Supplement to Prospectus dated 03/12/2021

UBS

PACE® Select Advisors Trust

March 12, 2021

Supplement to the prospectuses relating to Class A and Class Y shares (the "Multi-Class Prospectus") and Class P shares (the "Class P Prospectus") (collectively, the "Prospectuses") and the Statement of Additional Information ("SAI"), each dated November 27, 2020, as supplemented.

Includes:
- UBS Government Money Market Investments Fund
- PACE® Mortgage-Backed Securities Fixed Income Investments
- PACE® Intermediate Fixed Income Investments
- PACE® Strategic Fixed Income Investments
- PACE® Municipal Fixed Income Investments
- PACE® Global Fixed Income Investments
- PACE® High Yield Investments
- PACE® Large Co Value Equity Investments
- PACE® Large Co Growth Equity Investments
- PACE® Small/Medium Co Value Equity Investments
- PACE® Small/Medium Co Growth Equity Investments
- PACE® International Equity Investments
- PACE® International Emerging Markets Equity Investments
- PACE® Global Real Estate Securities Investments
- PACE® Alternative Strategies Investments

Dear Investor,

The purpose of this supplement is to update certain information for series of PACE Select Advisors Trust (the "Trust").

First, this supplement updates certain information regarding the investment subadvisory arrangements for PACE® Global Real Estate Securities Investments (the "fund"), a series of the Trust. At the recommendation of UBS Asset Management (Americas) Inc. ("UBS AM"), the fund's manager, the Trust's Board of Trustees (the "Board") has appointed Massachusetts Financial Services Company, doing business as MFS Investment Management ("MFS"), to serve as a new subadvisor to the fund. MFS assumed investment advisory responsibility with respect to a separate portion of the fund's portfolio effective on March 11, 2021.

Second, this supplement updates certain information in the SAI regarding the funds' investments in other investment companies.

ZS-1097

I. PACE® Global Real Estate Securities Investments

Effective immediately, the Prospectuses and SAI are hereby revised as follows:

The section captioned "PACE Global Real Estate Securities Investments Fund summary" and sub-captioned "Management process" beginning on page 64 of the Multi-Class Prospectus and page 66 of the Class P Prospectus is revised by replacing the last paragraph of that section with the following:

The main strategies of the subadvisors include:

- achieving total returns by investing in a diversified portfolio of global securities of companies primarily in the real estate industry; and
- focusing on investments in equity REITs as well as similar entities formed under the laws of non-US countries, and the subadvisor may also invest in mortgage REITs, hybrid REITs and other US and foreign real estate-related investments, including emerging market real estate-related investments.

The section captioned "PACE Global Real Estate Securities Investments Fund summary" and sub-captioned "Risk/return bar chart and table" on page 66 of the Multi-Class Prospectus and page 68 of the Class P Prospectus is revised by inserting the following as the second to last sentence of the first paragraph of that section:

Massachusetts Financial Services Company, doing business as MFS Investment Management ("MFS") assumed day-to-day management of a separate portion of the fund's assets on March 11, 2021.

The section captioned "PACE Global Real Estate Securities Investments Fund summary" and sub-captioned "Investment manager and advisor(s)" on page 67 of the Multi-Class Prospectus and beginning on page 69 of the Class P Prospectus is revised by replacing the second sentence of the first paragraph of that section with the following:

Brookfield and MFS serve as the fund's subadvisors.

The section captioned "PACE Global Real Estate Securities Investments Fund summary" and sub-captioned "Portfolio management team" on page 67 of the Multi-Class Prospectus and on page 69 of the Class P Prospectus is revised by inserting the following as the last bullet point of that section:

- MFS—Rick Gable, Investment Officer, has been portfolio manager of the fund since March 2021.

The section captioned "More information about the funds—PACE Global Real Estate Securities Investments" and sub-captioned "Management process" beginning on page 106 of the Multi-Class Prospectus and page 109 of the Class P Prospectus is revised by replacing the third sentence of the first paragraph of that section with the following:

Brookfield and MFS currently serve as the fund's subadvisors.

The same section of each Prospectus is revised by inserting the following as the third and fourth to last paragraphs of that section:

In managing its portion of the fund's assets, MFS invests primarily in equity securities with a focus on investments in equity REITs as well as similar entities formed under the laws of non-US countries. MFS may also invest in mortgage REITs, hybrid REITs and other US and foreign real estate-related investments, including emerging market real estate-related investments. While issuers of real estate-related investments tend to have small-to-medium market capitalizations, MFS may invest the fund's assets in real estate-related investments of any size. MFS typically allocates the fund's investments across different REIT managers and property types, such as apartments, retail properties, office buildings, hotels, industrial properties, health care facilities, storage facilities, manufactured housing and special use facilities, but may, from time to time, focus the fund's investments in any one or a few of these areas. MFS normally invests the fund's assets across different countries and regions, but may invest a significant percentage of the fund's assets in issuers in a single country or region. MFS may invest a significant percentage of the fund's assets in a single issuer or a small number of issuers.

MFS uses an active bottom-up investment approach to buying and selling investments for the fund. Investments are selected primarily based on fundamental analysis of individual issuers and their potential in light of their financial condition, and market, economic, political, and regulatory conditions. Factors considered in selecting investments for the fund may include an issuer's management ability, cash flows, price/funds from operations ratio, dividend yield and payment history, price/net asset value ratio, market price, and the ability of an issuer to grow from operations. MFS may also consider environmental, social, and governance (ESG) factors in its fundamental investment analysis.

