund's yield (and total return) also may be low or otherwise adversely affected or the Fund may be unable to maintain positive returns or a stable NAV of \$1.00 per share. Credit ratings may not be an accurate assessment of liquidity or credit risk. Although credit ratings may not accurately reflect the true credit risk of an instrument, a change in the credit rating of an instrument or an issuer can have a rapid, adverse effect on the instrument's liquidity and make it more difficult for the Fund to sell at an advantageous price or time.

Fixed-Income Securities. Fixed-income securities are subject to the risk of the issuer's inability to meet principal and interest payments on its obligations (i.e., credit risk) and are subject to price volatility resulting from, among other things, interest rate sensitivity (i.e., interest rate risk), market perception of the creditworthiness of the issuer and general market liquidity (i.e., market risk). The Fund may face a heightened level of interest rate risk in times of monetary policy change and/or uncertainty, such as when the Federal Reserve Board adjusts a quantitative easing program and/or changes rates. A changing interest rate environment increases certain risks, including the potential for periods of volatility and increased redemptions. The Fund may be subject to certain liquidity risks that may result from the lack of an active market and the reduced number and capacity of traditional market participants to make a market in fixed-income securities.

U.S. Government Securities. The U.S. government securities in which the Fund invests can be subject to two types of risk: credit risk and interest rate risk. When the general level of interest rates goes up, the prices of most fixed-income securities go down. When the general level of interest rates goes down, the prices of most fixed-income securities go up. While the credit risk associated with these U.S. government securities generally is considered to be minimal, the interest rate risk can be substantial.

Market and Geopolitical Risk. The value of your investment in the Fund is based on the values of the Fund's investments, which change due to economic and other events that affect markets generally, as well as those that affect particular regions, countries, industries, companies or governments. These events may be sudden and unexpected, and could adversely affect the liquidity of the Fund's investments, which may in turn impact valuation, the Fund's ability to sell securities and/or its ability to meet redemptions. The risks associated with these developments may be magnified if certain social, political, economic and other conditions and events (such as war, natural disasters, epidemics and pandemics, terrorism, conflicts, social unrest, recessions, inflation, interest rate changes and supply chain disruptions) adversely interrupt the global economy and financial markets. It is difficult to predict when events affecting the U.S. or global financial markets may occur, the effects that such events may have and the duration of those effects (which may last for extended periods). These events may negatively impact broad segments of businesses and populations and have a significant and rapid negative impact on the performance of the Fund's investments, adversely affect the Fund's ability to maintain a stable \$1.00 share price and exacerbate pre-existing risks to the Fund.

Liquidity. The Fund may make investments that are illiquid or that may become illiquid or less liquid in response to overall economic conditions or adverse investor perceptions, and which may entail greater risk than investments in other types of securities. The liquidity of portfolio securities can deteriorate rapidly due to credit events affecting issuers or guarantors, such as a credit rating downgrade, or due to general market conditions or a lack of willing buyers. An inability to sell one or more portfolio positions, or selling such positions at an unfavorable time and/or under unfavorable conditions, can adversely affect the Fund's ability to maintain a stable \$1.00 share price.

Large Shareholder Transactions Risk. The Fund may experience adverse effects when shareholders purchase or redeem large amounts of shares of the Fund, which may occur rapidly or unexpectedly. Such larger than normal shareholder redemptions may negatively impact the Fund's NAV and liquidity.

Stable NAV Risk. The Fund may not be able to maintain a stable \$1.00 share price at all times. If the Fund or another money market fund fails to maintain a stable NAV (or if there is a perceived threat of the inability to maintain a stable NAV), the Fund could be subject to increased redemptions, which may adversely impact the Fund's ability to maintain a stable \$1.00 share price.

Money Market Fund Regulation. In July 2023, the SEC recently adopted changes to the rules that govern money market funds. These changes have a remaining phase-in period ranging from April 2, 2024 to October 2, 2024. These changes may affect the investment strategies, performance, yield, operating expenses and continued viability of the Fund. As of the date of this prospectus, the Adviser is evaluating the potential impact of these regulatory changes and expects to update investors in the future as the regulatory compliance deadlines approach.

The first sentence of the section of each Prospectus titled “Details of the Funds—Treasury Securities Portfolio—Approach” is hereby deleted and replaced with the following:

The Fund has adopted a policy to invest exclusively in U.S. Treasury obligations, which are backed by the full faith and credit of the United States and, accordingly, qualifies as a “government money market fund” under federal regulations.

The following paragraph is added after the first paragraph in the section of each Prospectus titled “Additional Information About Fund Investment Strategies and Related Risks—Additional Risks and Investment Strategies of the Funds—Tax-Exempt Variable Rate Demand Notes”:

Other features may include the right whereby the Fund may demand prepayment of the principal amount of the obligation prior to its stated maturity (a “demand feature”) and the right of the issuer to prepay the principal amount prior to maturity. The principal benefit of a variable rate obligation is that the interest rate adjustment minimizes changes in the market value of the obligation. In addition, the purchase of variable rate and floating rate obligations should allow the Fund to sell obligations before maturity at a price of approximately the full principal amount of the obligations. The principal benefit to the Fund of purchasing obligations with a demand feature is that liquidity, and the Fund’s ability to repay the full principal amount of an obligation before maturity, is enhanced. The payment of principal and interest by issuers of certain obligations purchased by the Fund may be guaranteed by letters of credit or other credit facilities offered by banks or other financial institutions. Such guarantees will be considered in determining whether an obligation meets the Fund’s investment quality requirements. Certain of the variable rate obligations may be in the form of preferred shares of registered closed-end investment companies.

The first sentence of the section of each Prospectus titled “Additional Information About Fund Investment Strategies and Related Risks—Additional Risks and Investment Strategies of the Funds—Temporary Defensive Investments” is hereby deleted and replaced with the following:

Under adverse or unstable market conditions or abnormal circumstances or when the Adviser believes that changes in market, economic, political or other conditions warrant, each Fund may, in the discretion of the Adviser, take temporary positions that are inconsistent with the Fund’s principal investment strategies.

March 15, 2024

Morgan Stanley Institutional Liquidity Funds

Supplement dated
March 15, 2024 to
the Morgan Stanley
Institutional Liquidity
Funds
Prospectuses dated
February 28, 2024

**Prime Portfolio
(the “Fund”)**

At a meeting held on March 13-14, 2024, the Board of Trustees (the “Board”) delegated to Morgan Stanley Investment Management Inc., the Fund’s investment adviser (the “Adviser”), the responsibility to make determinations related to the imposition of a discretionary liquidity fee on redemptions (up to 2%), including the determination of whether such discretionary liquidity fee is in the best interests of the Fund. The Board may, in its discretion, revoke the delegation to the Adviser at any time.

The Board generally expects that a discretionary liquidity fee would be imposed, if at all, during periods of extraordinary market stress. While the Adviser may, in its discretion, impose a discretionary liquidity fee at any time, the Adviser generally expects that the Fund will promptly notify financial intermediaries and shareholders in the event the Adviser determines that a discretionary liquidity fee will be imposed. Announcements regarding the imposition or termination of discretionary liquidity fees will be made through a supplement to the Fund’s prospectus or by other means.

In connection with this delegation, the last sentence of the third paragraph of the section of each Prospectus titled “Fund Summary—Prime Portfolio—Principal Investment Strategies” is hereby deleted and replaced with the following:

Like other money market funds of its type, the Fund is subject to the possible imposition of a discretionary liquidity fee if the Adviser, as the delegate of the Fund’s Board of Trustees, determines that such fee is in the best interests of the Fund.

In addition, all other references to the possible imposition of a discretionary liquidity fee in each Prospectus are similarly updated to reflect the Board’s delegation of this responsibility to the Adviser.

Please retain this supplement for future reference.

Morgan Stanley Institutional Liquidity Funds

Institutional Class Portfolios

Prime Portfolio

Government Portfolio

Government Securities Portfolio

Treasury Portfolio

Treasury Securities Portfolio

Prospectus | February 28, 2024

Fund	Ticker Symbol
Prime Portfolio	MPFXX
Government Portfolio	MVRXX
Government Securities Portfolio	MUIXX
Treasury Portfolio	MISXX
Treasury Securities Portfolio	MSUXX



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May not be available for all accounts.

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

An investment in a Fund is not a bank deposit and is not insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency. An investment in a Fund involves investment risks, and you may lose money in the Fund.

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Prime Portfolio

Investment Objective

The Prime Portfolio (the “Fund”) seeks preservation of capital, daily liquidity and maximum current income.

Fees and Expenses

The table below describes the expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold and sell Institutional Class shares of the Fund. The Fund does not charge any sales loads or other fees when you purchase or redeem shares. **You may pay fees other than the fees and expenses of the Fund, such as brokerage commissions and other fees charged by financial intermediaries, which are not reflected in the tables and examples below.**

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

	Institutional Class
Advisory Fee	0.15%
Distribution and/or Shareholder Service (12b-1) Fee	None
Other Expenses	0.06%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses ¹	0.21%
Fee Waiver and/or Expense Reimbursement ¹	0.01%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver and/or Expense Reimbursement ¹	0.20%

Example

The example below is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund’s Institutional Class with the cost of investing in other mutual funds.

The example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Fund’s Institutional Class for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your shares at the end of those periods, your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund’s operating expenses remain the same (except that the example incorporates the fee waiver and/or expense reimbursement arrangement for only the first year). 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
Institutional Class	\$20	\$67	\$117	\$267

¹ The Fund’s “Adviser” and “Administrator,” Morgan Stanley Investment Management Inc., has agreed to reduce its advisory fee, its administration fee and/or reimburse the Fund’s Institutional Class so that Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses, excluding acquired fund fees and expenses (as applicable), certain investment related expenses, taxes, interest and other extraordinary expenses (including litigation), will not exceed 0.20%. The fee waivers and/or expense reimbursements will continue for at least one year from the date of this Prospectus or until such time as the Board of Trustees of Morgan Stanley Institutional Liquidity Funds (the “Trust”) acts to discontinue all or a portion of such waivers and/or reimbursements when it deems such action is appropriate.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund invests in liquid, high quality U.S. dollar-denominated money market instruments of U.S. and foreign financial corporations and U.S. non-financial corporations. The Fund also invests in obligations issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government and its agencies and instrumentalities. The Fund’s money market investments may include commercial paper, corporate debt obligations, debt obligations (including certificates of deposit and promissory notes) of U.S. banks or foreign banks, or of U.S. branches or subsidiaries of foreign banks, or foreign branches of U.S. banks (such as Yankee obligations), certificates of deposit of savings banks and savings and loan organizations, asset-backed securities, repurchase agreements and municipal obligations. The Fund is permitted to hold a portion of its assets in cash.

The Fund may also invest in U.S. dollar-denominated foreign securities and money market instruments.

The Fund operates as an “institutional money market fund,” which is neither a “government money market fund” nor “retail money market fund” as such terms are defined or interpreted under Rule 2a-7 under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (“Rule 2a-7” under the “1940 Act”). As such, the Fund is required to price and transact in its shares at a net asset value per share (“NAV”) reflecting market-based values of its portfolio holdings (i.e., at a “floating” NAV), rounded to a minimum of the fourth decimal place. Like other money market funds of its type, the Fund is subject to the possible imposition of a discretionary liquidity fee if the Fund’s Board of Trustees (or its delegate) determines that such fee is in the best interests of the Fund.

Principal Risks

There is no assurance that the Fund will achieve its investment objective.

You could lose money by investing in the Fund. Because the share price of the Fund will fluctuate, when you sell your shares they may be worth more or less than what you originally paid for them. The Fund may impose a fee upon sale of your shares. An

Prime Portfolio (Cont'd)

investment in the Fund is not a bank account and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency. The Fund's sponsor is not required to reimburse the Fund for losses, and you should not expect that the sponsor will provide financial support to the Fund at any time, including during periods of market stress.

The principal risks of investing in the Fund include:

- **Credit and Interest Rate Risk.** Credit risk refers to the possibility that the issuer or guarantor of a security will be unable or unwilling or perceived to be unable or unwilling to make interest payments and/or repay the principal on its debt. In the case of revenue bonds, notes or commercial paper, for example, the credit risk is the possibility that the user fees from a project or other specified revenue sources are insufficient to meet interest and/or principal payment obligations. In such instances, the value of the Fund could decline and the Fund could lose money. Interest rate risk refers to the decline in the value of a fixed-income security resulting from changes in the general level of interest rates. When the general level of interest rates goes up, the prices of most fixed-income securities go down. When the general level of interest rates goes down, the prices of most fixed-income securities go up. The Fund may face a heightened level of interest rate risk in times of monetary policy change and/or uncertainty, such as when the Federal Reserve Board adjusts a quantitative easing program and/or changes rates. A changing interest rate environment increases certain risks, including the potential for periods of volatility, increased redemptions, shortened durations (i.e., prepayment risk) and extended durations (i.e., extension risk). For example, during periods when interest rates are low, the Fund's yield (and total return) also may be low or otherwise adversely affected or the Fund may be unable to maintain positive returns or minimize the volatility of the Fund's net asset value per share. Credit ratings may not be an accurate assessment of liquidity or credit risk. Although credit ratings may not accurately reflect the true credit risk of an instrument, a change in the credit rating of an instrument or an issuer can have a rapid, adverse effect on the instrument's liquidity and make it more difficult for the Fund to sell at an advantageous price or time.
- **Bank Obligations.** The activities of U.S. and most foreign banks are subject to comprehensive regulations. The enactment of new legislation or regulations, as well as changes in interpretation and enforcement of current laws, may affect the manner of operations and profitability of domestic and foreign banks. In addition, banks may be particularly susceptible to certain economic factors.
- **Fixed-Income Securities.** Fixed-income securities are subject to the risk of the issuer's inability to meet principal and interest payments on its obligations (i.e., credit risk) and are subject to price volatility resulting from, among other things, interest rate sensitivity (i.e., interest rate risk), market perception of the creditworthiness of the issuer and general market liquidity (i.e., market risk). The Fund may face a heightened level of interest rate risk in times of monetary policy change and/or uncertainty, such as when the Federal Reserve Board adjusts a quantitative easing program and/or changes rates. A changing interest rate environment increases certain risks, including the potential for periods of volatility, increased redemptions, shortened durations (i.e., prepayment risk) and extended durations (i.e., extension risk). The Fund is not limited as to the maturities (when a debt security provides its final payment) or durations (measure of interest rate sensitivity) of the securities in which it may invest. Securities with longer durations are likely to be more sensitive to changes in interest rates, generally making them more volatile than securities with shorter durations. Lower rated fixed-income securities have greater volatility because there is less certainty that principal and interest payments will be made as scheduled. The Fund may be subject to certain liquidity risks that may result from the lack of an active market and the reduced number and capacity of traditional market participants to make a market in fixed-income securities.
- **U.S. Government Securities.** Different types of U.S. government securities are subject to different levels of credit risk, including the risk of default, depending on the nature of the particular government support for that security. For example, a U.S. government-sponsored entity, such as Federal National Mortgage Association or Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, although chartered or sponsored by an Act of Congress, may issue securities that are neither insured nor guaranteed by the U.S. Treasury and, therefore, are not backed by the full faith and credit of the United States. With respect to U.S. government securities that are not backed by the full faith and credit of the United States, there is the risk that the U.S. Government will not provide financial support to such U.S. government agencies, instrumentalities or sponsored enterprises if it is not obligated to do so by law.
- **Asset-Backed Securities.** Asset-backed securities are subject to credit (such as a borrower's default on its mortgage obligation and the default or failure of a guarantee underlying the asset-backed security), interest rate and certain additional risks, including the risk that various federal and state consumer laws and other legal and economic factors may result in the collateral backing the securities being insufficient to support payment on the securities. Some asset-backed securities also entail prepayment risk and extension risk, which may vary depending on the type of asset. Due to these risks, asset-backed securities may become more volatile in certain interest rate environments.
- **Repurchase Agreements.** Repurchase agreements are subject to risks associated with the possibility of default by the seller at a time when the collateral has declined in value, or insolvency of the seller, which may affect the Fund's right to control the collateral and result in certain costs and delays. Repurchase agreements may involve a greater degree of credit risk than investments in U.S. government securities.

Prime Portfolio (Cont'd)

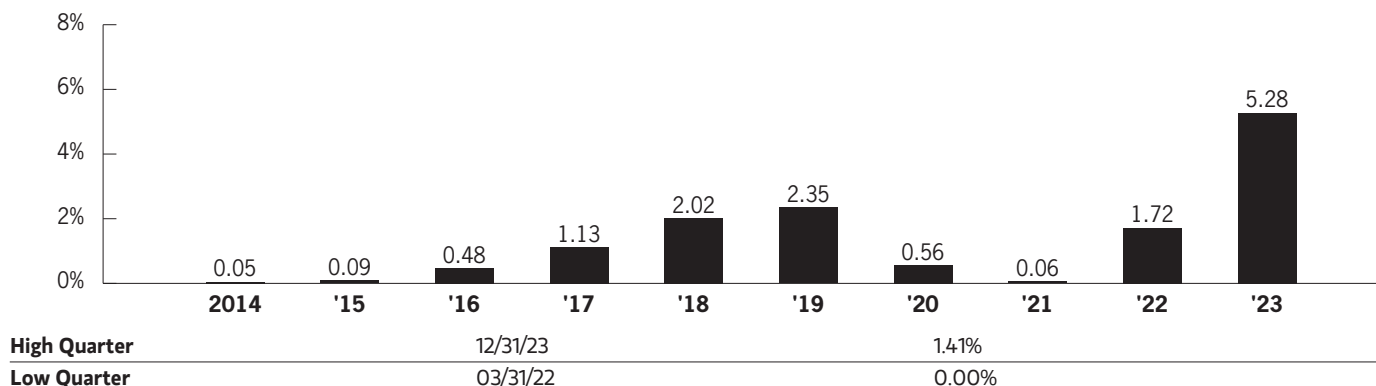
- **Foreign Securities.** The Fund may invest in U.S. dollar-denominated securities issued by foreign governmental or corporate issuers. Investing in securities of foreign issuers involves some additional risks than securities of U.S. issuers. While foreign securities, including foreign money market securities, are subject to the same type of risks that pertain to domestic issuers, namely credit risk and interest rate risk, they are also subject to other additional risks. Foreign issuers generally are subject to different accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards than U.S. issuers. There may be less information available to the public about foreign issuers. In some foreign countries, there is also the risk of government expropriation, excessive taxation, political or social instability, economic sanctions or other similar governmental activity or diplomatic developments that could affect an investment. There also can be difficulty obtaining and enforcing judgments against issuers in foreign countries. Governmental actions can have a significant effect on the economic conditions in foreign countries, which also may adversely affect the Fund's investments in foreign issuers.
- **Municipal Obligations.** To the extent the Fund invests in municipal obligations issued by state and local governments and their agencies, the Fund may be susceptible to political, economic, regulatory or other factors affecting issuers of these municipal obligations. To the extent that the Fund invests in municipal obligations of issuers in the same economic sector, it could be more sensitive to economic, business or political developments that affect such sector. During certain economic and other conditions, the financial resources of many issuers of municipal securities may be significantly stressed, which could impair any such issuer's ability to meet its financial obligations when due and adversely impact the value of its securities held by the Fund. While interest earned on municipal securities is generally not subject to federal income tax, any interest earned on taxable municipal securities is fully taxable at the federal level and may be subject to state and/or local income tax.
- **Market and Geopolitical Risk.** The value of your investment in the Fund is based on the values of the Fund's investments, which change due to economic and other events that affect markets generally, as well as those that affect particular regions, countries, industries, companies or governments. These events may be sudden and unexpected, and could adversely affect the liquidity of the Fund's investments, which may in turn impact valuation, the Fund's ability to sell securities and/or its ability to meet redemptions. The risks associated with these developments may be magnified if certain social, political, economic and other conditions and events (such as war, natural disasters, epidemics and pandemics, terrorism, conflicts, social unrest, recessions, inflation, interest rate changes and supply chain disruptions) adversely interrupt the global economy and financial markets. It is difficult to predict when events affecting the U.S. or global financial markets may occur, the effects that such events may have and the duration of those effects (which may last for extended periods). These events may negatively impact broad segments of businesses and populations and have a significant and rapid negative impact on the performance of the Fund's investments, adversely affect and increase the volatility of the Fund's share price and exacerbate pre-existing risks to the Fund.
- **Liquidity.** The Fund may make investments that are illiquid or that may become illiquid or less liquid in response to overall economic conditions or adverse investor perceptions, and which may entail greater risk than investments in other types of securities. The liquidity of portfolio securities can deteriorate rapidly due to credit events affecting issuers or guarantors, such as a credit rating downgrade, or due to general market conditions or a lack of willing buyers. An inability to sell one or more portfolio positions, or selling such positions at an unfavorable time and/or under unfavorable conditions, can adversely affect and increase the volatility of the Fund's share price.
- **Large Shareholder Transactions Risk.** The Fund may experience adverse effects when shareholders purchase or redeem large amounts of shares of the Fund, which may occur rapidly or unexpectedly. Such larger than normal shareholder redemptions may negatively impact the Fund's NAV and liquidity.
- **Floating NAV Risk.** The Fund does not maintain a stable NAV per share. The value of the Fund's shares will be calculated to four decimal places and will fluctuate with changes in the values of the Fund's portfolio securities. When you sell your shares, they may be worth more or less than what you originally paid for them. This may result in a capital gain or loss.
- **Money Market Fund Regulation.** In July 2023, the SEC recently adopted changes to the rules that govern money market funds. These changes have a remaining phase-in period ranging from April 2, 2024 to October 2, 2024. These changes may affect the investment strategies, performance, yield, operating expenses, number of times the Fund prices its shares and continued viability of the Fund. As of the date of this prospectus, the Adviser is evaluating the potential impact of these regulatory changes and expects to update investors in the future as the regulatory compliance deadlines approach.

Prime Portfolio (Cont'd)

Performance Information

The bar chart and table below provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing changes in the performance of the Fund's Institutional Class shares from year-to-year and by showing the average annual returns of the Fund's Institutional Class shares for the one, five and 10 year periods. The Fund's past performance is not necessarily an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future. Updated performance information is available online at www.morganstanley.com/liquidity.

Annual Total Returns—Calendar Years



Average Annual Total Returns

(for the Periods Ended December 31, 2023)

	Past One Year	Past Five Years	Past Ten Years
Prime Portfolio	5.28%	1.98%	1.36%

You may obtain the Fund's 7-day current yield by calling 1-888-378-1630.

Fund Management

Adviser. Morgan Stanley Investment Management Inc.

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

Institutional Class shares of the Fund are available to investors who at the time of initial purchase make a minimum investment of \$10 million. You may not be subject to the minimum investment requirement under certain circumstances. For more information, please refer to the section of this Prospectus entitled "Shareholder Information—Minimum Investment Amount."

Shares of the Fund may be purchased or sold on any day the New York Stock Exchange ("NYSE") is open for business (except when the following federal holidays are observed: Columbus Day and Veterans Day) directly from the Fund by mail (c/o SS&C Global Investor and Distribution Solutions, Inc., P.O. Box 219804, Kansas City, MO 64121-9804), by telephone (1-888-378-1630) or by contacting an authorized third-party, such as a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary that has entered into a selling agreement with the Fund's "Distributor," Morgan Stanley Distribution, Inc. (each, a "Financial Intermediary"). You may purchase and redeem shares online through Morgan Stanley's Treasury Investment Portal service at www.morganstanley.com/liquidity, provided you have a pre-established Internet trading account. For more information, please refer to the sections of this Prospectus entitled "Shareholder Information—How To Purchase Shares" and "Shareholder Information—How To Redeem Shares."

Selected accounts that utilize the Fund as their sweep vehicle will be reviewed on each business day and shares will automatically be purchased or sold to cover any credits or debits incurred that day.

Tax Information

The Fund intends to make distributions that may be taxed as ordinary income or capital gains, unless you hold shares through a tax-exempt account or plan, such as an individual retirement account or 401(k) plan, in which case dividends and distributions on your shares generally will be taxed when withdrawn from the tax-exempt account or plan.

Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries

If you purchase shares of the Fund through a Financial Intermediary (such as a bank), the Adviser and/or the Distributor may pay the Financial Intermediary for the sale of Fund shares and related services. These payments, which may be significant in amount, may

Prime Portfolio (Cont'd)

create a conflict of interest by influencing the Financial Intermediary and your salesperson to recommend the Fund over another investment. Ask your salesperson or visit your Financial Intermediary's web site for more information.

Government Portfolio

Investment Objective

The Government Portfolio (the “Fund”) seeks preservation of capital, daily liquidity and maximum current income.

Fees and Expenses

The table below describes the expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold and sell Institutional Class shares of the Fund. The Fund does not charge any sales loads or other fees when you purchase or redeem shares. **You may pay fees other than the fees and expenses of the Fund, such as brokerage commissions and other fees charged by financial intermediaries, which are not reflected in the tables and examples below.**

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

	Institutional Class
Advisory Fee	0.15%
Distribution and/or Shareholder Service (12b-1) Fee	None
Other Expenses	0.06%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses ¹	0.21%
Fee Waiver and/or Expense Reimbursement ¹	0.01%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver and/or Expense Reimbursement ¹	0.20%

Example

The example below is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund’s Institutional Class with the cost of investing in other mutual funds.

The example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Fund’s Institutional Class for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your shares at the end of those periods, your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund’s operating expenses remain the same (except that the example incorporates the fee waiver and/or expense reimbursement arrangement for only the first year). 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
Institutional Class	\$20	\$67	\$117	\$267

¹ The Fund’s “Adviser” and “Administrator,” Morgan Stanley Investment Management Inc., has agreed to reduce its advisory fee, its administration fee and/or reimburse the Fund’s Institutional Class so that Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses, excluding acquired fund fees and expenses (as applicable), certain investment related expenses, taxes, interest and other extraordinary expenses (including litigation), will not exceed 0.20%. The fee waivers and/or expense reimbursements will continue for at least one year from the date of this Prospectus or until such time as the Board of Trustees of Morgan Stanley Institutional Liquidity Funds (the “Trust”) acts to discontinue all or a portion of such waivers and/or reimbursements when it deems such action is appropriate.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund has adopted a policy to invest exclusively in obligations issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government and its agencies and instrumentalities and in repurchase agreements collateralized by such securities in order to qualify as a “government money market fund” under federal regulations. The Fund is permitted to hold a portion of its assets in cash.

A “government money market fund” is a money market fund that invests at least 99.5% of its total assets in cash, securities issued or guaranteed by the United States or certain U.S. government agencies or instrumentalities and/or repurchase agreements that are collateralized fully by the foregoing. A “government money market fund” is exempt from requirements that permit money market funds to impose a “liquidity fee.” In selecting investments, the Adviser seeks to maintain the Fund’s share price at \$1.00. The share price remaining stable at \$1.00 means that the Fund would preserve the principal value of your investment.

In addition, the Fund has adopted a policy that provides, under normal circumstances, at least 80% of the Fund’s assets will be invested in obligations issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government and its agencies and instrumentalities and in repurchase agreements collateralized by such securities. This policy may be changed without shareholder approval; however, shareholders would be notified upon 60 days’ notice in writing of any changes.

Principal Risks

There is no assurance that the Fund will achieve its investment objective.

You could lose money by investing in the Fund. Although the Fund seeks to preserve the value of your investment at \$1.00 per share, it cannot guarantee it will do so. An investment in the Fund is not a bank account and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency. The Fund’s sponsor is not required to reimburse the Fund for

Government Portfolio (Cont'd)

losses, and you should not expect that the sponsor will provide financial support to the Fund at any time, including during periods of market stress.

The principal risks of investing in the Fund include:

- **Credit and Interest Rate Risk.** Credit risk refers to the possibility that the issuer or guarantor of a security will be unable or unwilling or perceived to be unable or unwilling to make interest payments and/or repay the principal on its debt. In the case of revenue bonds, notes or commercial paper, for example, the credit risk is the possibility that the user fees from a project or other specified revenue sources are insufficient to meet interest and/or principal payment obligations. In such instances, the value of the Fund could decline and the Fund could lose money. Interest rate risk refers to the decline in the value of a fixed-income security resulting from changes in the general level of interest rates. When the general level of interest rates goes up, the prices of most fixed-income securities go down. When the general level of interest rates goes down, the prices of most fixed-income securities go up. The Fund may face a heightened level of interest rate risk in times of monetary policy change and/or uncertainty, such as when the Federal Reserve Board adjusts a quantitative easing program and/or changes rates. A changing interest rate environment increases certain risks, including the potential for periods of volatility, increased redemptions, shortened durations (i.e., prepayment risk) and extended durations (i.e., extension risk). For example, during periods when interest rates are low, the Fund's yield (and total return) also may be low or otherwise adversely affected or the Fund may be unable to maintain positive returns or a stable NAV of \$1.00 per share. Credit ratings may not be an accurate assessment of liquidity or credit risk. Although credit ratings may not accurately reflect the true credit risk of an instrument, a change in the credit rating of an instrument or an issuer can have a rapid, adverse effect on the instrument's liquidity and make it more difficult for the Fund to sell at an advantageous price or time.
- **Fixed-Income Securities.** Fixed-income securities are subject to the risk of the issuer's inability to meet principal and interest payments on its obligations (i.e., credit risk) and are subject to price volatility resulting from, among other things, interest rate sensitivity (i.e., interest rate risk), market perception of the creditworthiness of the issuer and general market liquidity (i.e., market risk). The Fund may face a heightened level of interest rate risk in times of monetary policy change and/or uncertainty, such as when the Federal Reserve Board adjusts a quantitative easing program and/or changes rates. A changing interest rate environment increases certain risks, including the potential for periods of volatility, increased redemptions, shortened durations (i.e., prepayment risk) and extended durations (i.e., extension risk). The Fund is not limited as to the maturities (when a debt security provides its final payment) or durations (measure of interest rate sensitivity) of the securities in which it may invest. Securities with longer durations are likely to be more sensitive to changes in interest rates, generally making them more volatile than securities with shorter durations. Lower rated fixed-income securities have greater volatility because there is less certainty that principal and interest payments will be made as scheduled. The Fund may be subject to certain liquidity risks that may result from the lack of an active market and the reduced number and capacity of traditional market participants to make a market in fixed-income securities.
- **U.S. Government Securities.** Different types of U.S. government securities are subject to different levels of credit risk, including the risk of default, depending on the nature of the particular government support for that security. For example, a U.S. government-sponsored entity, such as Federal National Mortgage Association or Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, although chartered or sponsored by an Act of Congress, may issue securities that are neither insured nor guaranteed by the U.S. Treasury and, therefore, are not backed by the full faith and credit of the United States. With respect to U.S. government securities that are not backed by the full faith and credit of the United States, there is the risk that the U.S. Government will not provide financial support to such U.S. government agencies, instrumentalities or sponsored enterprises if it is not obligated to do so by law.
- **Repurchase Agreements.** Repurchase agreements are subject to risks associated with the possibility of default by the seller at a time when the collateral has declined in value, or insolvency of the seller, which may affect the Fund's right to control the collateral and result in certain costs and delays. Repurchase agreements may involve a greater degree of credit risk than investments in U.S. government securities.
- **Market and Geopolitical Risk.** The value of your investment in the Fund is based on the values of the Fund's investments, which change due to economic and other events that affect markets generally, as well as those that affect particular regions, countries, industries, companies or governments. These events may be sudden and unexpected, and could adversely affect the liquidity of the Fund's investments, which may in turn impact valuation, the Fund's ability to sell securities and/or its ability to meet redemptions. The risks associated with these developments may be magnified if certain social, political, economic and other conditions and events (such as war, natural disasters, epidemics and pandemics, terrorism, conflicts, social unrest, recessions, inflation, interest rate changes and supply chain disruptions) adversely interrupt the global economy and financial markets. It is difficult to predict when events affecting the U.S. or global financial markets may occur, the effects that such events may have and the duration of those effects (which may last for extended periods). These events may negatively impact broad segments of businesses and populations and have a significant and rapid negative impact on the performance of the Fund's investments, adversely affect the Fund's ability to maintain a stable \$1.00 share price and exacerbate pre-existing risks to the Fund.
- **Liquidity.** The Fund may make investments that are illiquid or that may become illiquid or less liquid in response to overall economic conditions or adverse investor perceptions, and which may entail greater risk than investments in other types of

Government Portfolio (Cont'd)

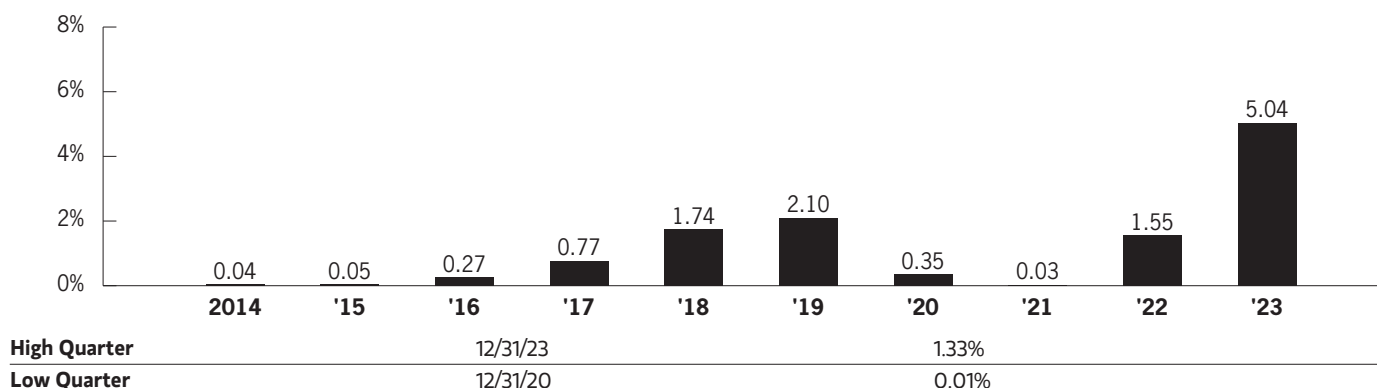
securities. The liquidity of portfolio securities can deteriorate rapidly due to credit events affecting issuers or guarantors, such as a credit rating downgrade, or due to general market conditions or a lack of willing buyers. An inability to sell one or more portfolio positions, or selling such positions at an unfavorable time and/or under unfavorable conditions, can adversely affect the Fund's ability to maintain a stable \$1.00 share price.

- **Large Shareholder Transactions Risk.** The Fund may experience adverse effects when shareholders purchase or redeem large amounts of shares of the Fund, which may occur rapidly or unexpectedly. Such larger than normal shareholder redemptions may negatively impact the Fund's NAV and liquidity.
- **Stable NAV Risk.** The Fund may not be able to maintain a stable \$1.00 share price at all times. If the Fund or another money market fund fails to maintain a stable NAV (or if there is a perceived threat of the inability to maintain a stable NAV), the Fund could be subject to increased redemptions, which may adversely impact the Fund's ability to maintain a stable \$1.00 share price.
- **Money Market Fund Regulation.** In July 2023, the SEC recently adopted changes to the rules that govern money market funds. These changes have a remaining phase-in period ranging from April 2, 2024 to October 2, 2024. These changes may affect the investment strategies, performance, yield, operating expenses and continued viability of the Fund. As of the date of this prospectus, the Adviser is evaluating the potential impact of these regulatory changes and expects to update investors in the future as the regulatory compliance deadlines approach.

Performance Information

The bar chart and table below provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing changes in the performance of the Fund's Institutional Class shares from year-to-year and by showing the average annual returns of the Fund's Institutional Class shares for the one, five and 10 year periods. The Fund's past performance is not necessarily an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future. Updated performance information is available online at www.morganstanley.com/liquidity.

Annual Total Returns—Calendar Years



Average Annual Total Returns

(for the Periods Ended December 31, 2023)

	Past One Year	Past Five Years	Past Ten Years
Government Portfolio	5.04%	1.80%	1.18%

You may obtain the Fund's 7-day current yield by calling 1-888-378-1630.

Fund Management

Adviser. Morgan Stanley Investment Management Inc.

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

Institutional Class shares of the Fund are available to investors who at the time of initial purchase make a minimum investment of \$10 million. You may not be subject to the minimum investment requirement under certain circumstances. For more information, please refer to the section of this Prospectus entitled "Shareholder Information—Minimum Investment Amount."

Shares of the Fund may be purchased or sold on any day the New York Stock Exchange ("NYSE") is open for business (except when the following federal holidays are observed: Columbus Day and Veterans Day) directly from the Fund by mail (c/o SS&C Global Investor and Distribution Solutions, Inc., P.O. Box 219804, Kansas City, MO 64121-9804), by telephone (1-888-378-1630) or by

Government Portfolio (Cont'd)

contacting an authorized third-party, such as a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary that has entered into a selling agreement with the Fund's "Distributor," Morgan Stanley Distribution, Inc. (each, a "Financial Intermediary"). You may purchase and redeem shares online through Morgan Stanley's Treasury Investment Portal service at www.morganstanley.com/liquidity, provided you have a pre-established Internet trading account. For more information, please refer to the sections of this Prospectus entitled "Shareholder Information—How To Purchase Shares" and "Shareholder Information—How To Redeem Shares."

Selected accounts that utilize the Fund as their sweep vehicle will be reviewed on each business day and shares will automatically be purchased or sold to cover any credits or debits incurred that day.

Tax Information

The Fund intends to make distributions that may be taxed as ordinary income or capital gains, unless you hold shares through a tax-exempt account or plan, such as an individual retirement account or 401(k) plan, in which case dividends and distributions on your shares generally will be taxed when withdrawn from the tax-exempt account or plan.

Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries

If you purchase shares of the Fund through a Financial Intermediary (such as a bank), the Adviser and/or the Distributor may pay the Financial Intermediary for the sale of Fund shares and related services. These payments, which may be significant in amount, may create a conflict of interest by influencing the Financial Intermediary and your salesperson to recommend the Fund over another investment. Ask your salesperson or visit your Financial Intermediary's web site for more information.

Government Securities Portfolio

Investment Objective

The Government Securities Portfolio (the “Fund”) seeks preservation of capital, daily liquidity and maximum current income.

Fees and Expenses

The table below describes the expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold and sell Institutional Class shares of the Fund. The Fund does not charge any sales loads or other fees when you purchase or redeem shares. **You may pay fees other than the fees and expenses of the Fund, such as brokerage commissions and other fees charged by financial intermediaries, which are not reflected in the tables and examples below.**

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

	Institutional Class
Advisory Fee	0.15%
Distribution and/or Shareholder Service (12b-1) Fee	None
Other Expenses	0.06%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses ¹	0.21%
Fee Waiver and/or Expense Reimbursement ¹	0.01%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver and/or Expense Reimbursement ¹	0.20%

Example

The example below is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund’s Institutional Class with the cost of investing in other mutual funds.

The example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Fund’s Institutional Class for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your shares at the end of those periods, your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund’s operating expenses remain the same (except that the example incorporates the fee waiver and/or expense reimbursement arrangement for only the first year). 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
Institutional Class	\$20	\$67	\$117	\$267

¹ The Fund’s “Adviser” and “Administrator,” Morgan Stanley Investment Management Inc., has agreed to reduce its advisory fee, its administration fee and/or reimburse the Fund’s Institutional Class so that Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses, excluding acquired fund fees and expenses (as applicable), certain investment related expenses, taxes, interest and other extraordinary expenses (including litigation), will not exceed 0.20%. The fee waivers and/or expense reimbursements will continue for at least one year from the date of this Prospectus or until such time as the Board of Trustees of Morgan Stanley Institutional Liquidity Funds (the “Trust”) acts to discontinue all or a portion of such waivers and/or reimbursements when it deems such action is appropriate.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund has adopted a policy to invest substantially all of its assets in U.S. Treasury obligations and certain U.S. government securities, the interest from which is generally exempt from state income taxation, in order to qualify as a “government money market fund” under federal regulations. The Fund is permitted to hold a portion of its assets in cash.

A “government money market fund” is a money market fund that invests at least 99.5% of its total assets in cash, securities issued or guaranteed by the United States or certain U.S. government agencies or instrumentalities and/or repurchase agreements that are collateralized fully by the foregoing. A “government money market fund” is exempt from requirements that permit money market funds to impose a “liquidity fee.” In selecting investments, the Adviser seeks to maintain the Fund’s share price at \$1.00. The share price remaining stable at \$1.00 means that the Fund would preserve the principal value of your investment. The U.S. government securities that the Fund may purchase include those issued or guaranteed either by the U.S. Treasury or certain agencies, authorities or instrumentalities of the U.S. Government. The Fund may also invest in repurchase agreements with the Federal Reserve Bank of New York.

In addition, the Fund has adopted a policy that provides, under normal circumstances, at least 80% of the Fund’s assets will be invested in U.S. government securities. This policy may be changed without shareholder approval; however, shareholders would be notified upon 60 days’ notice in writing of any changes.