The section captioned "Management" and sub-captioned "PACE Global Real Estate Securities Investments" beginning on page 155 of the Multi-Class Prospectus and Class P Prospectus is revised by replacing the first sentence of the first paragraph of that section with the following:

Brookfield Public Securities Group LLC ("Brookfield") and Massachusetts Financial Services Company, doing business as MFS Investment Management ("MFS"), serve as subadvisors for PACE Global Real Estate Securities Investments.

The same section of each Prospectus is revised by inserting the following as the last paragraphs of that section:

MFS is located at 111 Huntington Avenue, Boston, Massachusetts 02199. As of December 31, 2020, MFS had approximately $608.4 billion in assets under management. MFS and its predecessor organizations have a history of money management dating from 1924 and the founding of the first mutual fund, Massachusetts Investors Trust. Rick Gable, an Investment Officer of MFS, is primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the fund's assets.

Mr. Gable has been employed in the investment area of MFS since 2011.

The section captioned "The funds and their investment policies" and sub-captioned "PACE Global Real Estate Securities Investments" beginning on page 13 of the SAI is revised by replacing the second sentence of the first paragraph of that section with the following:

Brookfield Public Securities Group LLC ("Brookfield") and Massachusetts Financial Services Company, doing business as MFS Investment Management ("MFS") serve as the fund's subadvisors.

The section captioned "Investment advisory arrangements" and sub-captioned "PACE Global Real Estate Securities Investments" on page 100 of the SAI is revised by replacing the first sentence of the first paragraph of that section with the following:

Under the current Advisory Agreements for this fund with Brookfield Public Securities Group LLC ("Brookfield") and Massachusetts Financial Services Company, doing business as MFS Investment Management ("MFS"), UBS AM (not the fund) pays Brookfield and MFS a fee based on the fund's average daily net assets that each manages.

The same section of the SAI is revised by inserting the following as the second sentence of the last paragraph of that section:

MFS is a subsidiary of Sun Life of Canada (U.S.) Financial Services Holdings, Inc., which is an indirect, majority-owned subsidiary of Sun Life Financial Inc. (a diversified financial services company).

The section captioned "Proxy voting policies and procedures" and sub-captioned "PACE Global Real Estate Securities Investments—Brookfield Public Securities Group LLC" beginning on page 142 of the SAI is revised by replacing the caption of that section with the following:

PACE Global Real Estate Securities Investments—Brookfield Public Securities Group LLC and Massachusetts Financial Services Company, doing business as MFS Investment Management

The same section of the SAI is revised by inserting the following as the last sub-section of that section:

Massachusetts Financial Services Company, doing business as MFS Investment Management. MFS and its affiliates have adopted proxy voting policies and procedures, as set forth below ("MFS Proxy Voting Policies and Procedures"), with respect to securities owned by the clients for which MFS serves as investment adviser and has the power to vote proxies. References to "clients" in these policies and procedures include funds sponsored by MFS and other clients of MFS, such as funds organized offshore, sub-advised funds and separate account clients, to the extent these clients have delegated to MFS the responsibility to vote proxies on their behalf under the MFS Proxy Voting Policies and Procedures.

The MFS Proxy Voting Policies and Procedures include:

A. Voting Guidelines;

B. Administrative Procedures;

C Records Retention; and

D. Reports.

A. Voting Guidelines

1. General Policy; Potential Conflicts of Interest

MFS' policy is that proxy voting decisions are made in what MFS believes to be the best long-term economic interests of MFS' clients, and not in the interests of any other party or in MFS' corporate interests, including interests such as the distribution of shares of a fund sponsored by MFS and institutional client relationships.

MFS reviews corporate governance issues and proxy voting matters that are presented for shareholder vote by either management or shareholders of public companies. Based on the overall principle that all votes cast by MFS on behalf of its clients must be in what MFS believes to be the best long-term economic interests of such clients, MFS has adopted proxy voting guidelines, set forth below, that govern how MFS generally will vote on specific matters presented for shareholder vote.

As a general matter, MFS votes consistently on similar proxy proposals across all shareholder meetings. However, some proxy proposals, such as certain excessive executive compensation, environmental, social and governance matters, are analyzed on a case-by-case basis in light of all the relevant facts and circumstances of the proposal. Therefore, MFS may vote similar proposals differently at different shareholder meetings based on the specific facts and circumstances of the issuer or the terms of the proposal. In addition, MFS also reserves the right to override the guidelines with respect to a particular proxy proposal when such an override is, in MFS' best judgment, consistent with the overall principle of voting proxies in the best long-term economic interests of MFS' clients.

While MFS generally votes consistently on the same matter when securities of an issuer are held by multiple client portfolios, MFS may vote differently on the matter for different client portfolios under certain circumstances. One reason why MFS may vote differently is if MFS has received explicit voting instructions to vote differently from a client for its own account. Likewise, MFS may vote differently if the portfolio management team responsible for a particular client account believes that a different voting instruction is in the best long-term economic interest of such account.

From time to time, MFS may receive comments on the MFS Proxy Voting Policies and Procedures from its clients. These comments are carefully considered by MFS when it reviews these MFS Proxy Voting Policies and Procedures and revises them as appropriate, in MFS' sole judgment.

These policies and procedures are intended to address any potential material conflicts of interest on the part of MFS or its subsidiaries that are likely to arise in connection with the voting of proxies on behalf of MFS' clients. If such potential material conflicts of interest do arise, MFS will analyze, document and report on such potential material conflicts of interest (see Sections B.2 and D below), and shall ultimately vote the relevant proxies in what MFS believes to be the best long-term economic interests of its clients. The MFS Proxy Voting Committee is responsible for monitoring and reporting with respect to such potential material conflicts of interest.

MFS is also a signatory to the Principles for Responsible Investment. In developing these guidelines, MFS considered environmental, social and corporate governance issues in light of MFS' fiduciary obligation to vote proxies in the best long-term economic interest of its clients.

B. Administrative Procedures

1. MFS Proxy Voting Committee

The administration of these MFS Proxy Voting Policies and Procedures is overseen by the MFS Proxy Voting Committee, which includes senior personnel from the MFS Legal and Global Investment and Client Support Departments as well as members of the investment team. The Proxy Voting Committee does not include individuals whose primary duties relate to client relationship management, marketing, or sales. The MFS Proxy Voting Committee:

a. Reviews these MFS Proxy Voting Policies and Procedures at least annually and recommends any amendments considered to be necessary or advisable;

b. Determines whether any potential material conflict of interest exists with respect to instances in which MFS (i) seeks to override these MFS Proxy Voting Policies and Procedures; (ii) votes on ballot items not governed by these MFS Proxy Voting Policies and Procedures; (iii) evaluates an excessive executive compensation issue in relation to the election of directors; or (iv) requests a vote recommendation from an MFS portfolio manager or investment analyst (e.g., mergers and acquisitions);

c. Considers special proxy issues as they may arise from time to time; and

d. Determines engagement priorities and strategies with respect to MFS' proxy voting activities

2. Potential Conflicts of Interest

The MFS Proxy Voting Committee is responsible for monitoring potential material conflicts of interest on the part of MFS or its subsidiaries that could arise in connection with the voting of proxies on behalf of MFS' clients. Due to the client focus of MFS' investment management business, MFS believes that the potential for actual material conflict of interest issues is small. Nonetheless, MFS has developed precautions to assure that all proxy votes are cast in the best long-term economic interest of shareholders.[1] Other MFS internal policies require all MFS employees to avoid actual and potential conflicts of interests between personal activities and MFS' client activities. If an employee (including investment professionals) identifies an actual or potential conflict of interest with respect to any voting decision (including the ownership of securities in their individual portfolio), then that employee must recuse himself/herself from participating in the voting process. Any significant attempt by an employee of MFS or its subsidiaries to unduly influence MFS' voting on a particular proxy matter should also be reported to the MFS Proxy Voting Committee.

In cases where proxies are voted in accordance with these MFS Proxy Voting Policies and Procedures, no material conflict of interest will be deemed to exist. In cases where (i) MFS is considering overriding these MFS Proxy Voting Policies and Procedures, (ii) matters presented for vote are not governed by these MFS Proxy Voting Policies and Procedures, (iii) MFS evaluates a potentially excessive executive compensation issue in relation to the election of directors or advisory pay or severance package vote, or (iv) a vote recommendation is requested from an MFS portfolio manager or investment analyst (e.g., mergers and acquisitions); (collectively, "Non-Standard Votes"); the MFS Proxy Voting Committee will follow these procedures:

a. Compare the name of the issuer of such proxy against a list of significant current (i) distributors of MFS fund shares, and (ii) MFS institutional clients (the "MFS Significant Distributor and Client List");

b. If the name of the issuer does not appear on the MFS Significant Distributor and Client List, then no material conflict of interest will be deemed to exist, and the proxy will be voted as otherwise determined by the MFS Proxy Voting Committee;

c. If the name of the issuer appears on the MFS Significant Distributor and Client List, then the MFS Proxy Voting Committee will be apprised of that fact and each member of the MFS Proxy Voting Committee will carefully evaluate the proposed vote in order to ensure that the proxy ultimately is voted in what MFS believes to be the best long-term economic interests of MFS' clients, and not in MFS' corporate interests; and

d. For all potential material conflicts of interest identified under clause (c) above, the MFS Proxy Voting Committee will document: the name of the issuer, the issuer's relationship to MFS, the analysis of the matters submitted for proxy vote, the votes as to be cast and the reasons why the MFS Proxy Voting Committee determined that the votes were cast in the best long-term economic interests of MFS' clients, and not in MFS' corporate interests. A copy of the foregoing documentation will be provided to MFS' Conflicts Officer.

The members of the MFS Proxy Voting Committee are responsible for creating and maintaining the MFS Significant Distributor and Client List, in consultation with MFS' distribution and institutional business units. The MFS Significant Distributor and Client List will be reviewed and updated periodically, as appropriate.

[1] For clarification purposes, note that MFS votes in what it believes to be the best, long-term economic interest of its clients entitled to vote at the shareholder meeting, regardless of whether other MFS clients hold "short" positions in the same issuer.

For instances where MFS is evaluating a director nominee who also serves as a director/trustee of funds sponsored by MFS, then the MFS Proxy Voting Committee will adhere to the procedures described in section (d) above regardless of whether the portfolio company appears on MFS' Significant Distributor and Client List.

If an MFS client has the right to vote on a matter submitted to shareholders by Sun Life Financial, Inc. or any of its affiliates (collectively "Sun Life"), MFS will cast a vote on behalf of such MFS client as such client instructs or in the event that a client instruction is unavailable pursuant to the recommendations of Institutional Shareholder Services, Inc.'s ("ISS") benchmark policy, or as required by law. Likewise, if an MFS client has the right to vote on a matter submitted to shareholders by a public company for which an MFS fund director/trustee serves as an executive officer, MFS will cast a vote on behalf of such MFS client as such client instructs or in the event that client instruction is unavailable pursuant to the recommendations of ISS or as required by law.