Principal Risks

There is no assurance that the Fund will achieve its investment objective.

You could lose money by investing in the Fund. Although the Fund seeks to preserve the value of your investment at \$1.00 per share, it cannot guarantee it will do so. An investment in the Fund is not a bank account and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal

Government Securities Portfolio (Cont'd)

Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency. The Fund's sponsor is not required to reimburse the Fund for losses, and you should not expect that the sponsor will provide financial support to the Fund at any time, including during periods of market stress.

The principal risks of investing in the Fund include:

- Credit and Interest Rate Risk.** Credit risk refers to the possibility that the issuer or guarantor of a security will be unable or unwilling or perceived to be unable or unwilling to make interest payments and/or repay the principal on its debt. In the case of revenue bonds, notes or commercial paper, for example, the credit risk is the possibility that the user fees from a project or other specified revenue sources are insufficient to meet interest and/or principal payment obligations. In such instances, the value of the Fund could decline and the Fund could lose money. Interest rate risk refers to the decline in the value of a fixed-income security resulting from changes in the general level of interest rates. When the general level of interest rates goes up, the prices of most fixed-income securities go down. When the general level of interest rates goes down, the prices of most fixed-income securities go up. The Fund may face a heightened level of interest rate risk in times of monetary policy change and/or uncertainty, such as when the Federal Reserve Board adjusts a quantitative easing program and/or changes rates. A changing interest rate environment increases certain risks, including the potential for periods of volatility, increased redemptions, shortened durations (i.e., prepayment risk) and extended durations (i.e., extension risk). For example, during periods when interest rates are low, the Fund's yield (and total return) also may be low or otherwise adversely affected or the Fund may be unable to maintain positive returns or a stable NAV of \$1.00 per share. Credit ratings may not be an accurate assessment of liquidity or credit risk. Although credit ratings may not accurately reflect the true credit risk of an instrument, a change in the credit rating of an instrument or an issuer can have a rapid, adverse effect on the instrument's liquidity and make it more difficult for the Fund to sell at an advantageous price or time.
- Fixed-Income Securities.** Fixed-income securities are subject to the risk of the issuer's inability to meet principal and interest payments on its obligations (i.e., credit risk) and are subject to price volatility resulting from, among other things, interest rate sensitivity (i.e., interest rate risk), market perception of the creditworthiness of the issuer and general market liquidity (i.e., market risk). The Fund may face a heightened level of interest rate risk in times of monetary policy change and/or uncertainty, such as when the Federal Reserve Board adjusts a quantitative easing program and/or changes rates. A changing interest rate environment increases certain risks, including the potential for periods of volatility, increased redemptions, shortened durations (i.e., prepayment risk) and extended durations (i.e., extension risk). The Fund is not limited as to the maturities (when a debt security provides its final payment) or durations (measure of interest rate sensitivity) of the securities in which it may invest. Securities with longer durations are likely to be more sensitive to changes in interest rates, generally making them more volatile than securities with shorter durations. Lower rated fixed-income securities have greater volatility because there is less certainty that principal and interest payments will be made as scheduled. The Fund may be subject to certain liquidity risks that may result from the lack of an active market and the reduced number and capacity of traditional market participants to make a market in fixed-income securities.
- U.S. Government Securities.** Different types of U.S. government securities are subject to different levels of credit risk, including the risk of default, depending on the nature of the particular government support for that security. For example, a U.S. government-sponsored entity, such as Federal National Mortgage Association or Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, although chartered or sponsored by an Act of Congress, may issue securities that are neither insured nor guaranteed by the U.S. Treasury and, therefore, are not backed by the full faith and credit of the United States. With respect to U.S. government securities that are not backed by the full faith and credit of the United States, there is the risk that the U.S. Government will not provide financial support to such U.S. government agencies, instrumentalities or sponsored enterprises if it is not obligated to do so by law. In addition, reduced participation in the repurchase agreement market by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York may affect the Fund's investment strategies, operations and/or return potential.
- Market and Geopolitical Risk.** The value of your investment in the Fund is based on the values of the Fund's investments, which change due to economic and other events that affect markets generally, as well as those that affect particular regions, countries, industries, companies or governments. These events may be sudden and unexpected, and could adversely affect the liquidity of the Fund's investments, which may in turn impact valuation, the Fund's ability to sell securities and/or its ability to meet redemptions. The risks associated with these developments may be magnified if certain social, political, economic and other conditions and events (such as war, natural disasters, epidemics and pandemics, terrorism, conflicts, social unrest, recessions, inflation, interest rate changes and supply chain disruptions) adversely interrupt the global economy and financial markets. It is difficult to predict when events affecting the U.S. or global financial markets may occur, the effects that such events may have and the duration of those effects (which may last for extended periods). These events may negatively impact broad segments of businesses and populations and have a significant and rapid negative impact on the performance of the Fund's investments, adversely affect the Fund's ability to maintain a stable \$1.00 share price and exacerbate pre-existing risks to the Fund.
- Liquidity.** The Fund may make investments that are illiquid or that may become illiquid or less liquid in response to overall economic conditions or adverse investor perceptions, and which may entail greater risk than investments in other types of securities. The liquidity of portfolio securities can deteriorate rapidly due to credit events affecting issuers or guarantors, such as a

Government Securities Portfolio (Cont'd)

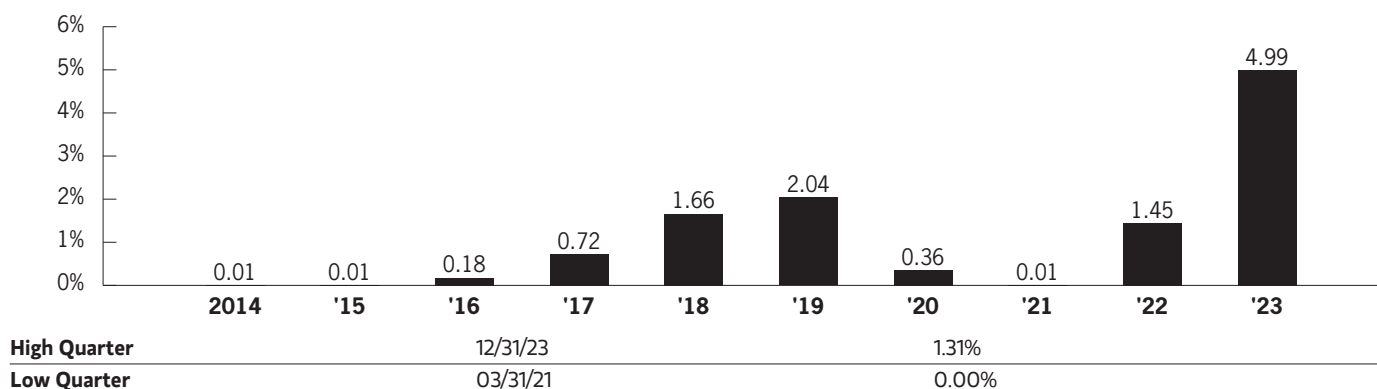
credit rating downgrade, or due to general market conditions or a lack of willing buyers. An inability to sell one or more portfolio positions, or selling such positions at an unfavorable time and/or under unfavorable conditions, can adversely affect the Fund's ability to maintain a stable \$1.00 share price.

- **Large Shareholder Transactions Risk.** The Fund may experience adverse effects when shareholders purchase or redeem large amounts of shares of the Fund, which may occur rapidly or unexpectedly. Such larger than normal shareholder redemptions may negatively impact the Fund's NAV and liquidity.
- **Stable NAV Risk.** The Fund may not be able to maintain a stable \$1.00 share price at all times. If the Fund or another money market fund fails to maintain a stable NAV (or if there is a perceived threat of the inability to maintain a stable NAV), the Fund could be subject to increased redemptions, which may adversely impact the Fund's ability to maintain a stable \$1.00 share price.
- **Money Market Fund Regulation.** In July 2023, the SEC recently adopted changes to the rules that govern money market funds. These changes have a remaining phase-in period ranging from April 2, 2024 to October 2, 2024. These changes may affect the investment strategies, performance, yield, operating expenses and continued viability of the Fund. As of the date of this prospectus, the Adviser is evaluating the potential impact of these regulatory changes and expects to update investors in the future as the regulatory compliance deadlines approach.

Performance Information

The bar chart and table below provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing changes in the performance of the Fund's Institutional Class shares from year-to-year and by showing the average annual returns of the Fund's Institutional Class shares for the one, five and 10 year periods. The Fund's past performance is not necessarily an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future. Updated performance information is available online at www.morganstanley.com/liquidity.

Annual Total Returns—Calendar Years



Average Annual Total Returns

(for the Periods Ended December 31, 2023)

	Past One Year	Past Five Years	Past Ten Years
Government Securities Portfolio	4.99%	1.75%	1.13%

You may obtain the Fund's 7-day current yield by calling 1-888-378-1630.

Fund Management

Adviser. Morgan Stanley Investment Management Inc.

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

Institutional Class shares of the Fund are available to investors who at the time of initial purchase make a minimum investment of \$10 million. You may not be subject to the minimum investment requirement under certain circumstances. For more information, please refer to the section of this Prospectus entitled "Shareholder Information—Minimum Investment Amount."

Shares of the Fund may be purchased or sold on any day the New York Stock Exchange ("NYSE") is open for business (except when the following federal holidays are observed: Columbus Day and Veterans Day) directly from the Fund by mail (c/o SS&C Global Investor and Distribution Solutions, Inc., P.O. Box 219804, Kansas City, MO 64121-9804), by telephone (1-888-378-1630) or by contacting an authorized third-party, such as a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary that has entered into a selling agreement

Government Securities Portfolio (Cont'd)

with the Fund's "Distributor," Morgan Stanley Distribution, Inc. (each, a "Financial Intermediary"). You may purchase and redeem shares online through Morgan Stanley's Treasury Investment Portal service at www.morganstanley.com/liquidity, provided you have a pre-established Internet trading account. For more information, please refer to the sections of this Prospectus entitled "Shareholder Information—How To Purchase Shares" and "Shareholder Information—How To Redeem Shares."

Selected accounts that utilize the Fund as their sweep vehicle will be reviewed on each business day and shares will automatically be purchased or sold to cover any credits or debits incurred that day.

Tax Information

The Fund intends to make distributions that may be taxed as ordinary income or capital gains, unless you hold shares through a tax-exempt account or plan, such as an individual retirement account or 401(k) plan, in which case dividends and distributions on your shares generally will be taxed when withdrawn from the tax-exempt account or plan.

Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries

If you purchase shares of the Fund through a Financial Intermediary (such as a bank), the Adviser and/or the Distributor may pay the Financial Intermediary for the sale of Fund shares and related services. These payments, which may be significant in amount, may create a conflict of interest by influencing the Financial Intermediary and your salesperson to recommend the Fund over another investment. Ask your salesperson or visit your Financial Intermediary's web site for more information.

Treasury Portfolio

Investment Objective

The Treasury Portfolio (the “Fund”) seeks preservation of capital, daily liquidity and maximum current income.

Fees and Expenses

The table below describes the expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold and sell Institutional Class shares of the Fund. The Fund does not charge any sales loads or other fees when you purchase or redeem shares. **You may pay fees other than the fees and expenses of the Fund, such as brokerage commissions and other fees charged by financial intermediaries, which are not reflected in the tables and examples below.**

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

	Institutional Class
Advisory Fee	0.15%
Distribution and/or Shareholder Service (12b-1) Fee	None
Other Expenses	0.06%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses ¹	0.21%
Fee Waiver and/or Expense Reimbursement ¹	0.01%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver and/or Expense Reimbursement ¹	0.20%

Example

The example below is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund’s Institutional Class with the cost of investing in other mutual funds.

The example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Fund’s Institutional Class for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your shares at the end of those periods, your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund’s operating expenses remain the same (except that the example incorporates the fee waiver and/or expense reimbursement arrangement for only the first year). 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
Institutional Class	\$20	\$67	\$117	\$267

¹ The Fund’s “Adviser” and “Administrator,” Morgan Stanley Investment Management Inc., has agreed to reduce its advisory fee, its administration fee and/or reimburse the Fund’s Institutional Class so that Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses, excluding acquired fund fees and expenses (as applicable), certain investment related expenses, taxes, interest and other extraordinary expenses (including litigation), will not exceed 0.20%. The fee waivers and/or expense reimbursements will continue for at least one year from the date of this Prospectus or until such time as the Board of Trustees of Morgan Stanley Institutional Liquidity Funds (the “Trust”) acts to discontinue all or a portion of such waivers and/or reimbursements when it deems such action is appropriate.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund has adopted a policy to invest exclusively in U.S. Treasury obligations, which are backed by the full faith and credit of the United States, and repurchase agreements collateralized by such securities in order to qualify as a “government money market fund” under federal regulations. The Fund is permitted to hold a portion of its assets in cash.

A “government money market fund” is a money market fund that invests at least 99.5% of its total assets in cash, securities issued or guaranteed by the United States or certain U.S. government agencies or instrumentalities and/or repurchase agreements that are collateralized fully by the foregoing. A “government money market fund” is exempt from requirements that permit money market funds to impose a “liquidity fee”. In selecting investments, the Adviser seeks to maintain the Fund’s share price at \$1.00. The share price remaining stable at \$1.00 means that the Fund would preserve the principal value of your investment.

In addition, the Fund has adopted a policy that provides, under normal circumstances, at least 80% of the Fund’s assets will be invested in U.S. Treasury obligations, which are backed by the full faith and credit of the United States, and repurchase agreements collateralized by such securities. This policy may be changed without shareholder approval; however, shareholders would be notified upon 60 days’ notice in writing of any changes.

Principal Risks

There is no assurance that the Fund will achieve its investment objective.

You could lose money by investing in the Fund. Although the Fund seeks to preserve the value of your investment at \$1.00 per share, it cannot guarantee it will do so. An investment in the Fund is not a bank account and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency. The Fund’s sponsor is not required to reimburse the Fund for

Treasury Portfolio (Cont'd)

losses, and you should not expect that the sponsor will provide financial support to the Fund at any time, including during periods of market stress.

The principal risks of investing in the Fund include:

- **Credit and Interest Rate Risk.** Credit risk refers to the possibility that the issuer or guarantor of a security will be unable or unwilling or perceived to be unable or unwilling to make interest payments and/or repay the principal on its debt. In the case of revenue bonds, notes or commercial paper, for example, the credit risk is the possibility that the user fees from a project or other specified revenue sources are insufficient to meet interest and/or principal payment obligations. In such instances, the value of the Fund could decline and the Fund could lose money. Interest rate risk refers to the decline in the value of a fixed-income security resulting from changes in the general level of interest rates. When the general level of interest rates goes up, the prices of most fixed-income securities go down. When the general level of interest rates goes down, the prices of most fixed-income securities go up. The Fund may face a heightened level of interest rate risk in times of monetary policy change and/or uncertainty, such as when the Federal Reserve Board adjusts a quantitative easing program and/or changes rates. A changing interest rate environment increases certain risks, including the potential for periods of volatility, increased redemptions, shortened durations (i.e., prepayment risk) and extended durations (i.e., extension risk). For example, during periods when interest rates are low, the Fund's yield (and total return) also may be low or otherwise adversely affected or the Fund may be unable to maintain positive returns or a stable NAV of \$1.00 per share. Credit ratings may not be an accurate assessment of liquidity or credit risk. Although credit ratings may not accurately reflect the true credit risk of an instrument, a change in the credit rating of an instrument or an issuer can have a rapid, adverse effect on the instrument's liquidity and make it more difficult for the Fund to sell at an advantageous price or time.
- **Fixed-Income Securities.** Fixed-income securities are subject to the risk of the issuer's inability to meet principal and interest payments on its obligations (i.e., credit risk) and are subject to price volatility resulting from, among other things, interest rate sensitivity (i.e., interest rate risk), market perception of the creditworthiness of the issuer and general market liquidity (i.e., market risk). The Fund may face a heightened level of interest rate risk in times of monetary policy change and/or uncertainty, such as when the Federal Reserve Board adjusts a quantitative easing program and/or changes rates. A changing interest rate environment increases certain risks, including the potential for periods of volatility, increased redemptions, shortened durations (i.e., prepayment risk) and extended durations (i.e., extension risk). The Fund is not limited as to the maturities (when a debt security provides its final payment) or durations (measure of interest rate sensitivity) of the securities in which it may invest. Securities with longer durations are likely to be more sensitive to changes in interest rates, generally making them more volatile than securities with shorter durations. Lower rated fixed-income securities have greater volatility because there is less certainty that principal and interest payments will be made as scheduled. The Fund may be subject to certain liquidity risks that may result from the lack of an active market and the reduced number and capacity of traditional market participants to make a market in fixed-income securities.
- **U.S. Government Securities.** Different types of U.S. government securities are subject to different levels of credit risk, including the risk of default, depending on the nature of the particular government support for that security. For example, a U.S. government-sponsored entity, such as Federal National Mortgage Association or Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, although chartered or sponsored by an Act of Congress, may issue securities that are neither insured nor guaranteed by the U.S. Treasury and, therefore, are not backed by the full faith and credit of the United States. With respect to U.S. government securities that are not backed by the full faith and credit of the United States, there is the risk that the U.S. Government will not provide financial support to such U.S. government agencies, instrumentalities or sponsored enterprises if it is not obligated to do so by law.
- **Repurchase Agreements.** Repurchase agreements are subject to risks associated with the possibility of default by the seller at a time when the collateral has declined in value, or insolvency of the seller, which may affect the Fund's right to control the collateral and result in certain costs and delays. Repurchase agreements may involve a greater degree of credit risk than investments in U.S. government securities.
- **Market and Geopolitical Risk.** The value of your investment in the Fund is based on the values of the Fund's investments, which change due to economic and other events that affect markets generally, as well as those that affect particular regions, countries, industries, companies or governments. These events may be sudden and unexpected, and could adversely affect the liquidity of the Fund's investments, which may in turn impact valuation, the Fund's ability to sell securities and/or its ability to meet redemptions. The risks associated with these developments may be magnified if certain social, political, economic and other conditions and events (such as war, natural disasters, epidemics and pandemics, terrorism, conflicts, social unrest, recessions, inflation, interest rate changes and supply chain disruptions) adversely interrupt the global economy and financial markets. It is difficult to predict when events affecting the U.S. or global financial markets may occur, the effects that such events may have and the duration of those effects (which may last for extended periods). These events may negatively impact broad segments of businesses and populations and have a significant and rapid negative impact on the performance of the Fund's investments, adversely affect the Fund's ability to maintain a stable \$1.00 share price and exacerbate pre-existing risks to the Fund.
- **Liquidity.** The Fund may make investments that are illiquid or that may become illiquid or less liquid in response to overall economic conditions or adverse investor perceptions, and which may entail greater risk than investments in other types of

Treasury Portfolio (Cont'd)

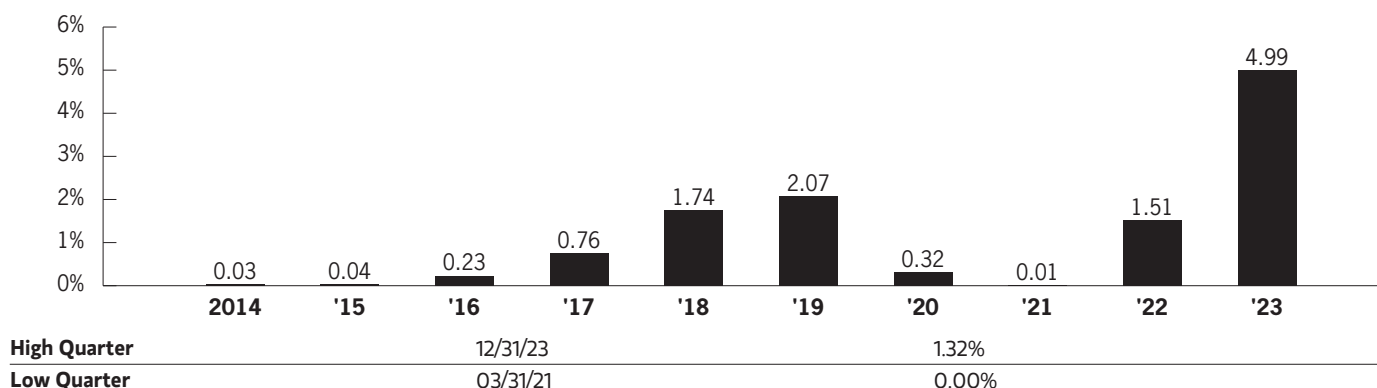
securities. The liquidity of portfolio securities can deteriorate rapidly due to credit events affecting issuers or guarantors, such as a credit rating downgrade, or due to general market conditions or a lack of willing buyers. An inability to sell one or more portfolio positions, or selling such positions at an unfavorable time and/or under unfavorable conditions, can adversely affect the Fund's ability to maintain a stable \$1.00 share price.

- **Large Shareholder Transactions Risk.** The Fund may experience adverse effects when shareholders purchase or redeem large amounts of shares of the Fund, which may occur rapidly or unexpectedly. Such larger than normal shareholder redemptions may negatively impact the Fund's NAV and liquidity.
- **Stable NAV Risk.** The Fund may not be able to maintain a stable \$1.00 share price at all times. If the Fund or another money market fund fails to maintain a stable NAV (or if there is a perceived threat of the inability to maintain a stable NAV), the Fund could be subject to increased redemptions, which may adversely impact the Fund's ability to maintain a stable \$1.00 share price.
- **Money Market Fund Regulation.** In July 2023, the SEC recently adopted changes to the rules that govern money market funds. These changes have a remaining phase-in period ranging from April 2, 2024 to October 2, 2024. These changes may affect the investment strategies, performance, yield, operating expenses and continued viability of the Fund. As of the date of this prospectus, the Adviser is evaluating the potential impact of these regulatory changes and expects to update investors in the future as the regulatory compliance deadlines approach.

Performance Information

The bar chart and table below provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing changes in the performance of the Fund's Institutional Class shares from year-to-year and by showing the average annual returns of the Fund's Institutional Class shares for the one, five and 10 year periods. The Fund's past performance is not necessarily an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future. Updated performance information is available online at www.morganstanley.com/liquidity.

Annual Total Returns—Calendar Years



Average Annual Total Returns

(for the Periods Ended December 31, 2023)

	Past One Year	Past Five Years	Past Ten Years
Treasury Portfolio	4.99%	1.76%	1.16%

You may obtain the Fund's 7-day current yield by calling 1-888-378-1630.

Fund Management

Adviser. Morgan Stanley Investment Management Inc.

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

Institutional Class shares of the Fund are available to investors who at the time of initial purchase make a minimum investment of \$10 million. You may not be subject to the minimum investment requirement under certain circumstances. For more information, please refer to the section of this Prospectus entitled "Shareholder Information—Minimum Investment Amount."

Shares of the Fund may be purchased or sold on any day the New York Stock Exchange ("NYSE") is open for business (except when the following federal holidays are observed: Columbus Day and Veterans Day) directly from the Fund by mail (c/o SS&C Global Investor and Distribution Solutions, Inc., P.O. Box 219804, Kansas City, MO 64121-9804), by telephone (1-888-378-1630) or by

Treasury Portfolio (Cont'd)

contacting an authorized third-party, such as a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary that has entered into a selling agreement with the Fund's "Distributor," Morgan Stanley Distribution, Inc. (each, a "Financial Intermediary"). You may purchase and redeem shares online through Morgan Stanley's Treasury Investment Portal service at www.morganstanley.com/liquidity, provided you have a pre-established Internet trading account. For more information, please refer to the sections of this Prospectus entitled "Shareholder Information—How To Purchase Shares" and "Shareholder Information—How To Redeem Shares."

Selected accounts that utilize the Fund as their sweep vehicle will be reviewed on each business day and shares will automatically be purchased or sold to cover any credits or debits incurred that day.

Tax Information

The Fund intends to make distributions that may be taxed as ordinary income or capital gains, unless you hold shares through a tax-exempt account or plan, such as an individual retirement account or 401(k) plan, in which case dividends and distributions on your shares generally will be taxed when withdrawn from the tax-exempt account or plan.

Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries

If you purchase shares of the Fund through a Financial Intermediary (such as a bank), the Adviser and/or the Distributor may pay the Financial Intermediary for the sale of Fund shares and related services. These payments, which may be significant in amount, may create a conflict of interest by influencing the Financial Intermediary and your salesperson to recommend the Fund over another investment. Ask your salesperson or visit your Financial Intermediary's web site for more information.

Treasury Securities Portfolio

Investment Objective

The Treasury Securities Portfolio (the “Fund”) seeks preservation of capital, daily liquidity and maximum current income.

Fees and Expenses

The table below describes the expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold and sell Institutional Class shares of the Fund. The Fund does not charge any sales loads or other fees when you purchase or redeem shares. **You may pay fees other than the fees and expenses of the Fund, such as brokerage commissions and other fees charged by financial intermediaries, which are not reflected in the tables and examples below.**

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

	Institutional Class
Advisory Fee	0.15%
Distribution and/or Shareholder Service (12b-1) Fee	None
Other Expenses	0.06%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses ¹	0.21%
Fee Waiver and/or Expense Reimbursement ¹	0.01%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver and/or Expense Reimbursement ¹	0.20%

Example

The example below is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund’s Institutional Class with the cost of investing in other mutual funds.

The example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Fund’s Institutional Class for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your shares at the end of those periods, your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund’s operating expenses remain the same (except that the example incorporates the fee waiver and/or expense reimbursement arrangement for only the first year). 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
Institutional Class	\$20	\$67	\$117	\$267

¹ The Fund’s “Adviser” and “Administrator,” Morgan Stanley Investment Management Inc., has agreed to reduce its advisory fee, its administration fee and/or reimburse the Fund’s Institutional Class so that Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses, excluding acquired fund fees and expenses (as applicable), certain investment related expenses, taxes, interest and other extraordinary expenses (including litigation), will not exceed 0.20%. The fee waivers and/or expense reimbursements will continue for at least one year from the date of this Prospectus or until such time as the Board of Trustees of Morgan Stanley Institutional Liquidity Funds (the “Trust”) acts to discontinue all or a portion of such waivers and/or reimbursements when it deems such action is appropriate.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund has adopted a policy to invest exclusively in U.S. Treasury obligations, which are backed by the full faith and credit of the United States, and, accordingly, qualifies as a “government money market fund” under federal regulations. The Fund is permitted to hold a portion of its assets in cash.

A “government money market fund” is a money market fund that invests at least 99.5% of its total assets in cash, securities issued or guaranteed by the United States or certain U.S. government agencies or instrumentalities and/or repurchase agreements that are collateralized fully by the foregoing. A “government money market fund” is exempt from requirements that permit money market funds to impose a “liquidity fee.” In selecting investments, the Adviser seeks to maintain the Fund’s share price at \$1.00. The share price remaining stable at \$1.00 means that the Fund would preserve the principal value of your investment.

In addition, the Fund has adopted a policy that provides, under normal circumstances, at least 80% of the Fund’s assets will be invested in U.S. Treasury obligations, which are backed by the full faith and credit of the United States. This policy may be changed without shareholder approval; however, shareholders would be notified upon 60 days’ notice in writing of any changes.

Principal Risks

There is no assurance that the Fund will achieve its investment objective.

You could lose money by investing in the Fund. Although the Fund seeks to preserve the value of your investment at \$1.00 per share, it cannot guarantee it will do so. An investment in the Fund is not a bank account and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency. The Fund’s sponsor is not required to reimburse the Fund for

Treasury Securities Portfolio (Cont'd)

losses, and you should not expect that the sponsor will provide financial support to the Fund at any time, including during periods of market stress.

The principal risks of investing in the Fund include:

- Credit and Interest Rate Risk.** Credit risk refers to the possibility that the issuer or guarantor of a security will be unable or unwilling or perceived to be unable or unwilling to make interest payments and/or repay the principal on its debt. In the case of revenue bonds, notes or commercial paper, for example, the credit risk is the possibility that the user fees from a project or other specified revenue sources are insufficient to meet interest and/or principal payment obligations. In such instances, the value of the Fund could decline and the Fund could lose money. Interest rate risk refers to the decline in the value of a fixed-income security resulting from changes in the general level of interest rates. When the general level of interest rates goes up, the prices of most fixed-income securities go down. When the general level of interest rates goes down, the prices of most fixed-income securities go up. The Fund may face a heightened level of interest rate risk in times of monetary policy change and/or uncertainty, such as when the Federal Reserve Board adjusts a quantitative easing program and/or changes rates. A changing interest rate environment increases certain risks, including the potential for periods of volatility, increased redemptions, shortened durations (i.e., prepayment risk) and extended durations (i.e., extension risk). For example, during periods when interest rates are low, the Fund's yield (and total return) also may be low or otherwise adversely affected or the Fund may be unable to maintain positive returns or a stable NAV of \$1.00 per share. Credit ratings may not be an accurate assessment of liquidity or credit risk. Although credit ratings may not accurately reflect the true credit risk of an instrument, a change in the credit rating of an instrument or an issuer can have a rapid, adverse effect on the instrument's liquidity and make it more difficult for the Fund to sell at an advantageous price or time.
- Fixed-Income Securities.** Fixed-income securities are subject to the risk of the issuer's inability to meet principal and interest payments on its obligations (i.e., credit risk) and are subject to price volatility resulting from, among other things, interest rate sensitivity (i.e., interest rate risk), market perception of the creditworthiness of the issuer and general market liquidity (i.e., market risk). The Fund may face a heightened level of interest rate risk in times of monetary policy change and/or uncertainty, such as when the Federal Reserve Board adjusts a quantitative easing program and/or changes rates. A changing interest rate environment increases certain risks, including the potential for periods of volatility, increased redemptions, shortened durations (i.e., prepayment risk) and extended durations (i.e., extension risk). The Fund is not limited as to the maturities (when a debt security provides its final payment) or durations (measure of interest rate sensitivity) of the securities in which it may invest. Securities with longer durations are likely to be more sensitive to changes in interest rates, generally making them more volatile than securities with shorter durations. Lower rated fixed-income securities have greater volatility because there is less certainty that principal and interest payments will be made as scheduled. The Fund may be subject to certain liquidity risks that may result from the lack of an active market and the reduced number and capacity of traditional market participants to make a market in fixed-income securities.
- U.S. Government Securities.** Different types of U.S. government securities are subject to different levels of credit risk, including the risk of default, depending on the nature of the particular government support for that security. For example, a U.S. government-sponsored entity, such as Federal National Mortgage Association or Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, although chartered or sponsored by an Act of Congress, may issue securities that are neither insured nor guaranteed by the U.S. Treasury and, therefore, are not backed by the full faith and credit of the United States. With respect to U.S. government securities that are not backed by the full faith and credit of the United States, there is the risk that the U.S. Government will not provide financial support to such U.S. government agencies, instrumentalities or sponsored enterprises if it is not obligated to do so by law.
- Repurchase Agreements.** Repurchase agreements are subject to risks associated with the possibility of default by the seller at a time when the collateral has declined in value, or insolvency of the seller, which may affect the Fund's right to control the collateral and result in certain costs and delays. Repurchase agreements may involve a greater degree of credit risk than investments in U.S. government securities.
- Market and Geopolitical Risk.** The value of your investment in the Fund is based on the values of the Fund's investments, which change due to economic and other events that affect markets generally, as well as those that affect particular regions, countries, industries, companies or governments. These events may be sudden and unexpected, and could adversely affect the liquidity of the Fund's investments, which may in turn impact valuation, the Fund's ability to sell securities and/or its ability to meet redemptions. The risks associated with these developments may be magnified if certain social, political, economic and other conditions and events (such as war, natural disasters, epidemics and pandemics, terrorism, conflicts, social unrest, recessions, inflation, interest rate changes and supply chain disruptions) adversely interrupt the global economy and financial markets. It is difficult to predict when events affecting the U.S. or global financial markets may occur, the effects that such events may have and the duration of those effects (which may last for extended periods). These events may negatively impact broad segments of businesses and populations and have a significant and rapid negative impact on the performance of the Fund's investments, adversely affect the Fund's ability to maintain a stable \$1.00 share price and exacerbate pre-existing risks to the Fund.
- Liquidity.** The Fund may make investments that are illiquid or that may become illiquid or less liquid in response to overall economic conditions or adverse investor perceptions, and which may entail greater risk than investments in other types of

Treasury Securities Portfolio (Cont'd)

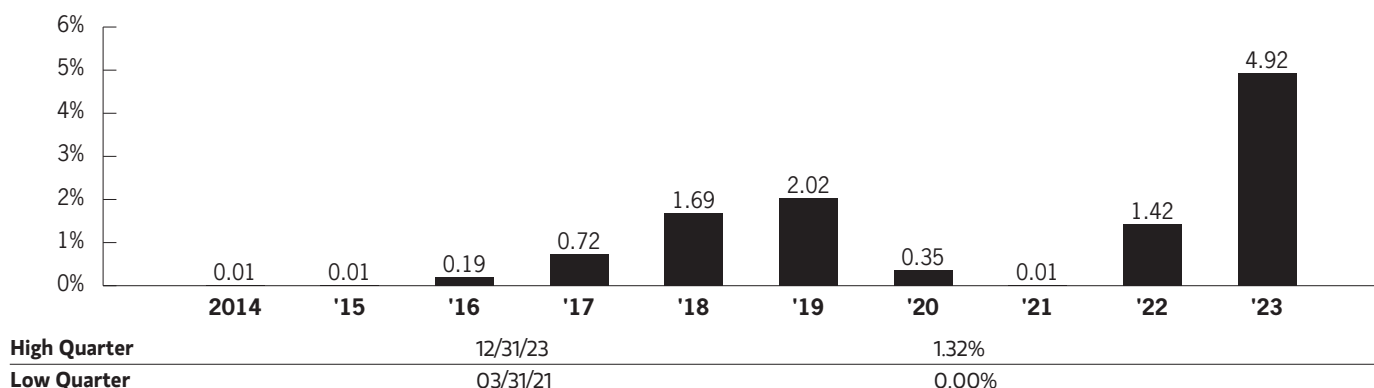
securities. The liquidity of portfolio securities can deteriorate rapidly due to credit events affecting issuers or guarantors, such as a credit rating downgrade, or due to general market conditions or a lack of willing buyers. An inability to sell one or more portfolio positions, or selling such positions at an unfavorable time and/or under unfavorable conditions, can adversely affect the Fund's ability to maintain a stable \$1.00 share price.

- **Large Shareholder Transactions Risk.** The Fund may experience adverse effects when shareholders purchase or redeem large amounts of shares of the Fund, which may occur rapidly or unexpectedly. Such larger than normal shareholder redemptions may negatively impact the Fund's NAV and liquidity.
- **Stable NAV Risk.** The Fund may not be able to maintain a stable \$1.00 share price at all times. If the Fund or another money market fund fails to maintain a stable NAV (or if there is a perceived threat of the inability to maintain a stable NAV), the Fund could be subject to increased redemptions, which may adversely impact the Fund's ability to maintain a stable \$1.00 share price.
- **Money Market Fund Regulation.** In July 2023, the SEC recently adopted changes to the rules that govern money market funds. These changes have a remaining phase-in period ranging from April 2, 2024 to October 2, 2024. These changes may affect the investment strategies, performance, yield, operating expenses and continued viability of the Fund. As of the date of this prospectus, the Adviser is evaluating the potential impact of these regulatory changes and expects to update investors in the future as the regulatory compliance deadlines approach.

Performance Information

The bar chart and table below provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing changes in the performance of the Fund's Institutional Class shares from year-to-year and by showing the average annual returns of the Fund's Institutional Class shares for the one, five and 10 year periods. The Fund's past performance is not necessarily an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future. Updated performance information is available online at www.morganstanley.com/liquidity.

Annual Total Returns—Calendar Years



Average Annual Total Returns

(for the Periods Ended December 31, 2023)

	Past One Year	Past Five Years	Past Ten Years
Treasury Securities Portfolio	4.92%	1.73%	1.12%

You may obtain the Fund's 7-day current yield by calling 1-888-378-1630.

Fund Management

Adviser. Morgan Stanley Investment Management Inc.

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

Institutional Class shares of the Fund are available to investors who at the time of initial purchase make a minimum investment of \$10 million. You may not be subject to the minimum investment requirement under certain circumstances. For more information, please refer to the section of this Prospectus entitled "Shareholder Information—Minimum Investment Amount."

Shares of the Fund may be purchased or sold on any day the New York Stock Exchange ("NYSE") is open for business (except when the following federal holidays are observed: Columbus Day and Veterans Day) directly from the Fund by mail (c/o SS&C Global Investor and Distribution Solutions, Inc., P.O. Box 219804, Kansas City, MO 64121-9804), by telephone (1-888-378-1630) or by

Treasury Securities Portfolio (Cont'd)

contacting an authorized third-party, such as a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary that has entered into a selling agreement with the Fund's "Distributor," Morgan Stanley Distribution, Inc. (each, a "Financial Intermediary"). You may purchase and redeem shares online through Morgan Stanley's Treasury Investment Portal service at www.morganstanley.com/liquidity, provided you have a pre-established Internet trading account. For more information, please refer to the sections of this Prospectus entitled "Shareholder Information—How To Purchase Shares" and "Shareholder Information—How To Redeem Shares."

Selected accounts that utilize the Fund as their sweep vehicle will be reviewed on each business day and shares will automatically be purchased or sold to cover any credits or debits incurred that day.

Tax Information

The Fund intends to make distributions that may be taxed as ordinary income or capital gains, unless you hold shares through a tax-exempt account or plan, such as an individual retirement account or 401(k) plan, in which case dividends and distributions on your shares generally will be taxed when withdrawn from the tax-exempt account or plan.

Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries

If you purchase shares of the Fund through a Financial Intermediary (such as a bank), the Adviser and/or the Distributor may pay the Financial Intermediary for the sale of Fund shares and related services. These payments, which may be significant in amount, may create a conflict of interest by influencing the Financial Intermediary and your salesperson to recommend the Fund over another investment. Ask your salesperson or visit your Financial Intermediary's web site for more information.

Prime Portfolio

Investment Objective

The Prime Portfolio seeks preservation of capital, daily liquidity and maximum current income.

Approach

The Fund invests in liquid, high quality U.S. dollar-denominated money market instruments of U.S. and foreign financial corporations and U.S. non-financial corporations. The Fund also invests in obligations issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government and its agencies and instrumentalities. The Fund's money market investments may include commercial paper, corporate debt obligations, debt obligations (including certificates of deposit and promissory notes) of U.S. banks or foreign banks, or of U.S. branches or subsidiaries of foreign banks, or foreign branches of U.S. banks (such as Yankee obligations), certificates of deposit of savings banks and savings and loan organizations, asset-backed securities, repurchase agreements and municipal obligations. The Fund may also invest in U.S. dollar-denominated foreign securities and money market instruments. The Fund is permitted to hold a portion of its assets in cash.

The Fund operates as an "institutional money market fund," which is neither a "government money market fund" nor "retail money market fund" as such terms are defined or interpreted under Rule 2a-7. As such, the Fund is required to price and transact in its shares at a NAV reflecting market-based values of its portfolio holdings (i.e., at a "floating" NAV), rounded to a minimum of the fourth decimal place. Like other money market funds of its type, the Fund is subject to the possible imposition of a discretionary liquidity fee if the Fund's Board of Trustees (or its delegate) determines that such fee is in the best interests of the Fund.

Process

The Adviser follows a multi-pronged investment process with respect to credit risk, interest rate risk and liquidity. Securities are reviewed on an ongoing basis to maintain or improve creditworthiness taking into consideration factors such as cash flow, asset quality, debt service coverage ratios, economic developments, and environmental, social, and/or governance ("ESG") factors, if applicable. Additionally, exposure to guarantors and liquidity providers is monitored separately as are the various diversification requirements.

The Adviser actively manages the Fund's assets in an attempt to reduce the risk of losing any principal investment as a result of credit or interest rate risks. In addition, federal regulations require money market funds to invest only in debt obligations of high quality and short-term maturities.

The Adviser serves as investment advisor to a range of money market funds following different investment focuses/strategies. These include other "prime" money market funds, which may invest in similar types of securities as the Fund. There may be overlap between the portfolio holdings and investments the Fund and other "prime" money market funds for which the Adviser serves as investment advisor.

Government Portfolio

Investment Objective

The Government Portfolio seeks preservation of capital, daily liquidity and maximum current income.

Approach

The Fund has adopted a policy to invest exclusively in obligations issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government and its agencies and instrumentalities and in repurchase agreements collateralized by such securities in order to qualify as a “government money market fund” under federal regulations. The Fund is permitted to hold a portion of its assets in cash.