If an MFS client has the right to vote on a matter submitted to shareholders by a pooled investment vehicle advised by MFS (excluding those vehicles for which MFS' role is primarily portfolio management and is overseen by another investment adviser), MFS will cast a vote on behalf of such MFS client in the same proportion as the other shareholders of the pooled investment vehicle.

3. Gathering Proxies

Most proxies received by MFS and its clients originate at Broadridge Financial Solutions, Inc. ("Broadridge"). Broadridge and other service providers, on behalf of custodians, send proxy related material to the record holders of the shares beneficially owned by MFS' clients, usually to the client's proxy voting administrator or, less commonly, to the client itself. This material will include proxy ballots reflecting the shareholdings of funds and of clients on the record dates for such shareholder meetings, as well as proxy materials with the issuer's explanation of the items to be voted upon.

MFS, on behalf of itself and certain of its clients (including funds sponsored by MFS) has entered into an agreement with an independent proxy administration firm pursuant to which the proxy administration firm performs various proxy vote related administrative services such as vote processing and recordkeeping functions. Except as noted below, the proxy administration firm for MFS and its clients, including funds sponsored by MFS, is ISS. The proxy administration firm for MFS Development Funds, LLC is Glass, Lewis & Co., Inc. ("Glass Lewis"; Glass Lewis and ISS are each hereinafter referred to as the "Proxy Administrator").

The Proxy Administrator receives proxy statements and proxy ballots directly or indirectly from various custodians, logs these materials into its database and matches upcoming meetings with MFS fund and client portfolio holdings, which are input into the Proxy Administrator's system by an MFS holdings data-feed. Through the use of the Proxy Administrator system, ballots and proxy material summaries for all upcoming shareholders' meetings are available on-line to certain MFS employees and members of the MFS Proxy Voting Committee.

It is the responsibility of the Proxy Administrator and MFS to monitor the receipt of ballots. When proxy ballots and materials for clients are received by the Proxy Administrator, they are input into the Proxy Administrator's on-line system. The Proxy Administrator then reconciles a list of all MFS accounts that hold shares of a company's stock and the number of shares held on the record date by these accounts with the Proxy Administrator's list of any upcoming shareholder's meeting of that company. If a proxy ballot has not been received, the Proxy Administrator contacts the custodian requesting the reason as to why a ballot has not been received.

4. Analyzing Proxies

Proxies are voted in accordance with these MFS Proxy Voting Policies and Procedures. The Proxy Administrator, at the prior direction of MFS, automatically votes all proxy matters that do not require the particular exercise of discretion or judgment with respect to these MFS Proxy Voting Policies and Procedures as determined by MFS. With respect to proxy matters that require the particular exercise of discretion or judgment, the MFS Proxy Voting Committee or its representatives considers and votes on those proxy matters. MFS also receives research and recommendations from the Proxy Administrator which it may take into account in deciding how to vote. MFS uses its own internal research, the research of Proxy Administrators and/or other third party research tools and vendors to identify (i) circumstances in which a board may have approved an executive compensation plan that is excessive or poorly aligned with the portfolio company's business or its shareholders, (ii) environmental and social proposals that warrant further consideration or (iii) circumstances in which a non-US company is not in compliance with local governance or compensation best practices. In those situations where the only MFS fund that is eligible to vote at a shareholder meeting has Glass Lewis as its Proxy Administrator, then MFS will utilize research from Glass Lewis to identify such issues. MFS analyzes such issues independently and does not necessarily vote with the ISS or Glass Lewis recommendations on these issues. Representatives of the MFS Proxy Voting Committee review, as appropriate, votes cast to ensure conformity with these MFS Proxy Voting Policies and Procedures.

For certain types of votes (e.g., mergers and acquisitions, proxy contests and capitalization matters), a member of the proxy voting team will seek a recommendation from the MFS investment analyst and/or portfolio managers.[2] For certain other votes that require a case-by-case analysis per the MFS Proxy Policies (e.g., potentially excessive executive compensation issues, or certain shareholder proposals), a member of the proxy voting team will likewise consult with MFS investment analysts and/or portfolio managers.[2] However, the MFS Proxy Voting Committee will ultimately determine the manner in which all proxies are voted.

As noted above, MFS reserves the right to override the guidelines when such an override is, in MFS' best judgment, consistent with the overall principle of voting proxies in the best long-term economic interests of MFS' clients. Any such override of the guidelines shall be analyzed, documented and reported in accordance with the procedures set forth in these policies.

5. Voting Proxies

In accordance with its contract with MFS, the Proxy Administrator also generates a variety of reports for the MFS Proxy Voting Committee, and makes available on-line various other types of information so that the MFS Proxy Voting Committee or proxy voting team may review and monitor the votes cast by the Proxy Administrator on behalf of MFS' clients.

For those markets that utilize a "record date" to determine which shareholders are eligible to vote, MFS generally will vote all eligible shares pursuant to these guidelines regardless of whether all (or a portion of) the shares held by MFS clients have been sold prior to the meeting date.