A “government money market fund” is a money market fund that invests at least 99.5% of its total assets in cash, securities issued or guaranteed by the United States or certain U.S. government agencies or instrumentalities and/or repurchase agreements that are collateralized fully by the foregoing. In selecting investments, the Adviser seeks to maintain the Fund’s share price at \$1.00. The share price remaining stable at \$1.00 means that the Fund would preserve the principal value of your investment. The Fund may change its principal investment strategies; however you would be notified of any changes.

The U.S. government securities that the Fund may purchase include:

- U.S. treasury bills, notes and bonds, all of which are direct obligations of the U.S. Government.
- Securities issued by agencies and instrumentalities of the U.S. Government which are backed by the full faith and credit of the United States. Among the agencies and instrumentalities issuing these obligations are the Government National Mortgage Association (“Ginnie Mae”) and the Federal Housing Administration.
- Securities issued by agencies and instrumentalities which are not backed by the full faith and credit of the United States, but whose issuing agency or instrumentality has the right to borrow, to meet its obligations, from the U.S. Treasury. Among these agencies and instrumentalities are the Federal National Mortgage Association (“Fannie Mae”), the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (“Freddie Mac”) and the Federal Home Loan Banks.
- Securities issued by agencies and instrumentalities which are backed solely by the credit of the issuing agency or instrumentality. Among these agencies and instrumentalities is the Federal Farm Credit System.

In addition, the Fund has adopted a policy that provides, under normal circumstances, at least 80% of the Fund’s assets will be invested in obligations issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government and its agencies and instrumentalities and in repurchase agreements collateralized by such securities. This policy may be changed without shareholder approval; however, shareholders would be notified upon 60 days’ notice in writing of any changes.

Process

The Adviser follows an investment process that seeks to select maturities based on the shape of the money market yield curve and based on the expectations as to future shifts in the level and shape of the curve, taking into consideration such factors as current short-term interest rates, Federal Reserve policy regarding interest rates and U.S. economic activity.

The Adviser actively manages the Fund’s assets in an attempt to reduce the risk of losing any principal investment as a result of credit or interest rate risks. The Fund’s assets are reviewed to maintain or improve creditworthiness. In addition, federal regulations require money market funds to invest only in debt obligations of high quality and short-term maturities.

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

Government Securities Portfolio

Investment Objective

The Government Securities Portfolio seeks preservation of capital, daily liquidity and maximum current income.

Approach

The Fund has adopted a policy to invest substantially all of its assets in U.S. Treasury obligations and certain U.S. government securities, the interest from which is generally exempt from state income taxation, in order to qualify as a “government money market fund” under federal regulations. The Fund is permitted to hold a portion of its assets in cash.

A “government money market fund” is a money market fund that invests at least 99.5% of its total assets in cash, securities issued or guaranteed by the United States or certain U.S. government agencies or instrumentalities and/or repurchase agreements that are collateralized fully by the foregoing. In selecting investments, the Adviser seeks to maintain the Fund’s share price at \$1.00. The share price remaining stable at \$1.00 means that the Fund would preserve the principal value of your investment. The U.S. government securities that the Fund may purchase include those issued or guaranteed either by the U.S. Treasury or certain agencies, authorities or instrumentalities of the U.S. Government. The Fund may also invest in repurchase agreements with the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. The Fund may change its principal investment strategies; however you would be notified of any changes.

Shareholders should consult their individual tax adviser to determine whether the Fund’s distributions derived from interest on the Treasury obligations and U.S. government securities referred to above are exempt from state taxation in their own state.

In addition, the Fund has adopted a policy that provides, under normal circumstances, at least 80% of the Fund’s assets will be invested in U.S. government securities. This policy may be changed without shareholder approval; however, shareholders would be notified upon 60 days’ notice in writing of any changes.

Process

The Adviser follows an investment process that seeks to select maturities based on the shape of the money market yield curve and based on the expectations as to future shifts in the level and shape of the curve, taking into consideration such factors as current short-term interest rates, Federal Reserve policy regarding interest rates and U.S. economic activity.

The Adviser actively manages the Fund’s assets in an attempt to reduce the risk of losing any principal investment as a result of credit or interest rate risks. The Fund’s assets are reviewed to maintain or improve creditworthiness. In addition, federal regulations require money market funds to invest only in debt obligations of high quality and short-term maturities.

The Adviser will generally seek to place purchase orders for the Fund with broker-dealers that are owned by minorities, women, disabled persons, veterans and members of other recognized diversity and inclusion groups and will place the majority of the aggregate dollar volume of the Fund’s purchase orders for government agency securities obtained via auction or window through such broker-dealers, subject in each case to the Adviser’s duty to seek best execution for the Fund’s orders.

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

Treasury Portfolio

Investment Objective

The Treasury Portfolio seeks preservation of capital, daily liquidity and maximum current income.

Approach

The Fund has adopted a policy to invest exclusively in U.S. Treasury obligations, which are backed by the full faith and credit of the United States, and repurchase agreements collateralized by such securities in order to qualify as a “government money market fund” under federal regulations. The Fund is permitted to hold a portion of its assets in cash.

A “government money market fund” is a money market fund that invests at least 99.5% of its total assets in cash, securities issued or guaranteed by the United States or certain U.S. government agencies or instrumentalities and/or repurchase agreements that are collateralized fully by the foregoing. In selecting investments, the Adviser seeks to maintain the Fund’s share price at \$1.00. The share price remaining stable at \$1.00 means that the Fund would preserve the principal value of your investment. The Fund may change its principal investment strategies; however you would be notified of any changes.

In addition, the Fund has adopted a policy that provides, under normal circumstances, at least 80% of the Fund’s assets will be invested in U.S. Treasury obligations, which are backed by the full faith and credit of the United States, and repurchase agreements collateralized by such securities. This policy may be changed without shareholder approval; however, shareholders would be notified upon 60 days’ notice in writing of any changes.

Process

The Adviser follows an investment process that seeks to select maturities based on the shape of the money market yield curve and based on the expectations as to future shifts in the level and shape of the curve, taking into consideration such factors as current short-term interest rates, Federal Reserve policy regarding interest rates and U.S. economic activity.

The Adviser actively manages the Fund’s assets in an attempt to reduce the risk of losing any principal investment as a result of credit or interest rate risks. The Fund’s assets are reviewed to maintain or improve creditworthiness. In addition, federal regulations require money market funds to invest only in debt obligations of high quality and short-term maturities.

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

Treasury Securities Portfolio

Investment Objective

The Treasury Securities Portfolio seeks preservation of capital, daily liquidity and maximum current income.

Approach

The Fund has adopted a policy to invest exclusively in U.S. Treasury obligations, which are backed by the full faith and credit of the United States, in order to qualify as a “government money market fund” under federal regulations. The Fund is permitted to hold a portion of its assets in cash.

A “government money market fund” is a money market fund that invests at least 99.5% of its total assets in cash, securities issued or guaranteed by the United States or certain U.S. government agencies or instrumentalities and/or repurchase agreements that are collateralized fully by the foregoing. In selecting investments, the Adviser seeks to maintain the Fund’s share price at \$1.00. The share price remaining stable at \$1.00 means that the Fund would preserve the principal value of your investment. The Fund may change its principal investment strategies; however you would be notified of any changes.

In addition, the Fund has adopted a policy that provides, under normal circumstances, at least 80% of the Fund’s assets will be invested in U.S. Treasury obligations, which are backed by the full faith and credit of the United States. This policy may be changed without shareholder approval; however, shareholders would be notified upon 60 days’ notice in writing of any changes.

Process

The Adviser follows an investment process that seeks to select maturities based on the shape of the money market yield curve and based on the expectations as to future shifts in the level and shape of the curve, taking into consideration such factors as current short-term interest rates, Federal Reserve policy regarding interest rates and U.S. economic activity.

The Adviser actively manages the Fund’s assets in an attempt to reduce the risk of losing any principal investment as a result of credit or interest rate risks. The Fund’s assets are reviewed to maintain or improve creditworthiness. In addition, federal regulations require money market funds to invest only in debt obligations of high quality and short-term maturities.

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

Additional Information About Fund Investment Strategies and Related Risks

This section discusses additional information relating to the Funds' investment strategies, other types of investments that the Funds may make and related risk factors. "Fund" as used herein and under "Additional Information About Fund Investment Strategies and Related Risks" refers to each Fund listed on the cover page of this Prospectus (unless otherwise noted). The Funds' investment practices and limitations are also described in more detail in the Statement of Additional Information ("SAI"), which is incorporated by reference and legally is a part of this Prospectus. For details on how to obtain a copy of the SAI and other reports and information, see the back cover of this Prospectus.

Economies and financial markets worldwide have recently experienced periods of increased volatility, uncertainty, distress and government spending, inflation and disruption to consumer demand, economic output and supply chains. To the extent these conditions continue, the risks associated with an investment in a Fund, including those described below, could be heightened and a Fund's investments (and thus a shareholder's investment in a Fund) may be particularly susceptible to reduced yield or income or other adverse developments. The occurrence, duration and extent of these and other types of adverse economic and market conditions and uncertainty over the long term cannot be reasonably projected or estimated at this time.

The Funds are actively managed. As a result, the Funds may not achieve their investment objective if the Adviser's expectations regarding economic and market conditions, interest rates, or particular instruments are not met, and the Funds could underperform other funds with similar investment objectives and/or strategies.

Stable NAV Risk

Certain Funds may not be able to maintain a stable \$1.00 share price at all times. If a Fund or another money market fund fails to maintain a stable NAV (or such perception exists in the marketplace), a Fund could be subject to increased redemptions, which may adversely impact a Fund's ability to maintain a stable \$1.00 share price. In general, certain other money market funds have in the past failed to maintain stable NAVs, and there can be no assurance that such failures and resulting redemption pressures will not occur in the future. Neither a Fund's sponsor nor any of its affiliates has a legal obligation to provide financial support to a Fund, and you should not rely on or expect that they or any person will provide any type of financial support to a Fund at any time to help a Fund maintain a stable \$1.00 share price (such as purchasing distressed assets from the Fund, making capital infusions into the Fund, or taking other actions).

Floating NAV Risk

The Prime Portfolio does not maintain a stable NAV per share. The value of a Fund's shares will be calculated to four decimal places and will fluctuate with changes in the values of a Fund's portfolio securities. Investors should expect the value of their investment to vary and reflect the current market value of a Fund's holdings. When you sell your shares, they may be worth more or less than what you originally paid for them. This may result in a capital gain or loss. Neither a Fund's sponsor nor any of its affiliates has a legal obligation to provide financial support to a Fund, and you should not rely on or expect that they or any person will provide any type of financial support to a Fund at any time.

Bank Obligations

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

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

Additional Information About Fund Investment Strategies and Related Risks (Con't)

Credit and Interest Rate Risk

Fixed-income securities, such as bonds, generally are subject to two types of risk: credit risk and interest rate risk. Credit risk refers to the possibility that the issuer or guarantor of a security will be unable or unwilling or perceived to be unable or unwilling to make interest payments and/or repay the principal on its debt. The risk of defaults across issuers and/or counterparties increases in adverse market and economic conditions. Interest rate risk refers to fluctuations in the value of a debt security resulting from changes in the general level of interest rates. When the general level of interest rates goes up, the prices of most fixed-income securities go down. When the general level of interest rates goes down, the prices of most fixed-income securities go up. Certain Funds may invest in variable and floating rate securities. Although these instruments are generally less sensitive to interest rate changes than fixed rate instruments, the value of these securities may decline if their interest rates do not rise as quickly, or as much, as general interest rates. A low interest rate environment may prevent a Fund from providing a positive yield or paying Fund expenses out of current income. A Fund may face a heightened level of interest rate risk in times of monetary policy change and/or uncertainty, such as when the Federal Reserve Board adjusts a quantitative easing program and/or changes rates. For example, during periods when interest rates are low, a Fund's yield (and total return) also may be low or otherwise adversely affected or the Fund may be unable to maintain positive returns or minimize the volatility of the Fund's NAV or maintain a stable NAV of \$1.00 per share, as applicable. Monetary policies, and market interest rates, are subject to change at any time and potentially frequently based on a variety of market and economic conditions. The impact on fixed income and other debt instruments from interest rate changes, regardless of the cause, could be significant and could adversely affect the Fund and its investments. Credit ratings may not be an accurate assessment of liquidity or credit risk. Although credit ratings may not accurately reflect the true credit risk of an instrument, a change in the credit rating of an instrument or an issuer can have a rapid, adverse effect on the instrument's liquidity and make it more difficult for a Fund to sell at an advantageous price or time.

In general, changing interest rates could have unpredictable effects on markets and may expose debt and related markets to heightened volatility and may detract from Fund performance to the extent a Fund is exposed to such interest rates and/or volatility. For example, during periods when interest rates are low, a Fund's yield (and total return) also may be low or otherwise adversely affected or the Fund may be unable to maintain positive returns.

Governmental authorities and regulators may enact significant fiscal and monetary policy changes, including providing direct capital infusions into companies, creating new monetary programs and lowering interest rates considerably. These actions present heightened risks to debt instruments, and such risks could be even further heightened if these actions are unexpectedly or suddenly reversed or are ineffective in achieving their desired outcomes.

Liquidity

A Fund may make investments that are illiquid or restricted or that may become illiquid or less liquid in response to, among other developments, overall economic conditions or adverse investor perceptions, and which may entail greater risk than investments in other types of securities. Illiquidity can also be caused by, among other things, a drop in overall market trading volume, an inability to find a willing buyer, or legal restrictions on the securities' resale. These investments may be more difficult to value or sell, particularly in times of market turmoil, and there may be little trading in the secondary market available for particular securities. Liquidity risk may be magnified in a changing interest rate environment or in other circumstances where investor redemptions from money market and other fixed-income mutual funds may be higher than normal. If a Fund is forced to sell an illiquid or restricted security to fund redemptions or for other cash needs, it may be forced to sell the security at a loss or for less than its value and may be unable to sell the security at all.

U.S. Government Securities

The U.S. government securities that certain Funds may purchase include U.S. Treasury bills, notes and bonds, all of which are direct obligations of the U.S. Government. In addition, certain Funds may purchase securities issued or guaranteed by agencies and instrumentalities of the U.S. Government which are backed by the full faith and credit of the United States. Among the agencies and instrumentalities issuing these obligations are Ginnie Mae and the Federal Housing Administration. Also, certain Funds may purchase securities issued by agencies and instrumentalities which are not backed by the full faith and credit of the United States, but whose issuing agency or instrumentality has the right to borrow, to meet its obligations, from the U.S. Treasury. Among these agencies and instrumentalities are Fannie Mae, Freddie Mac and the Federal Home Loan Banks. Further, certain Funds may purchase securities issued by agencies and instrumentalities which are backed solely by the credit of the issuing agency or instrumentality. Among these agencies and instrumentalities is the Federal Farm Credit System. Because these securities are not backed by the full faith and credit of the United States, there is a risk that the U.S. Government will not provide financial support to these agencies if it is not obligated to do so by law. The maximum potential liability of the issuers of some U.S. government securities held by a Fund may greatly exceed their current resources, including their legal right to support from the U.S. Treasury. It is possible that these issuers will not have the funds to meet their payment obligations in the future. The interest from U.S. government securities generally is not subject to state and local taxation.

Fixed-Income Securities

Fixed-income securities are securities that pay a fixed or a variable rate of interest until a stated maturity date. Fixed-income securities include U.S. government securities, securities issued by federal or federally sponsored agencies and instrumentalities, corporate bonds

Additional Information About Fund Investment Strategies and Related Risks (Con't)

and notes, asset-backed securities, mortgage securities, municipal bonds, loan participations and assignments, zero coupon bonds, convertible securities, Eurobonds, Brady Bonds, Yankee Bonds, repurchase agreements, commercial paper and cash equivalents.

Fixed-income securities are subject to the risk of the issuer's inability to meet principal and interest payments on its obligations (i.e., credit risk) and are subject to price volatility resulting from, among other things, interest rate sensitivity (i.e., interest rate risk), market perception of the creditworthiness of the issuer and general market liquidity (i.e., market risk). The Funds may face a heightened level of interest rate risk in times of monetary policy change and/or uncertainty, such as when the Federal Reserve Board adjusts a quantitative easing program and/or changes rates. A changing interest rate environment increases certain risks, including the potential for periods of volatility, increased redemptions, shortened durations (i.e., prepayment risk) and extended durations (i.e., extension risk). Securities with longer durations are likely to be more sensitive to changes in interest rates, generally making them more volatile than securities with shorter durations. Lower rated fixed-income securities have greater volatility because there is less certainty that principal and interest payments will be made as scheduled. The Funds may be subject to liquidity risk, which may result from the lack of an active market and the reduced number and capacity of traditional market participants to make a market in fixed-income securities. Fixed-income securities may be called (i.e., redeemed by the issuer) prior to final maturity. If a callable security is called, a Fund may have to reinvest the proceeds at a lower rate of interest.

Foreign Securities

The Prime Portfolio may invest in U.S. dollar-denominated securities issued by foreign governmental or corporate issuers, including Eurodollar and Yankee obligations. Although the Fund will invest in these securities only if the Adviser determines they are of comparable quality to the Fund's U.S. investments, investments in foreign securities, including in foreign government obligations and other foreign money market securities, entail risks relating to political, social, economic and market developments abroad to a greater extent than investing in the securities of U.S. issuers. There also may be less reliable financial information, less stringent investor protections and disclosure standards, higher transaction and custody costs and less government regulation. In addition, investments in foreign securities may become subject to increased risk due to developments and changing conditions in such countries. Moreover, the growing interconnectivity of global economies and financial markets has increased the probability that adverse developments and conditions in one country or region will affect the stability of economies in other countries or regions. Certain foreign countries may rely heavily on particular industries or foreign capital and are more vulnerable to diplomatic developments, the imposition of economic sanctions against a particular country or countries, organizations, companies, entities and/or individuals, changes in international trading patterns, trade barriers and other protectionist or retaliatory measures. Investments in foreign securities may also be adversely affected by governmental actions such as the imposition of capital controls, nationalization of companies or industries, expropriation of assets or the imposition of punitive taxes. In addition, there are differences between U.S. and foreign regulatory requirements and market practices that may result in additional risk. Foreign money market securities also present credit and interest rate risks similar to those attendant to an investment in domestic money market securities.

Custodial Receipts

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

Tender Option Bonds

A tender option bond is a municipal obligation (generally held pursuant to a custodial arrangement) having a relatively long maturity and bearing interest at a fixed rate substantially higher than prevailing short-term, tax-exempt rates. The bond is typically issued in conjunction with the agreement of a third-party, such as a bank, broker-dealer or other financial institution, pursuant to which the institution grants the security holder the option, at periodic intervals, to tender its securities to the institution. As consideration for providing the option, the financial institution receives periodic fees equal to the difference between the bond's fixed coupon rate and the rate, as determined by a remarketing or similar agent, that would cause the securities, coupled with the tender option, to trade at par on the date of such determination. Thus, after payment of this fee, the security holder effectively holds a demand obligation that bears interest at the prevailing short-term, tax-exempt rate. An institution will normally not be obligated to accept tendered bonds in the event of certain defaults or significant downgrading in the credit rating assigned to the issuer of the bond. The tender option will be taken into account in determining the maturity of the tender option bonds and average portfolio maturity. There is a risk that the Fund will not be considered the owner of a tender option bond for federal income tax purposes, and thus will not be entitled to treat such interest as exempt from federal income tax. Certain tender option bonds may be illiquid or may become illiquid as a result of a credit rating downgrade, a payment default or a disqualification from tax-exempt status.

The residual interest certificates may be more volatile and less liquid than other municipal bonds of comparable maturity. In most circumstances, the residual interest certificates holder bears substantially all of the underlying fixed-rate municipal bond's downside

Additional Information About Fund Investment Strategies and Related Risks (Con't)

investment risk and also benefits from any appreciation in the value of the underlying fixed-rate municipal bond. Investments in a residual interest certificate typically will involve greater risk than investments in fixed-rate municipal bonds.

The residual interest certificates held by the Fund provide the Fund with the right to: (1) cause the holders of the floating rate certificates to tender their notes at par, and (2) cause the sale of the fixed-rate municipal bond held by the tender option bond trust, thereby collapsing the tender option bond trust. Tender option bond trusts are generally supported by a liquidity facility provided by a third party bank or other financial institution (the "Liquidity Provider") that provides for the purchase of floating rate certificates that cannot be remarketed. The holders of the floating rate certificates have the right to tender their certificates in exchange for payment of par plus accrued interest on a periodic basis (typically weekly) or on the occurrence of certain mandatory tender events. The tendered floating rate certificates are remarketed by a remarketing agent, which is typically an affiliated entity of the Liquidity Provider. If the floating rate certificates cannot be remarketed, the floating rate certificates are purchased by the tender option bond trust either from the proceeds of a loan from the Liquidity Provider or from a liquidation of the fixed-rate municipal bond.