6. Securities Lending

From time to time, funds sponsored by MFS or other pooled investment vehicles sponsored by MFS may participate in a securities lending program. In the event MFS or its agent receives timely notice of a shareholder meeting for a US security, MFS and its agent will attempt to recall any securities on loan before the meeting's record date so that

[2] From time to time, due to travel schedules and other commitments, an appropriate portfolio manager or research analyst may not be available to provide a vote recommendation. If such a recommendation cannot be obtained within a reasonable time prior to the cut-off date of the shareholder meeting, the MFS Proxy Voting Committee may determine to abstain from voting.

MFS will be entitled to vote these shares. However, there may be instances in which MFS is unable to timely recall securities on loan for a US security, in which cases MFS will not be able to vote these shares. MFS will report to the appropriate board of funds sponsored by MFS those instances in which MFS is not able to timely recall the loaned securities. MFS generally does not recall non-US securities on loan because there may be insufficient advance notice of proxy materials, record dates, or vote cut-off dates to allow MFS to timely recall the shares in certain markets on an automated basis. As a result, non-US securities that are on loan will not generally be voted. If MFS receives timely notice of what MFS determines to be an unusual, significant vote for a non-US security whereas MFS shares are on loan, and determines that voting is in the best long-term economic interest of shareholders, then MFS will attempt to timely recall the loaned shares.

7. Engagement

The MFS Proxy Voting Policies and Procedures are available on www.mfs.com and may be accessed by both MFS' clients and the companies in which MFS' clients invest. From time to time, MFS may determine that it is appropriate and beneficial for members of the MFS Proxy Voting Committee or proxy voting team to engage in a dialogue or written communication with a company or other shareholders regarding certain matters on the company's proxy statement that are of concern to shareholders, including environmental, social and governance matters. A company or shareholder may also seek to engage with members of the MFS Proxy Voting Committee or proxy voting team in advance of the company's formal proxy solicitation to review issues more generally or gauge support for certain contemplated proposals. The MFS Proxy Voting Committee, in consultation with members of the investment team, establish proxy voting engagement goals and priorities for the year. For further information on requesting engagement with MFS on proxy voting issues or information about MFS' engagement priorities, please visit www.mfs.com and refer to MFS' most recent proxy season preview and engagement priorities report.

C. Records Retention

MFS will retain copies of these MFS Proxy Voting Policies and Procedures in effect from time to time and will retain all proxy voting reports submitted to the board of trustees of funds sponsored by MFS for the period required by applicable law. Proxy solicitation materials, including electronic versions of the proxy ballots completed by representatives of the MFS Proxy Voting Committee, together with their respective notes and comments, are maintained in an electronic format by the Proxy Administrator and are accessible on-line by the MFS Proxy Voting Committee. All proxy voting materials and supporting documentation, including records generated by the Proxy Administrator's system as to proxies processed, including the dates when proxy ballots were received and submitted, and the votes on each company's proxy issues, are retained as required by applicable law.

D. Reports

MFS Clients

MFS may publicly disclose the proxy voting records of certain other clients (including certain funds sponsored by MFS) or the votes it casts with respect to certain matters as required by law. A report can also be printed by MFS for each client who has requested that MFS furnish a record of votes cast. The report specifies the proxy issues which have been voted for the client during the year and the position taken with respect to each issue and, upon request, may identify situations where MFS did not vote in accordance with the MFS Proxy Voting Policies and Procedures.

Firm-wide Voting Records

Beginning for the quarter ended March 31, 2020, MFS will publicly disclose its firm-wide proxy voting records.

Except as described above, MFS generally will not divulge actual voting practices to any party other than the client or its representatives because MFS considers that information to be confidential and proprietary to the client. However, as noted above, MFS may determine that it is appropriate and beneficial to engage in a dialogue with a company regarding certain matters. During such dialogue with the company, MFS may disclose the vote it intends to cast in order to potentially effect positive change at a company in regards to environmental, social or governance issues.

The section captioned "Portfolio managers" and sub-captioned "PACE Global Real Estate Securities Investments —Brookfield Public Securities Group LLC" beginning on page 203 of the SAI is revised by replacing the caption of that section with the following:

PACE Global Real Estate Securities Investments—Brookfield Public Securities Group LLC and Massachusetts Financial Services Company, doing business as MFS Investment Management

The same section of the SAI is revised by inserting the following as the last sub-section of the section:

Massachusetts Financial Services Company, doing business as MFS Investment Management
Rick Gable is primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the fund's portfolio. The following table provides information relating to other accounts managed by the portfolio manager(s) as of December 31, 2020:

	Registered investment companies	Other pooled investment vehicles	Other accounts
Number of Accounts Managed	5	3	3
Number of Accounts Managed with Performance-Based Advisory Fees	0	0	0
Assets Managed (in millions)	$ 7,000	$ 226.7	$ 387.6
Assets Managed with Performance-Based Advisory Fees (in millions)	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0

Potential conflicts of interest. MFS seeks to identify potential conflicts of interest resulting from a portfolio manager's management of both the fund and other accounts, and has adopted policies and procedures designed to address such potential conflicts. There is no guarantee that MFS will be successful in identifying or mitigating conflicts of interest.

The management of multiple funds and accounts (including proprietary accounts) gives rise to conflicts of interest if the funds and accounts have different objectives and strategies, benchmarks, time horizons, and fees, as a portfolio manager must allocate his or her time and investment ideas across multiple funds and accounts. In certain instances, there are securities which are suitable for the fund's portfolio as well as for one or more other accounts advised by MFS or its subsidiaries (including proprietary accounts) with similar investment objectives. MFS' trade allocation policies may give rise to conflicts of interest if the fund's orders do not get fully executed or are delayed in getting executed due to being aggregated with those of other accounts advised by MFS or its subsidiaries. A portfolio manager may execute transactions for another fund or account that may adversely affect the value of the fund's investments. Investments selected for funds or accounts other than the fund may outperform investments selected for the fund.

When two or more accounts are simultaneously engaged in the purchase or sale of the same security, the securities are allocated among clients in a manner believed by MFS to be fair and equitable to each. Allocations may be based on many factors and may not always be pro rata based on assets managed. The allocation methodology could have a detrimental effect on the price or volume of the security as far as the Fund is concerned.

MFS and/or a portfolio manager may have a financial incentive to allocate favorable or limited opportunity investments or structure the timing of investments to favor accounts other than the Fund; for instance, those that pay a higher advisory fee and/or have a performance adjustment, those that include an investment by the portfolio manager, and/or those in which MFS and/or its affiliates own or have an interest.

To the extent permitted by applicable law, certain accounts may invest their assets in other accounts advised by MFS or its affiliates, including accounts that are advised by one or more of the same portfolio manager(s), which could result in conflicts of interest relating to asset allocation, timing of purchases and redemptions, and increased profitability for MFS, its affiliates, and/or its personnel, including portfolio managers.

Compensation. MFS' philosophy is to align portfolio manager compensation with the goal to provide shareholders with long-term value through a collaborative investment process. Therefore, MFS uses long-term investment performance as well as contribution to the overall investment process and collaborative culture as key factors in determining portfolio manager compensation. In addition, MFS seeks to maintain total compensation programs that are competitive in the asset management industry in each geographic market where it has employees. MFS uses competitive compensation data to ensure that compensation practices are aligned with its goals of attracting, retaining, and motivating the highest-quality professionals.

MFS reviews portfolio manager compensation annually. In determining portfolio manager compensation, MFS uses quantitative means and qualitative means to help ensure a sustainable investment process.

Portfolio manager total cash compensation is a combination of base salary and performance bonus:

Base Salary—Base salary generally represents a smaller percentage of portfolio manager total cash compensation than performance bonus.

Performance Bonus—Generally, the performance bonus represents more than a majority of portfolio manager total cash compensation.

With respect to each portfolio manager the performance bonus is based on a combination of quantitative and qualitative factors, generally with more weight given to the former and less weight given to the latter.

The quantitative portion is primarily based on the pre-tax performance of accounts managed by the portfolio manager over a range of fixed-length time periods, intended to provide the ability to assess performance over time periods consistent with a full market cycle and a strategy's investment horizon. The fixed-length time periods include the portfolio manager's full tenure on each fund and, when available, ten-, five-, and three-year periods. For portfolio managers who have served for less than three years, shorter-term periods, including the one-year period, will also be considered, as will performance in previous roles, if any, held at the firm. Emphasis is generally placed on longer performance periods when multiple performance periods are available. Performance is evaluated across the full set of strategies and portfolios managed by a given portfolio manager, relative to appropriate peer group universes and/or representative indices ("benchmarks"). For Rick Gable, the FTSE EPRA Narit Developed Real Esate Index (net div) and the Lipper Global Real Estate Funds are used to measure the performance of the fund.

Benchmarks may include versions and components of indices, custom indices, and linked indices that combine performance of different indices for different portions of the time period, where appropriate. The qualitative portion is based on the results of an annual internal peer review process (where portfolio managers are evaluated by other portfolio managers, analysts, and traders) and management's assessment of overall portfolio manager contribution to the MFS investment process and the client experience (distinct from fund and other account performance).

The performance bonus is generally a combination of cash and a deferred cash award. A deferred cash award is issued for a cash value and becomes payable over a three-year vesting period if the portfolio manager remains in the continuous employ of MFS or its affiliates. During the vesting period, the value of the unfunded deferred cash award will fluctuate as though the portfolio manager had invested the cash value of the award in an MFS fund(s) selected by the portfolio manager.

MFS Equity Plan—Portfolio managers also typically benefit from the opportunity to participate in the MFS Equity Plan. Equity interests are awarded by management, on a discretionary basis, taking into account tenure at MFS, contribution to the investment process, and other factors.

Finally, portfolio managers also participate in benefit plans (including a defined contribution plan and health and other insurance plans) and programs available generally to other employees of MFS. The percentage such benefits represent of any portfolio manager's compensation depends upon the length of the individual's tenure at MFS and salary level, as well as other factors.

Ownership of fund shares. As of December 31, 2020, the portfolio manager(s) did not own shares of the fund.

II. Investments in Other Investment Companies

Effective immediately, the SAI is hereby revised by as follows:

The section captioned "The funds' investments, related risks and limitations" and sub-captioned "Investments in other investment companies" beginning on page 41 of the SAI is revised by inserting the following as the last paragraph of that section:

In October 2020, the SEC adopted certain regulatory changes and took other actions related to the ability of an investment company to invest in another investment company. These changes include, among other things, amendments to Rule 12d1-1, the rescission of Rule 12d1-2, the adoption of Rule 12d1-4, and the rescission of certain exemptive relief issued by the SEC permitting such investments in excess of statutory limits. These regulatory changes may adversely impact a fund's investment strategies and operations to the extent that it invests, or might otherwise have invested, in shares issued by other investment companies.

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

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Supplement to Prospectus dated 12/11/2020

PACE® Select Advisors Trust

December 11, 2020

Supplement to the prospectuses relating to Class A and Class Y shares (the "Multi-Class Prospectus") and Class P shares (the "Class P Prospectus") (collectively, the "Prospectuses") and the Statement of Additional Information ("SAI"), each dated November 27, 2020.