The tender option bond trust may also be collapsed without the consent of the Fund, as the residual interest certificate holder, upon the occurrence of certain "tender option termination events" (or "TOTEs") as defined in the tender option bond trust agreements. Such termination events typically include the bankruptcy or default of the municipal bond, a substantial downgrade in the credit quality of the municipal bond, or a judgment or ruling that interest on the fixed-rate municipal bond is subject to federal income taxation. Upon the occurrence of a termination event, the tender option bond trust would generally be liquidated in full with the proceeds typically applied first to any accrued fees owed to the trustee, remarketing agent and liquidity provider, and then to the holders of the floating rate certificates up to par plus accrued interest owed on the floating rate certificates and a portion of gain share, if any, with the balance paid out to the residual interest certificate holder. In the case of a mandatory termination event, after the payment of fees, the floating rate certificates holders would be paid before the residual interest certificates holders (i.e., the Fund). In contrast, in the case of a TOTE, after payment of fees, the floating rate certificates holders and the residual interest certificates holders would be paid pro rata in proportion to the respective face values of their certificates.

Corporate Debt Obligations

Corporate debt obligations are fixed-income securities issued by private corporations. The investment return of corporate debt obligations reflects interest earnings and changes in the market value of the security. The market value of a corporate debt obligation may be expected to rise and fall inversely with interest rates generally. There also exists the risk that the issuers of the securities may not be able to meet their obligations on interest or principal payments at the time called for by an instrument. Debtholders, as creditors, have a prior legal claim over common and preferred stockholders of the corporation as to both income and assets for the principal and interest due to the bondholder. Certain Funds will buy corporate debt obligations subject to any quality constraints set forth under Rule 2a-7.

Revenue Bonds

Revenue bonds are municipal obligations that are secured by the revenue from a specific project. To the extent that such revenues do not materialize, the revenue bonds may not be repaid. If the Fund invests in revenue bonds that are issued by municipal issuers in the same economic sector, the Fund would be particularly susceptible to developments adversely affecting that sector. Revenue bonds historically have been subject to a greater risk of default than general obligation bonds because investors can look only to the revenue generated by the project or other revenue source backing the project, rather than to the general taxing authority of the state or local government issuer of the obligations. For example, investments in revenue bonds backed by receipts from hospitals are sensitive to hospital bond ratings, which are often based on feasibility studies that contain projections of expenses, revenues and occupancy levels. Additional factors which could affect a hospital's gross receipts and net income available to service its debt are demand for hospital services, the ability of the hospital to provide the services required, management capabilities, economic developments in the service area, efforts by insurers and government agencies to limit rates and expenses, reputational issues, competition, availability and expenses of malpractice insurance, Medicaid and Medicare funding and possible federal legislation regulating hospital charges.

Asset-Backed Securities

Asset-backed securities represent an interest in a pool of assets such as automobile loans, credit card receivables or mortgage or home equity loans, or certificates of participation or lease obligations or other municipal debt obligations, that have been securitized in pass-through structures. These types of pass-through securities provide for monthly payments that are a "pass-through" of the monthly interest and principal payments made by the individual borrowers on the pooled receivables. Such securities also may be debt instruments, which are also known as collateralized obligations and are generally issued as the debt of a special purpose entity, such as a trust, organized solely for the purpose of owning such assets and issuing such debt. Credit support for asset-backed securities may be based on the underlying assets and/or provided by a third-party through credit enhancements. Credit enhancement techniques include letters of credit, insurance bonds, limited guarantees (which are generally provided by the issuer), senior-subordinated structures and over-collateralization.

To the extent the Fund invests in asset-backed securities issued by non-governmental issuers, such as commercial banks, savings and loan institutions, and other secondary market issuers, the Fund will be exposed to additional risks because, among other things, there are no direct or indirect government or agency guarantees of payments in the pools underlying the securities. Privately-issued asset-

Additional Information About Fund Investment Strategies and Related Risks (Con't)

backed securities may be less readily marketable, subject to heightened credit risk and the market for such securities is typically smaller and less liquid than other asset-backed securities.

Asset-backed securities are not issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government or its agencies or instrumentalities; however, the payment of principal and interest on such obligations may be guaranteed up to certain amounts for a certain period by a letter of credit issued by a financial institution (such as a bank or insurance company) unaffiliated with the issuers of such securities. The purchase of asset-backed securities raises risk considerations specific to the financing of the instruments underlying such securities. For example, there is a risk that another party could acquire an interest in the obligations superior to that of the holders of the asset-backed securities. Asset-backed securities entail prepayment risk and extension risk, which may vary depending on the type of asset. Securities subject to prepayment risk generally offer less potential for gains when interest rates decline, and may offer a greater potential for loss when interest rates rise. In addition, rising interest rates may cause prepayments to occur at a slower than expected rate, thereby effectively lengthening the maturity of the security and making the security more sensitive to interest rate changes. Other factors, such as changes in credit card use and payment patterns, may also influence prepayment rates. Asset-backed securities also involve the risk that various federal and state consumer laws and other legal and economic factors such as defaults on the underlying loans may result in the collateral backing the securities being insufficient to support payment on the securities. The risk of such defaults is generally higher in the case of mortgage pools that include sub-prime mortgages. There is also the possibility that recoveries on repossessed collateral may not, in some cases, be available to support payments on those securities.

Market and Geopolitical Risk

The value of your investment in a Fund is based on the values of a Fund's investments, which change due to economic and other events that affect markets generally, as well as those that affect particular regions, countries, industries, companies or governments. Price movements, sometimes called volatility, may be greater or less depending on the types of securities a Fund owns and the markets in which the securities trade. Volatility and disruption in financial markets and economies may be sudden and unexpected, expose a Fund to greater risk, including risks associated with reduced market liquidity and fair valuation, and adversely affect a Fund's operations. For example, the Adviser potentially will be prevented from executing investment decisions at an advantageous time or price as a result of any domestic or global market disruptions and reduced market liquidity may impact a Fund's ability to sell securities to meet redemptions.

The increasing interconnectivity between global economies and markets increases the likelihood that events or conditions in one region or market may adversely impact other companies and issuers in a different country, region, sector, industry, market or with respect to one company may adversely impact issuers in a different country, region, sector, industry, or market. For example, adverse developments in the banking or financial services sector could impact companies operating in various sectors or industries and adversely impact a Fund's investments. Securities in a Fund's portfolio may underperform due to inflation (or expectations for inflation), interest rates, global demand for particular products or resources, natural disasters and extreme weather events, health emergencies (such as epidemics and pandemics), terrorism, regulatory events and governmental or quasi-governmental actions. The occurrence of global events such as terrorist attacks around the world, natural disasters, health emergencies, social and political (including geopolitical) discord and tensions or debt crises and downgrades, among others, may result in market volatility and may have long term effects on both the U.S. and global financial markets. Inflation rates may change frequently and significantly because of various factors, including unexpected shifts in the domestic or global economy and changes in monetary or economic policies (or expectations that these policies may change). Changes in expected inflation rates may adversely affect market and economic conditions, a Fund's investments and an investment in a Fund. The market price of debt securities generally falls as inflation increases because the purchasing power of the future income and repaid principal is expected to be worth less when received by a Fund. The risk of inflation is greater for debt instruments with longer maturities and especially those that pay a fixed rather than variable interest rate. Other financial, economic and other global market and social developments or disruptions may result in similar adverse circumstances, and it is difficult to predict when similar events affecting the U.S. or global financial markets may occur, the effects that such events may have and the duration of those effects (which may last for extended periods). In general, the securities or other instruments that the Adviser believes represent an attractive investment opportunity or in which a Fund seeks to invest may be unavailable entirely or in the specific quantities sought by a Fund. As a result, a Fund may need to obtain the desired exposure through a less advantageous investment, forgo the investment at the time or seek to replicate the desired exposure through a derivative transaction or investment in another investment vehicle. Any such event(s) could have a significant adverse impact on the value and risk profile of a Fund's portfolio. There is a risk that you may lose money by investing in a Fund.

Social, political, economic and other conditions and events, such as war, natural disasters, health emergencies (e.g., the novel coronavirus outbreak, epidemics and other pandemics), terrorism, conflicts, social unrest, recessions, inflation, interest rate changes and supply chain disruptions could reduce consumer demand or economic output, result in market closures, travel restrictions or quarantines, and generally have a significant impact on the economies and financial markets and the Adviser's investment advisory activities and services of other service providers, which in turn could adversely affect a Fund's investments and other operations.

Government and other public debt, including municipal obligations in which a Fund may invest, can be adversely affected by changes in local and global economic conditions that result in increased debt levels. Although high levels of government and other public debt do not necessarily indicate or cause economic problems, high levels of debt may create certain systemic risks if sound debt

Additional Information About Fund Investment Strategies and Related Risks (Con't)

management practices are not implemented. A high debt level may increase market pressures to meet an issuer's funding needs, which may increase borrowing costs and cause a government or public or municipal entity to issue additional debt, thereby increasing the risk of refinancing. A high debt level also raises concerns that the issuer may be unable or unwilling to repay the principal or interest on its debt, which may adversely impact instruments held by a Fund that rely on such payments.

Governmental and quasi-governmental responses to certain economic or other conditions may lead to increasing government and other public debt, which heighten these risks. Unsustainable debt levels can lead to declines in the value of currency, and can prevent a government from implementing effective counter-cyclical fiscal policy during economic downturns, can generate or contribute to an economic downturn or cause other adverse economic or market developments, such as increases in inflation or volatility. Increasing government and other public debt may adversely affect issuers, obligors, guarantors or instruments across a variety of asset classes.

Global events may negatively impact broad segments of businesses and populations, cause a significant negative impact on the performance of a Fund's investments, adversely affect and increase the volatility of a Fund's share price or adversely affect the Fund's ability to maintain a stable \$1.00 share price (as applicable) and exacerbate pre-existing political, social and economic risks to a Fund. A Fund's operations may be interrupted as a result, which may contribute to the negative impact on investment performance. In addition, governments, their regulatory agencies, or self-regulatory organizations may take actions that affect the instruments in which a Fund invests, or the issuers of such instruments, in ways that could have a significant negative impact on a Fund's investment performance. In addition, government actions (such as changes to interest rates) could have unintended economic and market consequences that adversely affect a Fund's investments.

Money Market Fund Regulation

The SEC adopted changes to the rules that govern SEC registered money market funds in July 2023 with phased compliance periods through October 2, 2024. These changes include, among other things: (1) allowing a money market fund's board or its delegate to charge discretionary liquidity fees when it determines such fee would be in the best interests of the fund; (2) removing a fund's ability to impose a temporary suspension of redemptions (except under extraordinary circumstances as part of a liquidation); and (3) substantially increasing the required minimum levels of liquid assets a fund must hold. These changes may affect the investment strategies, performance, yield, operating expenses, number of times a Fund prices its shares and continued viability of a Fund. As of the date of this prospectus, the Adviser is evaluating the potential impact of these regulatory changes and expects to update investors in the future as the regulatory compliance deadlines approach.

Repurchase Agreements

Repurchase agreements are fixed-income securities in the form of agreements backed by collateral. These agreements typically involve the acquisition by the Funds of securities from the selling institution (such as a bank or a broker-dealer), coupled with the agreement that the selling institution will repurchase the underlying securities at a specified price and at a fixed time in the future (or on demand, if applicable). The underlying securities which serve as collateral for the repurchase agreements entered into by certain Funds may include U.S. government securities, municipal securities, corporate debt obligations, convertible securities and common and preferred stock and may be of below investment grade quality. These securities are marked-to-market daily in order to maintain full collateralization (typically purchase price plus accrued interest). The use of repurchase agreements involves certain risks. For example, if the selling institution defaults on its obligation to repurchase the underlying securities at a time when the value of the securities has declined, the Funds may incur a loss upon disposition of them. The risk of such loss may be greater when utilizing collateral other than U.S. government securities. In the event of an insolvency or bankruptcy by the selling institution, the Funds' right to control the collateral could be affected and result in certain costs and delays. Additionally, if the proceeds from the liquidation of such collateral after an insolvency were less than the repurchase price, the Funds could suffer a loss. Fund procedures are followed that are designed to minimize such risks.

The Government Securities Portfolio may enter into repurchase agreements with the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. Reduced participation in the repurchase agreement market by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York may affect the Fund's investment strategies, operations and/or return potential.

Municipals

Certain Funds may purchase municipal obligations subject to any restraints set forth under Rule 2a-7. Municipal obligations are securities issued by state and local governments and their agencies. These securities typically are "general obligation" or "revenue" bonds, notes or commercial paper, including participations in lease obligations and installment purchase contracts of municipalities. These obligations may have fixed, variable or floating rates. To the extent a Fund invests in municipal obligations issued by state and local governments and their agencies, the Fund may be susceptible to political, economic, regulatory or other factors affecting issuers of these municipal obligations. Municipal obligations are also subject to credit risk and interest risk. In the case of revenue bonds, for example, credit risk is the possibility that the user fees from a project or other specified revenue sources are insufficient to meet interest and/or principal payment obligations. The Fund is subject to added credit risk if it concentrates its investments in a single

Additional Information About Fund Investment Strategies and Related Risks (Con't)

economic sector, which could be effected by economic, business or political developments which might affect all municipal obligations in that particular economic sector.

Additional Risks and Investment Strategies of the Funds

Investment Companies

The Funds (other than the Treasury Securities Portfolio) may invest in investment companies, including money market funds, and may invest all or some of their short-term cash investments in any money market fund advised or managed by the Adviser or its affiliates (an “affiliated money market fund”). An investment in an investment company is subject to the underlying risks of that investment company’s portfolio securities. In addition to a Fund’s fees and expenses, the Fund generally would bear its share of the investment company’s fees and expenses other than advisory and administrative fees of affiliated money market funds.

Promissory Notes

Promissory notes are generally debt obligations of the issuing entity and are subject to the risks of investing in the banking industry. The Prime Portfolio may invest up to 5% of its net assets in illiquid securities, including unsecured bank promissory notes.

Tax-Exempt Variable Rate Demand Notes

Tax-exempt variable rate demand notes are variable rate tax-exempt debt obligations that give investors the right to demand principal repayment. Due to cyclical supply and demand considerations, at times the yields on these obligations can exceed the yield on taxable money market obligations. The interest rate on these instruments may be reset daily, weekly or on some other reset period and may have a floor or ceiling on interest rate changes. The interest rate of a floating rate instrument may be based on a known lending rate, such as a bank’s prime rate, and is reset whenever such rate is adjusted. The interest rate on a variable rate demand note is reset at specified intervals at a market rate. The Fund’s ability to receive payments of principal and interest and other amounts in connection with loans held by it will depend primarily on the financial condition of the issuer. The failure by the Fund to receive scheduled interest or principal payments on a loan would adversely affect the income of the Fund and would likely reduce the value of its assets, which would be reflected in a reduction in the Fund’s NAV.

Floating rate and variable rate demand notes and bonds may have a stated maturity in excess of one year, but may have features that permit a holder to demand payment of principal plus accrued interest upon a specified number of days’ notice. Frequently, such obligations are secured by letters of credit or other credit support arrangements provided by banks. If these obligations are not secured by letters of credit or other credit support arrangements, the Fund’s right to demand payment will be dependent on the ability of the issuer to pay principal and interest on demand. In addition, these obligations frequently are not rated by credit rating agencies and may involve heightened risk of default by the issuer. The issuer of such obligations normally has a corresponding right, after a given period, to prepay in its discretion the outstanding principal of the obligation plus accrued interest upon a specific number of days’ notice to the holders. There is no assurance that the Fund will be able to reinvest the proceeds of any prepayment at the same interest rate or on the same terms as those of the original instrument.

In the absence of an active secondary market for floating rate and variable rate demand notes, the Fund may find it difficult to dispose of the instruments, and the Fund could suffer a loss if the issuer defaults or during periods in which the Fund is not entitled to exercise its demand rights. If a reliable trading market for the floating rate and variable rate instruments held by the Fund does not exist and the Fund may not demand payment of the principal amount of such instruments within seven days, the instruments may be deemed illiquid and therefore subject to the Fund’s limitation on investments in illiquid securities.

Large Shareholder Transactions Risk

A Fund may experience adverse effects when certain shareholders, or shareholders collectively, purchase or redeem large amounts of shares of a Fund. Such larger than normal redemptions may cause a Fund to sell portfolio securities at times when it would not otherwise do so, which may negatively impact a Fund’s NAV and liquidity. Similarly, large Fund share purchases may adversely affect a Fund’s performance to the extent that a Fund is delayed in investing new cash and is required to maintain a larger cash position than it ordinarily would. These transactions may also accelerate the realization of taxable income to shareholders if such sales of investments resulted in gains, and may also increase transaction costs. In addition, a large redemption could result in a Fund’s current expenses being allocated over a smaller asset base, leading to an increase in a Fund’s expense ratio. Although large shareholder transactions may be more frequent under certain circumstances, a Fund is generally subject to the risk that shareholders can purchase or redeem a significant percentage of Fund shares at any time.

Investment Discretion

In pursuing a Fund’s investment objective, the Adviser has considerable leeway in deciding which investments it buys, holds or sells on a day-to-day basis, and which trading strategies it uses. For example, the Adviser, in its discretion, may determine to use some permitted trading strategies while not using others. The success or failure of such decisions will affect a Fund’s performance.

Additional Information About Fund Investment Strategies and Related Risks (Con't)

Risks Associated with Holding Cash

The Funds are permitted to hold a portion of their assets in cash for a variety of portfolio management purposes. For example, a Fund may hold a cash position under certain circumstances, such as to meet anticipated redemptions, in light of the prevailing interest rate environment, or pending investments. Although a Fund may earn income on the cash position, such positions could cause the Fund to receive a lower rate of return than if the cash were used to make investments, and may subject a Fund to additional risks and costs, such as increased exposure to the custodian bank holding the assets and its creditworthiness. In certain economic conditions, the custodian bank may charge a Fund fees for holding cash.

Temporary Defensive Investments

When the Adviser believes that changes in market, economic, political or other conditions warrant, each Fund may make investments for temporary defensive purposes that may be inconsistent with a Fund's principal investment strategies. In such circumstances, each Fund (other than the Treasury Securities Portfolio) may invest without limit in cash or cash equivalents. Also in such circumstances, the Treasury Securities Portfolio may invest without limit in cash and repurchase agreements with the Federal Reserve Bank of New York collateralized by U.S. Treasury obligations. If the Adviser incorrectly predicts the effects of these changes, such defensive investments may adversely affect a Fund's performance and the Fund may not achieve its investment objective.

Regulatory and Legal Risk

U.S. and non-U.S. governmental agencies and other regulators regularly implement additional regulations and legislators pass new laws that affect the investments held by the Fund, the strategies used by the Fund or the level of regulation or taxation applying to the Fund (such as regulations related to investments in derivatives and other transactions). These regulations and laws impact the investment strategies, performance, costs and operations of the Fund or taxation of shareholders.

ESG Investment Risk

To the extent that the Adviser considers environmental, social and/or governance ("ESG") issues as a component in its investment decision-making process, the Fund's performance may be impacted. Additionally, the Adviser's consideration of ESG issues in its investment decision-making process may require subjective analysis and the ability of the Adviser to consider ESG issues may be difficult if data about a particular issuer (or obligor) is limited. The Adviser's consideration of ESG issues may contribute to the Adviser's decision to forgo opportunities to buy certain securities. ESG issues with respect to an issuer (or obligor) or the Adviser's assessment of such may change over time.

Fund Management

Adviser

Morgan Stanley Investment Management Inc. with principal offices at 1585 Broadway, New York, NY 10036, conducts a worldwide portfolio management business and provides a broad range of portfolio management services to customers in the United States and abroad. Morgan Stanley (NYSE: “MS”) is the parent of the Adviser, which is the parent of the Distributor. Morgan Stanley is a preeminent global financial services firm engaged in securities trading and brokerage activities, as well as providing investment banking, research and analysis, financing and financial advisory services. As of December 31, 2023, the Adviser, together with its affiliated asset management companies, had approximately \$1.5 trillion in assets under management or supervision.

A discussion regarding the basis for the Board of Trustees’ approval of the Trust’s Investment Advisory Agreement is available in the Funds’ Annual Report to shareholders for the fiscal year ended October 31, 2023.

Advisory Fees

The Adviser makes investment decisions for the Funds. Each Fund, in turn, pays the Adviser a monthly advisory fee calculated daily by applying an annual rate to each Fund’s daily net assets.