Includes:
- PACE® International Emerging Markets Equity Investments

Dear Investor,

The purpose of this supplement is to update certain information regarding the investment subadvisory arrangements for PACE® International Emerging Markets Equity Investments (the "fund"), a series of PACE Select Advisors Trust (the "Trust"). At the recommendation of UBS Asset Management (Americas) Inc. ("UBS AM"), the fund's manager, the Trust's Board of Trustees (the "Board") has terminated LMCG Investments, LLC as subadvisor to the fund, effective as of the close of business on December 10, 2020. In addition, at the recommendation of UBS AM, the Board has appointed ARGA Investment Management, LP ("ARGA") to serve as a new subadvisor to the fund. ARGA assumed investment advisory responsibility with respect to a separate portion of the fund's portfolio effective on December 11, 2020.

Effective immediately, the Prospectuses and SAI are hereby revised as follows:

All references to "LMCG Investments, LLC" or "LMCG" as a subadvisor to PACE International Emerging Markets Equity Investments in the Prospectuses and SAI are hereby deleted.

The section captioned "PACE International Emerging Markets Equity Investments Fund summary" and sub-captioned "Management process" beginning on page 59 of the Multi-Class Prospectus and page 61 of the Class P Prospectus is revised by inserting the following as the last bullet point of the fourth paragraph of that section:

• A disciplined, deep value strategy based on fundamental research.

The section captioned "PACE International Emerging Markets Equity Investments Fund summary" and sub-captioned "Risk/return bar chart and table" on page 61 of the Multi-Class Prospectus and page 63 of the Class P Prospectus is revised by inserting the following as the second to last sentence of the first paragraph of that section:

ARGA Investment Management, LP ("ARGA") assumed day-to-day management of a separate portion of the fund's assets on December 11, 2020.

ZS-1081

The section captioned "PACE International Emerging Markets Equity Investments Fund summary" and sub-captioned "Investment manager and advisor(s)" on page 61 of the Multi-Class Prospectus and beginning on page 63 of the Class P Prospectus is revised by replacing the second sentence of the first paragraph of that section with the following:

Mondrian, William Blair, RWC and ARGA serve as the fund's subadvisors.

The section captioned "PACE International Emerging Markets Equity Investments Fund summary" and sub-captioned "Portfolio management team" on page 61 of the Multi-Class Prospectus and on page 63 of the Class P Prospectus is revised by inserting the following as the last bullet point of that section:

• ARGA – A. Rama Krishna, CFA, Chief Investment Officer, Takashi Ito, CFA, Global Business Analyst, and Sujith Kumar, Global Business Analyst, have been portfolio managers of the fund since December 2020.

The section captioned "More information about the funds—PACE International Emerging Markets Equity Investments" and sub-captioned "Management process" beginning on page 103 of the Multi-Class Prospectus and page 106 of the Class P Prospectus is revised by replacing the third sentence of the first paragraph of that section with the following:

Mondrian Investment Partners Limited ("Mondrian"), William Blair Investment Management, LLC ("William Blair"), RWC Asset Advisors (US) LLC ("RWC") and ARGA Investment Management, LP ("ARGA") currently serve as the fund's subadvisors.

The same section of each Prospectus is revised by inserting the following as the third to last paragraph of that section:

In managing its segment of the fund's assets, ARGA invests in what it believes to be under-valued businesses based on long-term earnings power and dividend-paying capability. ARGA's investment approach is based on fundamental research and present value. ARGA believes investor sentiment and management behavior create recurring investment opportunities. ARGA's strategy is based on a view that, at times, companies face temporary challenges from macroeconomic, regulatory, industry or company-specific factors that impact fundamentals, and that although such factors are frequently transitory in nature, they can have a disproportionate adverse impact on a company's valuation. As these factors dissipate over a longer horizon and companies overcome these temporary setbacks, valuations recover. ARGA uses a dividend discount model to select stocks that trade at a discount to intrinsic value based on expected long-term earnings and dividends. ARGA limits downside risk through company stress tests, diversification across industries, geographies and currencies and adherence to portfolio construction guidelines that balance return and risk. ARGA considers economic conditions, company quality and environmental, social and governance matters that may magnify risk. As ARGA does not consider market indices, there may be periods when the strategy's performance fluctuates widely from market indices.

The section captioned "Management" and sub-captioned "PACE International Emerging Markets Equity Investments" beginning on page 154 of the Multi-Class Prospectus and page 153 of the Class P Prospectus is revised by replacing the first sentence of the first paragraph of that section with the following:

Mondrian Investment Partners Limited ("Mondrian"), William Blair Investment Management, LLC ("William Blair"), RWC Asset Advisors (US) LLC ("RWC") and ARGA Investment Management, LP ("ARGA") serve as subadvisors for PACE International Emerging Markets Equity Investments.

The same section of each Prospectus is revised by inserting the following as the last paragraphs of that section:

ARGA is an SEC-registered investment adviser based in the United States located at 1010 Washington Boulevard, 6th Floor, Stamford, CT 06901. ARGA was founded in 2010 and manages global, international (non-US) and emerging markets equity portfolios for institutional and qualified investors. As of September 30, 2020, ARGA managed approximately $5.5 billion in assets. ARGA employs a team approach to portfolio management. As members of ARGA's Portfolio Construction Team for the ARGA Emerging Markets Equity Strategy, Messrs. A. Rama Krishna, CFA, Takashi Ito, CFA and Sujith Kumar are jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the fund. The Portfolio Construction Team serves as the decision-making body for the strategy and implements research conclusions/final portfolio decisions.