For the fiscal year ended October 31, 2023, the Adviser received from each Fund the advisory fee (net of fee waivers, if applicable) set forth in the table below.

Fund (as a percentage of average daily net assets)

Prime Portfolio	0.14%
Government Portfolio	0.10%
Government Securities Portfolio	0.14%
Treasury Portfolio	0.14%
Treasury Securities Portfolio	0.14%

Morgan Stanley Investment Management Inc., as the Adviser and the Administrator, has agreed to reduce its advisory fee, its administration fee and/or reimburse a Fund’s Institutional Class, if necessary, if such fees would cause the total annual operating expenses of such Fund’s Institutional Class to exceed the percentage of daily net assets set forth in the table below. In determining the actual amount of fee waiver and/or expense reimbursement for each Fund, if any, the Adviser and Administrator exclude from total annual operating expenses, acquired fund fees and expenses (as applicable), certain investment related expenses, taxes, interest and other extraordinary expenses (including litigation). The fee waivers and/or expense reimbursements will continue for at least one year from the date of this Prospectus or until such time as the Trust’s Board of Trustees acts to discontinue all or a portion of such waivers and/or reimbursements when it deems such action is appropriate.

A Fund’s annual operating expenses may vary throughout the period and from year to year. A Fund’s actual expenses may be different than the expenses listed in the Fund’s fee and expense table based upon the extent and amount of a fee waiver and/or expense reimbursement.

	Expense Cap Institutional Class
Prime Portfolio	0.20%
Government Portfolio	0.20%
Government Securities Portfolio	0.20%
Treasury Portfolio	0.20%
Treasury Securities Portfolio	0.20%

The Adviser and Administrator may also waive advisory fees, administration fees and/or reimburse expenses to enable a Fund to maintain a minimum level of daily net investment income. The Adviser and Administrator may make additional voluntary fee waivers and/or expense reimbursements. The Adviser and Administrator may discontinue these voluntary fee waivers and/or expense reimbursements at any time in the future.

Shareholder Information

The Trust is designed for institutional investors seeking maximum current income and convenient liquidation privileges. The Funds are particularly suitable for corporations, banks and other financial institutions that seek investment of short-term funds for their own accounts or for the accounts of their customers. Shares of the Government Portfolio and Government Securities Portfolio are intended to qualify as eligible investments for federally chartered credit unions pursuant to the applicable provisions of the Federal Credit Union Act and the National Credit Union Administration. Shares of the Government Portfolio and Government Securities Portfolio, however, may not qualify as eligible investments for particular state-chartered credit unions. A state-chartered credit union should consult qualified legal counsel to determine whether a Fund is a permissible investment under the law applicable to it.

Share Class Arrangements

This Prospectus offers Institutional Class shares of each Fund. The Trust also offers other classes of shares through separate prospectuses. Certain of these classes may be subject to different fees and expenses. For information regarding other share classes, contact the Trust or your financial intermediary.

Minimum Investment Amount

Institutional Class shares are available to investors who at the time of initial purchase make a minimum investment of \$10 million, or to clients of Morgan Stanley & Co. LLC and its broker-dealer affiliates. The Adviser, in its sole discretion, may waive the minimum initial investment amount in certain cases including, but not limited to, shares of the Fund purchased through a financial intermediary or when the Adviser anticipates the combined value of a client's investments will meet or exceed the minimum.

Distributor

Shares of the Funds are distributed exclusively through Morgan Stanley Distribution, Inc., a wholly-owned subsidiary of Morgan Stanley. The Distributor has entered into arrangements with certain financial intermediaries (also referred to as service organizations) who may accept purchase and redemption orders for shares of each Fund on its behalf.

The Adviser and/or the Distributor may pay additional compensation (out of their own funds and not as an expense of a Fund) to selected affiliated or unaffiliated brokers or other service providers in connection with the sale, distribution, retention and/or servicing of Fund shares. Such compensation may be significant in amount and the prospect of receiving any such additional compensation may provide affiliated or unaffiliated entities with an incentive to favor sales of shares of the Fund over other investment options. Any such payments will not change the NAV or the price of Fund shares. For more information, please see the Funds' SAI.

Valuation of Shares

The Prime Portfolio's investments will be valued using market-based prices provided by an approved pricing service/vendor and the share price of each rounded to a minimum of the fourth decimal place. The price of each of the Government Portfolio's, Government Securities Portfolio's, Treasury Portfolio's and Treasury Securities Portfolio's shares is based on the amortized cost of the Fund's securities. The amortized cost valuation method involves valuing a debt obligation in reference to its cost rather than market forces. If the Adviser determines that a valuation is not reflective of the security's market value, such security is valued at its fair value as determined in good faith under procedures approved by the Board.

The NAV of each Fund is determined once daily (except that the NAV of Prime Portfolio is determined three times daily), normally at the times set forth below, on each day that the NYSE is open (the "Pricing Time"), except when the following federal holidays are observed: Columbus Day and Veterans Day.

Shares will generally not be priced on days that the NYSE is closed, although Fund shares may be priced on such days if the Securities Industry and Financial Markets Association ("SIFMA") recommends that the bond markets remain open for all or part of the day. On any business day when SIFMA recommends that the bond markets close early, each Fund reserves the right to close at or prior to the SIFMA recommended closing time. If a Fund does so, it will cease granting same day credit for purchase and redemption orders received after the Fund's closing time and credit will be given on the next business day. Each Fund may, however, elect to remain open and price shares of each Fund on days where the NYSE is closed but the primary securities markets on which the Funds' securities trade remain open.

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

Shareholder Information (Con't)

Government Portfolio	As of 5:00 p.m. Eastern time
Treasury Portfolio	
Government Securities Portfolio	As of 3:00 p.m. Eastern time
Treasury Securities Portfolio	
Prime Portfolio	As of 8:00 a.m., 12:00 p.m. and 3:00 p.m. Eastern time

Pricing of Fund Shares

Institutional Class shares of the Funds may be purchased or sold (redeemed) at the NAV next determined after the Fund receives your order in good order and State Street Bank and Trust Company (the “Custodian”) receives monies credited by a Federal Reserve Bank (“Federal Funds”) prior to the close of the Federal Reserve Wire Network (“Fedwire”). You begin earning dividends the same day your Institutional Class shares are purchased provided each Fund receives your purchase amount in Federal Funds that day as set forth above. Orders to purchase shares of each Fund must be received by the Fund prior to the following times to receive the NAV next determined: for the Government Portfolio and Treasury Portfolio—5:00 p.m. Eastern time; for the Government Securities Portfolio and Treasury Securities Portfolio—3:00 p.m. Eastern time; and for the Prime Portfolio—8:00 a.m., 12:00 p.m. or 3:00 p.m. Eastern time. On any business day that the NYSE closes early, or when SIFMA recommends that the securities markets close early, each Fund may close early and purchase orders received after such earlier closing times will be processed the following business day. If the NYSE is closed due to inclement weather, technology problems or any other reason on a day it would normally be open for business, or the NYSE has an unscheduled early closing on a day it has opened for business, each Fund reserves the right to treat such day as a business day and accept purchase and redemption orders until, and calculate its NAV as of, the normally scheduled close of regular trading on the NYSE for that day, or such time noted above, so long as the Adviser believes there generally remains an adequate market to obtain reliable and accurate market quotations. Each Fund may elect to remain open and price its shares on days when the NYSE is closed or closes early but on which SIFMA recommends that the bond markets remain open for all or part of the day. Purchase orders received by a Fund and not funded by 6:45 p.m. Eastern time on the trade date may be subject to an overdraft charge.

Portfolio Holdings

A description of the Trust’s policies and procedures with respect to the disclosure of each Fund’s portfolio securities is available in the Trust’s SAI.

How To Purchase Shares

Institutional Class shares of the Funds may be purchased directly from the Fund or through a financial intermediary.

Purchasing Shares Through a Financial Intermediary

You may open a new account and purchase Fund shares through certain authorized third-parties, such as brokers, dealers or other financial intermediaries that have entered into a selling agreement with the Distributor (each, a “Financial Intermediary”). Your Financial Intermediary will assist you with the procedures to invest in shares of the Fund. The Financial Intermediary will establish times by which such purchase orders and payments from customers must be received by the Financial Intermediary. Financial Intermediaries are responsible for transmitting purchase orders and payments to the Trust and the Trust’s Custodian in a timely fashion. Purchase orders placed with a Financial Intermediary and transmitted through a trading platform utilized by the Financial Intermediary may be transmitted by the trading platform after the deadlines established by the Trust for receipt of purchase orders, as set forth below; in such case, the purchase orders will receive a trade date of the next business day.

Investors purchasing Institutional Class shares through a Financial Intermediary may be charged a transaction-based or other fees by the Financial Intermediary for its services. If you are purchasing Institutional Class shares through a Financial Intermediary, please consult your intermediary for more information regarding any such fees and for purchase instructions.

With respect to sales through Financial Intermediaries, no offers or sales of Fund shares may be made in any foreign jurisdiction, except with the consent of the Distributor.

Purchasing Shares Directly From the Funds

Initial Purchase

You may open an account, subject to acceptance by the Fund, and purchase Institutional Class shares of a Fund by completing and signing a New Account Application which you can obtain by calling Morgan Stanley Services Company Inc. or the Fund at (888) 378-1630 (which is generally accessible weekdays 7:00 a.m.-6:00 p.m. Eastern time) and mailing it to Morgan Stanley Institutional Liquidity Funds, c/o SS&C Global Investor and Distribution Solutions, Inc., P.O. Box 219804, Kansas City, MO 64121-9804. After submitting a completed New Account Application to SS&C Global Investor and Distribution Solutions, Inc. (“SS&C GIDS”), you may wire Federal Funds (monies credited by a Federal Reserve Bank) to the Custodian. You should instruct your bank to send a Federal Funds wire in a specified amount to the Custodian using the following wire instructions:

Shareholder Information (Con't)

State Street Bank and Trust Company

One Congress Street

Boston, MA 02114

ABA #011000028

DDA #00575399

Attn: Morgan Stanley Institutional Liquidity Funds Subscription Account

Ref: (Fund Name, Account Number, Account Name)

If notification of your order is received prior to the time required by each respective Fund, as set forth above, and the Custodian receives the funds the same day prior to the close of the Fedwire, then your purchase will become effective and begin to earn income on that day. Otherwise, your purchase will be effective on the next business day.

Purchase by Internet

If you have properly authorized the Internet Trading Option on your New Account Application and completed, signed and returned to the Fund an Electronic Transactions Agreement, you may place a purchase order for additional shares online through Morgan Stanley's Treasury Investment Portal service at www.morganstanley.com/liquidity. For more information, call Morgan Stanley Services Company Inc. at 1-888-378-1630.

You are responsible for transmitting payments for shares purchased via the Internet in a timely fashion, as set forth above.

Automatic Purchases

Selected accounts that utilize the Funds as their sweep vehicle will be reviewed on each business day to determine whether the account has a positive balance as a result of credits incurred that day. If an account has a positive (credit) balance, shares of the respective Fund will automatically be purchased. Any positive (credit) balance will be reduced by any debits to the account on that day and shares of the Fund will automatically be sold.

Additional Investments

You may make additional investments of Institutional Class shares at the NAV next determined after the request is received in good order or by wiring Federal Funds to the Custodian as outlined above. State Street Bank and Trust Company must receive notification of receipt of your Federal Funds wire by the time required by each respective Fund, as set forth above under "How To Purchase Shares."

General

To help the U.S. 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. What this means to you is that when you open an account, we will ask your name, address, date of birth and other information that will allow us to identify you. If we are unable to verify your identity, we reserve the right to restrict additional transactions and/or liquidate your account at the next calculated NAV after your account is closed (less any applicable sales/account charges and/or tax penalties) or take any other action required by law. In accordance with federal law requirements, the Trust has implemented an anti-money laundering compliance program, which includes the designation of an anti-money laundering compliance officer.

How To Redeem Shares

You may process a redemption request by contacting your Financial Intermediary. Otherwise, you may redeem shares of a Fund by mail or, if authorized, by telephone, at no charge other than as described below. The value of shares redeemed may be more or less than the purchase price, depending on the NAV at the time of redemption. Shares of a Fund will be redeemed at the NAV next determined after we receive your redemption request in good order.

Redemptions by Letter

Requests should be addressed to Morgan Stanley Institutional Liquidity Funds, c/o SS&C Global Investor and Distribution Solutions, P.O. Box 219804, Kansas City, MO 64121-9804.

To be in good order, redemption requests must include the following documentation:

- (a) A letter of instruction, if required, or a stock assignment specifying the account name, the account number, the name of the Fund and the number of shares or dollar amount to be redeemed, signed by all registered owners of the shares in the exact names in which the shares are registered, and whether you wish to receive the redemption proceeds by wire to the bank account we have on file for you;
- (b) Any required signature guarantees if you are requesting payment to anyone other than the registered owner(s) or that payment be sent to any address other than the address of the registered owner(s) or pre-designated bank account; and

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(c) Other supporting legal documents, if required, in the case of estates, trusts, guardianships, custodianship, corporations, pension and profit sharing plans and other organizations.

Redemptions by Telephone

You automatically have telephone redemption and exchange privileges unless you indicate otherwise by checking the applicable box on the New Account Application or calling the Fund to opt-out of such privileges. You may request a redemption of shares of a Fund by calling the Fund at 1-888-378-1630 and requesting that the redemption proceeds be mailed or wired to you. Telephone redemptions and exchanges may not be available if you cannot reach the Fund by telephone, whether because all telephone lines are busy or for any other reason; in such case, a shareholder would have to use the Fund's other redemption and exchange procedures described in this section. Telephone instructions will be accepted if received by the Fund between 7:00 a.m. and 6:00 p.m. Eastern time on any day the NYSE is open for business, except when the following federal holidays are observed: Columbus Day and Veterans Day. Orders to redeem or exchange shares of a Fund must be received by the Fund prior to the applicable Fund's final Pricing Time of that day. Orders received after such Pricing Time will be processed the following business day. To opt-out of telephone privileges, please contact the Fund at 1-888-378-1630.

Redemptions by Internet

You may redeem shares online through Morgan Stanley's Treasury Investment Portal service at www.morganstanley.com/liquidity, provided you have a pre-established Internet trading account, as set forth above under "How To Purchase Shares." For more information, call the Fund at 1-888-378-1630.

Automatic Redemptions

Selected accounts that utilize the Funds as their sweep vehicle will be reviewed on each business day to determine whether the account has any debits that were incurred that day and shares of the Funds will automatically be redeemed to cover the debits if such debits have not been reduced by any credits which may have accrued to the account on the same day.

Redemption Proceeds

You will not earn a dividend on the day your shares are sold. Orders to sell shares (redemption requests) will be processed on the day on which they are received, provided they are received prior to the following times to receive the NAV next determined: for the Government Portfolio and Treasury Portfolio—5:00 p.m. Eastern time; for the Prime Portfolio, Government Securities Portfolio and Treasury Securities Portfolio—3:00 p.m. Eastern time. On any business day that the NYSE closes early, the Fund may close early and redemption requests received after such earlier closing times will be processed the following business day. The Fund may elect to remain open on days when the NYSE is closed or closes early but on which SIFMA recommends that the bond markets remain open for all or part of the day. Generally, payment for Fund shares sold will be made on the day on which the order is processed, but under certain circumstances may not be made until the next business day. The Fund may postpone and/or suspend redemption and payment beyond one business day only as follows: (a) for any period during which there is a non-routine closure of the Fedwire or applicable Federal Reserve Banks; (b) for any period (i) during which the NYSE is closed other than customary weekend and holiday closings or (ii) during which trading on the NYSE is restricted; (c) for any period during which an emergency exists as a result of which (i) disposal of securities owned by the Fund is not reasonably practicable or (ii) it is not reasonably practicable for the Fund to fairly determine the NAV of shares of the Fund; (d) for any period during which the SEC has, by rule or regulation, deemed that (i) trading shall be restricted or (ii) an emergency exists; (e) for any period that the SEC may by order permit; or (f) for any period during which the Fund as part of a necessary liquidation of a Fund, has properly postponed and/or suspended redemption of shares and payment in accordance with federal securities laws. In addition, when SIFMA recommends that the securities markets close early, payments with respect to redemption requests received subsequent to the recommended close will be made the next business day (assuming that the Fund in fact closes).

Each Fund typically expects to meet redemption requests by using a combination of sales of securities held by a Fund and/or holdings of cash and cash equivalents. On a less regular basis, each Fund also reserves the right to use borrowings to meet redemption requests, and each Fund may use these methods during both normal and stressed market conditions.

If we determine that it is in the best interest of other shareholders not to pay redemption proceeds in cash, we may pay you in part by distributing to you readily marketable securities held by the Fund from which you are redeeming. Such in-kind securities may be illiquid and difficult or impossible for a shareholder to sell at a time and at a price that a shareholder would like. Redemptions paid in such securities generally will give rise to income, gain or loss for income tax purposes in the same manner as redemptions paid in cash. In addition, you may incur brokerage costs and a further gain or loss for income tax purposes when you ultimately sell the securities.

Exchange Privilege

You may exchange a Fund's Institutional Class shares for Institutional Class shares of other available Funds of the Trust, if any, based on their respective NAVs, except that you may not exchange Institutional Class shares from or into the Prime Portfolio. We charge no fee for exchanges. If you purchased Fund shares through a Financial Intermediary, certain other Funds of the Trust may be unavailable for exchange. Contact your Financial Intermediary to determine which Funds are available for exchange.

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You can process your exchange by contacting your Financial Intermediary or online through Morgan Stanley's Treasury Investment Portal service at www.morganstanley.com/liquidity provided you have a pre-established Internet trading account, as set forth above under "How To Purchase Shares." You may also send exchange requests to the Fund's transfer agent, SS&C GIDS, by mail to Morgan Stanley Institutional Liquidity Funds, c/o SS&C Global Investor and Distribution Solutions, Inc., P.O. Box 219804, Kansas City, MO 64121-9804 or by calling the Fund at 1-888-378-1630.

You will be subject to the same minimum initial investment and account size as an initial purchase. The Fund, in its sole discretion, may waive the minimum initial investment amounts in certain cases including, but not limited to, exchanges involving Fund shares purchased through a Financial Intermediary or when the Adviser anticipates the combined value of a client's investments will meet or exceed the minimum. The Fund may terminate or revise the exchange privilege upon required notice or in certain cases without notice. The Fund reserves the right to reject an exchange order for any reason.

Telephone/Internet Transactions

For your protection, we will employ reasonable procedures to confirm that instructions communicated over the telephone/Internet are genuine. These procedures may include requiring various forms of personal identification (such as name, mailing address, social security number or other tax identification number and password/authorization codes, including PIN (Personal Identification Number)), tape-recording telephone communications and providing written confirmation of instructions communicated by telephone/Internet. If reasonable procedures are employed, none of Morgan Stanley, SS&C GIDS or the Fund will be liable for following telephone/Internet instructions which it reasonably believes to be genuine. During periods of drastic economic or market changes, it is possible that the telephone/Internet privileges may be difficult to implement, although this has not been the case with the Funds in the past.

Frequent Purchases and Redemptions of Fund Shares

We expect the Funds to be used by shareholders for short-term investing and by certain selected accounts utilizing the Funds as a sweep vehicle. Therefore, reasonably frequent purchases and redemptions of Fund shares by Fund shareholders do not present risks for other shareholders of a Fund, and the policies and procedures adopted by the Board of Trustees/Directors as applicable to other funds in the Morgan Stanley family of funds are generally not applicable with respect to frequent purchases and redemptions of Fund shares. However, frequent trading by shareholders can disrupt management of the Funds and raise their respective expenses. Therefore, we may not accept any request for a purchase or exchange when we think it is being used as a tool for market-timing, and we may bar a shareholder who trades excessively from making further purchases for an indefinite period.

Distributions

The Funds pass substantially all of their earnings along to their investors as "distributions." The Funds earn interest from fixed-income investments. These amounts are passed along to Fund shareholders as "income dividend distributions." Each Fund realizes capital gains whenever it sells securities for a higher price than it paid for them. These amounts may be passed along as "capital gain distributions." The Adviser does not anticipate that there will be significant capital gain distributions.

The Funds declare income dividends daily on each business day and pay them monthly to shareholders. Dividends are based on estimates of income, expenses and shareholder activity for the Funds. Actual income, expenses and shareholder activity may differ from estimates and differences, if any, will be included in the calculation of subsequent dividends. Short-term capital gains, if any, are distributed periodically. Long-term capital gains, if any, are distributed at least annually. The Funds automatically reinvest all dividends and distributions in additional shares. However, you may elect to receive distributions in cash by giving written notice to your Financial Intermediary or by checking the appropriate box in the Distribution Option section on the Account Registration Form.

Discretionary Liquidity Fees

Under Rule 2a-7, the Prime Portfolio is permitted to impose a discretionary liquidity fee on redemptions (up to 2%) if the Board of Trustees (or the Adviser, as a delegate of the Board of Trustees) determines it is in the best interests of the Fund. The discretionary liquidity fee may be imposed at any point during the applicable business day, generally at the subsequent NAV calculation time of the applicable Fund following the determination of the Board of Trustees. A discretionary liquidity fee may be terminated at any time in the discretion of the Board of Trustees (or the Adviser, as a delegate of the Board of Trustees).

Unprocessed purchase orders that a Fund received prior to notification of the imposition of a discretionary liquidity fee will be cancelled unless re-confirmed. Under certain circumstances, a Fund may honor redemption or exchange orders out of the Fund (or pay redemptions without adding a discretionary liquidity fee to the redemption amount) if the Fund can verify that the redemption or exchange order out of the Fund was submitted to the Fund's agent before the Fund imposed discretionary liquidity fees. Once a discretionary liquidity fee is in place, shareholders will not be permitted to exchange into or out of the applicable Fund until the fee is terminated.

The Board of Trustees generally expects that a discretionary liquidity fee would be imposed, if at all, during periods of extraordinary market stress. While the Board of Trustees (or the Adviser, as a delegate of the Board of Trustees) may, in its discretion, impose a

Shareholder Information (Con't)

discretionary liquidity fee at any time, the Board of Trustees generally expects that the Fund will promptly notify Financial Intermediaries and shareholders in the event the Board of Trustees (or its delegate) determines that a discretionary liquidity fee will be imposed. The Fund would retain the discretionary liquidity fees for the benefit of remaining shareholders.

The Board of Trustees may, in its discretion, permanently suspend redemptions and liquidate the Fund if, among other things, the Fund, at the end of a business day, has less than 10% of its total assets invested in weekly liquid assets. In the event of liquidation, shareholders are entitled to share pro rata in the net assets of the Fund available for distribution to such shareholders.

Announcements regarding the imposition or termination of discretionary liquidity fees will be made through a supplement to a Fund's Prospectus. Such announcements may also be made by other means.

Dividend payments will not be subject to discretionary liquidity fees; however, in the event that a discretionary liquidity fee is in place at the time that dividends are distributed, all distributions will be made in the form of cash.

Trade corrections requested after a discretionary liquidity fee is imposed will be honored so long as the "as of" date of the transaction to be processed is prior to the effective time of the discretionary liquidity fee and a valid reason for the trade error is provided.

Financial Intermediaries will be required to promptly take such actions reasonably requested by the Fund, the Transfer Agent or the Adviser to implement, modify or remove, or to assist the Fund in implementing, modifying or removing, a discretionary liquidity fee established by the Fund.

The Government Portfolio, the Government Securities Portfolio, the Treasury Portfolio and the Treasury Securities Portfolio are exempt from requirements that permit money market funds to impose a "discretionary liquidity fee." However, the Board of Trustees has reserved its right to subject the Government Portfolio, the Government Securities Portfolio, the Treasury Portfolio and the Treasury Securities Portfolio to a potential "discretionary liquidity fee" in the future after providing appropriate notice to shareholders.

Inactive Accounts and Risk of Escheatment

In accordance with state "unclaimed property" laws, your Fund shares may legally be considered abandoned and required to be transferred to the relevant state (also known as "escheatment") under various circumstances. These circumstances, which vary by state, can include inactivity (e.g., no owner-initiated contact for a certain period), returned mail (e.g., when mail sent to a shareholder is returned by the post office as undeliverable), uncashed checks or a combination of these. An incorrect address may cause a shareholder's account statements and other mailings to be returned to the Fund or your Financial Intermediary. Since states' statutory requirements regarding inactivity differ, it is important to regularly contact your Financial Intermediary or the Fund's transfer agent. The process described above, and the application of state escheatment laws, may vary by state and/or depending on how shareholders hold their shares in the Fund. It is your responsibility to ensure that you maintain a valid mailing address for your account, keep your account active by contacting your Financial Intermediary or the Fund's transfer agent (e.g., by mail or telephone), and promptly cash all checks for dividends, capital gains and redemptions. Neither the Fund nor the Adviser will be liable to shareholders or their representatives for good faith compliance with escheatment laws.

For more information, please contact us at 1-888-378-1630.

Taxes

The tax information provided in this Prospectus is provided as general information. You should consult your own tax professional about the tax consequences of an investment in a particular Fund.

It is each Fund's intention to qualify as a regulated investment company and distribute all or substantially all of its taxable and tax-exempt income. Unless your investment in the Fund is through a tax-deferred retirement account, such as a 401(k) plan or IRA, you need to be aware of the possible tax consequences when the Fund makes distributions. The Funds consider repurchase agreements with the Federal Reserve Bank of New York to be U.S. Government Securities for purposes of Rule 2a-7; however, such repurchase agreements are generally not expected to be considered as obligations of the United States for purposes of the state income tax exemption applicable to interest paid on obligations of the United States. Accordingly, income distributed by the Funds that is derived from repurchase agreements with the Federal Reserve Bank of New York is expected to be subject to state income tax.

Except as noted below, dividends you receive will generally be taxable, whether you receive them in cash or in additional shares. Income dividend distributions and any short-term capital gain distributions are generally taxable to you as ordinary income. Any long-term capital gain distributions are taxable as long-term capital gains, no matter how long you have owned shares in a Fund. Distributions paid by the Funds are not expected to be eligible for lower tax rates applicable to qualified dividends or for the corporate dividends-received deduction.

With respect to the Government Securities Portfolio, while the Fund intends to limit its investments to certain U.S. Treasury obligations and U.S. government securities, the interest of which is generally exempt from state income taxation, you should consult

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your own tax adviser to determine whether distributions from the Government Securities Portfolio are exempt from state taxation in your own state.

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

Shareholders who are not citizens or residents of the United States and certain foreign entities may be subject to withholding of U.S. tax on distributions made by a Fund of investment income and short-term capital gains at a rate of 30% (or a lower tax treaty rate, if applicable). Such shareholders may also be subject to United States estate tax with respect to their shares.

Dividends paid by a Fund to shareholders who are nonresident aliens or foreign entities that are derived from short-term capital gains and qualifying U.S. source net interest income (including income from original issue discount and market discount), and that are reported by the Fund as "interest-related dividends" or "short-term capital gain dividends," will generally not be subject to U.S. withholding tax, provided that the income would not be subject to U.S. federal income tax if earned directly by the foreign shareholder. However, depending on the circumstances, a Fund may report all, some or none of the Fund's potentially eligible dividends as exempt.

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

U.S. investors will be sent a statement (Internal Revenue Service ("IRS") Form 1099-DIV) by February of each year showing the taxable distributions paid to you in the previous year. The statement provides information on your dividends and any capital gains for tax purposes.

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

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

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

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

When you open your account, you should provide appropriate tax documentation including your social security or tax identification number on your investment application. By providing this information, you generally will avoid being subject to federal backup withholding on taxable distributions and redemption proceeds at the applicable rate. Any withheld amount would be sent to the IRS as an advance payment of taxes due on your income for such year.

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Potential Conflicts of Interest

As a diversified global financial services firm, Morgan Stanley, the parent company of the Adviser, engages in a broad spectrum of activities, including financial advisory services, investment management activities, lending, commercial banking, sponsoring and managing private investment funds, engaging in broker-dealer transactions and principal securities, commodities and foreign exchange transactions, research publication and other activities. In the ordinary course of its business, Morgan Stanley is a full-service investment banking and financial services firm and therefore engages in activities where Morgan Stanley's interests or the interests of its clients may conflict with the interests of a Fund. Morgan Stanley advises clients and sponsors, manages or advises other investment funds and investment programs, accounts and businesses (collectively, together with any new or successor funds, programs, accounts or businesses, the "Affiliated Investment Accounts") with a wide variety of investment objectives that in some instances may overlap or conflict with a Fund's investment objectives and present conflicts of interest. In addition, Morgan Stanley may also from time to time create new or successor Affiliated Investment Accounts that may compete with a Fund and present similar conflicts of interest. The discussion below enumerates certain actual, apparent and potential conflicts of interest. There is no assurance that conflicts of interest will be resolved in favor of Fund shareholders and, in fact, they may not be. Conflicts of interest not described below may also exist.

For more information about conflicts of interest, see the section entitled "Potential Conflicts of Interest" in the SAI.

Material Nonpublic Information. It is expected that confidential or material nonpublic information regarding an investment or potential investment opportunity may become available to the Adviser. If such information becomes available, the Adviser may be precluded (including by applicable law or internal policies or procedures) from pursuing an investment or disposition opportunity with respect to such investment or investment opportunity. Morgan Stanley has established certain information barriers and other policies to address the sharing of information between different businesses within Morgan Stanley. In limited circumstances, however, including for purposes of managing business and reputational risk, and subject to policies and procedures and any applicable regulations, personnel, including personnel of the investment adviser, on one side of an information barrier may have access to information and personnel on the other side of the information barrier through "wall crossings." The Adviser faces conflicts of interest in determining whether to engage in such wall crossings. Information obtained in connection with such wall crossings may limit or restrict the ability of the Adviser to engage in or otherwise effect transactions on behalf of the Funds (including purchasing or selling securities that the Adviser may otherwise have purchased or sold for a Fund in the absence of a wall crossing).

Investments by Morgan Stanley and its Affiliated Investment Accounts. In serving in multiple capacities to Affiliated Investment Accounts, Morgan Stanley, including the Adviser and the Investment team, may have obligations to other clients or investors in Affiliated Investment Accounts, the fulfillment of which may not be in the best interests of a Fund or its shareholders. A Fund's investment objectives may overlap with the investment objectives of certain Affiliated Investment Accounts. As a result, the members of an Investment team may face conflicts in the allocation of investment opportunities among a Fund and other investment funds, programs, accounts and businesses advised by or affiliated with the Adviser. Certain Affiliated Investment Accounts may provide for higher management or incentive fees or greater expense reimbursements or overhead allocations, all of which may contribute to this conflict of interest and create an incentive for the Adviser to favor such other accounts. To seek to reduce potential conflicts of interest and to attempt to allocate such investment opportunities in a fair and equitable manner, the Adviser has implemented allocation policies and procedures. These policies and procedures are intended to give all clients of the Adviser, including the Funds, fair access to investment opportunities consistent with the requirements of organizational documents, investment strategies, applicable laws and regulations, and the fiduciary duties of the Adviser.

Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries. The Adviser and/or the Distributor may pay compensation, out of their own funds and not as an expense of a Fund, to certain Financial Intermediaries (which may include affiliates of the Adviser and Distributor), including recordkeepers and administrators of various deferred compensation plans, in connection with the sale, distribution, marketing and retention of shares of the Fund and/or shareholder servicing. The prospect of receiving, or the receipt of, additional compensation, as described above, by Financial Intermediaries may provide such Financial Intermediaries and their financial advisors and other salespersons with an incentive to favor sales of shares of a Fund over other investment options with respect to which these Financial Intermediaries do not receive additional compensation (or receives lower levels of additional compensation). These payment arrangements, however, will not change the price that an investor pays for shares of a Fund or the amount that the Fund receives to invest on behalf of an investor. Investors may wish to take such payment arrangements into account when considering and evaluating any recommendations relating to Fund shares and should review carefully any disclosures provided by Financial Intermediaries as to their compensation. In addition, in certain circumstances, the Adviser restricts, limits or reduces the amount of a Fund's investment, or restricts the type of governance or voting rights it acquires or exercises, where the Fund (potentially together with Morgan Stanley) exceeds a certain ownership interest, or possesses certain degrees of voting or control or has other interests.

Morgan Stanley Trading and Principal Investing Activities. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary herein, Morgan Stanley will generally conduct its sales and trading businesses, publish research and analysis, and render investment advice without regard for a Fund's holdings, although these activities could have an adverse impact on the value of one or more of the Fund's investments, or

Shareholder Information (Con't)

could cause Morgan Stanley to have an interest in one or more portfolio investments that is different from, and potentially adverse to, that of a Fund.

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

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

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Financial Highlights

The following financial highlights tables are intended to help you understand the financial performance of the Institutional Class shares of each Fund for the periods indicated. Certain information reflects financial results for a single Fund share. The total returns in the tables represent the rate that an investor would have earned (or lost) on an investment in each Fund (assuming reinvestment of all dividends and distributions).

The ratios of expenses to average net assets listed in the tables below for each Fund are based on the average net assets of the Fund for each of the periods listed in the tables. To the extent that each Fund's average net assets decrease over the Fund's next fiscal year, such expense ratios can be expected to increase, potentially significantly, because certain fixed costs will be spread over a smaller amount of assets.

Year Ended October 31,	Net Asset Value, Beginning of Period	Net Investment Income	Net Realized and Unrealized Gain (Loss) on Investments	Distributions From Net Investment Income
Prime Portfolio:				
2023	\$ 0.9999	\$ 0.0491 ⁽¹⁾	\$ 0.0001 ⁽²⁾	\$ (0.0489)
2022	1.0001	0.0104 ⁽¹⁾	(0.0002) ⁽²⁾	(0.0104)
2021	1.0001	0.0007 ⁽¹⁾	0.0000 ⁽²⁾	(0.0007)
2020	1.0008	0.0081 ⁽¹⁾	0.0001 ⁽²⁾	(0.0089)
2019	1.0005	0.0240 ⁽¹⁾	0.0002 ⁽²⁾	(0.0239)
Government Portfolio:				
2023	\$ 1.000	\$ 0.047 ⁽¹⁾	\$ 0.000 ⁽²⁾	\$ (0.047)
2022	1.000	0.009 ⁽¹⁾	0.000 ⁽²⁾	(0.009)
2021	1.000	0.000 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	0.000 ⁽²⁾	(0.000) ⁽²⁾
2020	1.000	0.005 ⁽¹⁾	0.001	(0.006)
2019	1.000	0.022 ⁽¹⁾	0.000 ⁽²⁾	(0.022)
Government Securities Portfolio:				
2023	\$ 1.000	\$ 0.046 ⁽¹⁾	\$ 0.000 ⁽²⁾	\$ (0.046)
2022	1.000	0.007 ⁽¹⁾	0.001	(0.008)
2021	1.000	0.000 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	0.000 ⁽²⁾	(0.000) ⁽²⁾
2020	1.000	0.005 ⁽¹⁾	0.001	(0.006)
2019	1.000	0.021 ⁽¹⁾	0.000 ⁽²⁾	(0.021)
Treasury Portfolio:				
2023	\$ 1.000	\$ 0.046 ⁽¹⁾	\$ 0.000 ⁽²⁾	\$ (0.046)
2022	1.000	0.008 ⁽¹⁾	0.001	(0.009)
2021	1.000	0.000 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	(0.000) ⁽²⁾	(0.000) ⁽²⁾
2020	1.000	0.004 ⁽¹⁾	0.002	(0.006)
2019	1.000	0.021 ⁽¹⁾	0.000 ⁽²⁾	(0.021)
Treasury Securities Portfolio:				
2023	\$ 1.000	\$ 0.045 ⁽¹⁾	\$ 0.000 ⁽²⁾	\$ (0.045)
2022	1.000	0.008 ⁽¹⁾	0.000 ⁽²⁾	(0.008)
2021	1.000	0.000 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	0.000 ⁽²⁾	(0.000) ⁽²⁾
2020	1.000	0.004 ⁽¹⁾	0.002	(0.006)
2019	1.000	0.021 ⁽¹⁾	0.000 ⁽²⁾	(0.021)

Notes to Financial Highlights

- (1) Per share amount is based on average shares outstanding.
 (2) Amount is less than \$0.0005 per share.
 (3) Amount is less than 0.005%.

The information below has been derived from the financial statements audited by Ernst & Young LLP, the Funds' independent registered public accounting firm. Ernst & Young LLP's report, along with each Fund's financial statements, are incorporated by reference into the Funds' SAI. The Annual Report to Shareholders (which includes each Fund's financial statements) and SAI are available at no cost from the Trust at the toll free number noted on the back cover to this Prospectus.

Net Asset Value, End of Period	Total Return	Net Assets, End of Period (000)	Ratio of Expenses to Average Net Assets	Ratio of Expenses to Average Net Assets Excluding Interest Expenses	Ratio of Expenses to Average Net Assets (Before Waivers/ Reimbursement)	Ratio of Net Investment Income to Average Net Assets	Ratio of Net Investment Income (Loss) to Average Net Assets (Before Waivers/ Reimbursement)
\$ 1.0002	5.02%	\$ 15,994,223	0.20%	N/A	0.21%	4.91%	4.90%
0.9999	1.02%	14,651,432	0.15%	N/A	0.21%	1.05%	0.99%
1.0001	0.07%	16,772,763	0.14%	N/A	0.21%	0.06%	(0.01)%
1.0001	0.83%	20,230,517	0.13%	N/A	0.21%	0.81%	0.73%
1.0008	2.45%	12,521,950	0.16%	N/A	0.21%	2.38%	2.33%
\$ 1.000	4.77%	\$ 124,946,773	0.16%	N/A	0.21%	4.72%	4.67%
1.000	0.93%	105,123,361	0.12%	N/A	0.21%	0.92%	0.83%
1.000	0.03%	125,443,478	0.07%	N/A	0.21%	0.02%	(0.12)%
1.000	0.61%	75,357,703	0.17%	0.17%	0.21%	0.48%	0.44%
1.000	2.20%	57,870,416	0.17%	0.17%	0.21%	2.17%	2.13%
\$ 1.000	4.71%	\$ 1,097,870	0.20%	N/A	0.21%	4.57%	4.56%
1.000	0.83%	817,742	0.13%	N/A	0.22%	0.57%	0.48%
1.000	0.01%	1,622,265	0.06%	N/A	0.22%	0.00% ⁽³⁾	(0.16)%
1.000	0.61%	406,598	0.18%	N/A	0.21%	0.46%	0.43%
1.000	2.14%	157,694	0.20%	N/A	0.23%	2.12%	2.09%
\$ 1.000	4.72%	\$ 26,005,390	0.20%	N/A	0.21%	4.60%	4.59%
1.000	0.89%	22,268,805	0.14%	N/A	0.21%	0.83%	0.76%
1.000	0.01%	21,468,388	0.07%	N/A	0.21%	0.01%	(0.13)%
1.000	0.57%	22,266,196	0.19%	0.19%	0.21%	0.37%	0.35%
1.000	2.17%	14,630,148	0.19%	N/A	0.21%	2.15%	2.13%
\$ 1.000	4.63%	\$ 46,015,555	0.20%	N/A	0.21%	4.54%	4.53%
1.000	0.82%	44,234,518	0.13%	N/A	0.21%	0.76%	0.68%
1.000	0.01%	52,515,537	0.06%	N/A	0.21%	0.01%	(0.14)%
1.000	0.61%	45,646,654	0.18%	0.18%	0.21%	0.43%	0.40%
1.000	2.12%	23,790,835	0.20%	N/A	0.21%	2.09%	2.08%

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Where to Find Additional Information

In addition to this Prospectus, the Funds have an SAI dated February 28, 2024 (as may be supplemented from time to time), which contains additional, more detailed information about the Trust and the Funds. The SAI is incorporated by reference into this Prospectus and, therefore, legally forms a part of this Prospectus.

The Trust publishes Annual and Semi-Annual Reports (“Shareholder Reports”) that contain additional information about the respective Fund’s investments. In each Fund’s Annual Report to Shareholders, you will find a discussion of the market conditions and the investment strategies that significantly affected such Fund’s performance during the last fiscal year. For additional Trust information, including information regarding the investments comprising each of the Funds, please call the toll-free number below.

You may obtain the SAI and Shareholder Reports without charge by contacting the Trust at the toll-free number below or on our Internet site at: www.morganstanley.com/liquidity. If you purchased shares through a Financial Intermediary, you may also obtain these documents, without charge, by contacting your Financial Intermediary.

Shareholder Reports and other information about the Funds 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.

Morgan Stanley Institutional Liquidity Funds
c/o SS&C Global Investor and Distribution Solutions, Inc.
P.O. Box 219804
Kansas City, MO 64121-9804

For Shareholder Inquiries,
call the Trust toll-free at 1-888-378-1630.

Prices and Investment Results are available at www.morganstanley.com/liquidity.

The Trust’s 1940 Act registration number is 811-21339.