Mr. Krishna, CFA, Founder and Chief Investment Officer of ARGA, founded ARGA in 2010 and is a member of the Portfolio Construction Team for the ARGA Emerging Markets Equity Strategy. Before founding ARGA in 2010, Mr. Krishna was President, International, of Pzena Investment Management and Managing Principal, Member of Executive Committee, and Portfolio Manager of its operating company in New York. While at Pzena from 2003 to 2010, he led development of the firm's international value and global value strategies, co-managed the emerging markets value strategy, and managed the US large cap value strategy. Mr. Krishna was previously at Citigroup Asset Management, where he was Chief Investment Officer and Head of Institutional and International. He also represented the asset management business on the Citigroup Management Committee and directly managed the global emerging markets equity strategy. Before that, Mr. Krishna was Director of International Equity Research, Portfolio Manager, International Equities and Chief Investment Officer, Emerging Markets Equities at AllianceBernstein in New York, London and Tokyo. Earlier, he worked at Credit Suisse First Boston in New York, Tokyo and Singapore, first as Equity Research Analyst and later as Chief Investment Strategist and Director—Equity Research.

Mr. Ito, CFA, Global Business Analyst, has worked in investment management since 1996 and has been with ARGA since 2012. He is a member of ARGA's Portfolio Construction Team for the ARGA Emerging Markets Equity Strategy. Before joining ARGA, Mr. Ito was Director of Business Development at Vestec, a Canadian voice-recognition company. Prior to Vestec, he founded Highview Research, an advisor to the Silverstone Fund, a global long-short, market-neutral fund focused on the automotive sector. Working for the Silverstone Fund in Tokyo from 2004 to 2011, Mr. Ito was responsible for Asian and Japanese investments, and designed processes for risk control and position sizing. Previously, while at UBS Global Asset Management and Citigroup Asset Management, Mr. Ito covered global and Japanese consumer durable and capital goods companies.

Mr. Kumar, Global Business Analyst, joined ARGA in 2010 and is a member of the Portfolio Construction Team for the ARGA Emerging Markets Equity Strategy. Before joining ARGA, Mr. Kumar was an Analyst at ICRA Ltd., a leading credit rating agency in India. At ICRA, he worked with the corporate ratings division, and handled credit rating assignments across multiple industries including auto ancillaries, hotels and textiles.

The section captioned "The funds and their investment policies" and sub-captioned "PACE International Emerging Markets Equity Investments" beginning on page 12 of the SAI is revised by replacing the second sentence of the first paragraph of that section with the following:

Mondrian Investment Partners Limited ("Mondrian"), William Blair Investment Management, LLC ("William Blair"), RWC Asset Advisors (US) LLC ("RWC") and ARGA Investment Management, LP ("ARGA") serve as the fund's subadvisors.

The section captioned "Investment advisory arrangements" and sub-captioned "PACE International Emerging Markets Equity Investments" on page 100 of the SAI is revised by replacing the first sentence of the first paragraph of that section with the following:

Under the current Advisory Agreements for this fund with Mondrian Investment Partners Limited ("Mondrian"), William Blair Investment Management, LLC ("William Blair"), RWC Asset Advisors (US) LLC ("RWC") and ARGA Investment Management, LP ("ARGA"), UBS AM (not the fund) pays Mondrian, William Blair, RWC and ARGA a fee based on the fund's average daily net assets that each manages.

The same section of the SAI is revised by inserting the following as the last sentence of the last paragraph of that section:

ARGA is a limited partnership and is principally owned by A. Rama Krishna, Founder and Chief Investment Officer, and entities related to Mr. Krishna.

The section captioned "Proxy voting policies and procedures" and sub-captioned "PACE International Emerging Markets Equity Investments—Mondrian Investment Partners Limited, William Blair Investment Management, LLC, LMCG Investments, LLC and RWC Asset Advisors (US) LLC" beginning on page 136 of the SAI is revised by replacing the caption of that section with the following:

PACE International Emerging Markets Equity Investments—Mondrian Investment Partners Limited, William Blair Investment Management, LLC, RWC Asset Advisors (US) LLC and ARGA Investment Management, LP.

The same section of the SAI is revised by inserting the following as the last sub-section of that section:

ARGA Investment Management, LP. ARGA's objective in voting proxies is to maximize shareholder value and to vote proxies in a manner that reflects the best long-term, economic interest of its clients. In doing so, ARGA follows any voting guidelines issued by clients, so long as these guidelines are consistent with ARGA's duties under applicable law, including ERISA. ARGA's proxy voting guidelines are the same for all clients, as long as a client has delegated ARGA with the authority to vote proxies on their behalf.

ARGA has implemented extensive procedures to ensure all proxies are received, analyzed and voted in a timely manner. In addition to information derived from ARGA's in-depth research and ongoing company analyses, ARGA utilizes the services of a third party proxy advisory firm, Glass Lewis, to obtain supplementary research and impartial analysis prior to voting and to administer the proxy voting process. ARGA retains responsibility for instructing Glass Lewis how to vote and still applies its proxy voting guidelines when voting proxies on behalf of clients through Glass Lewis. This includes rejecting the advice of Glass Lewis in circumstances where ARGA determines doing so is in the best interest of clients.

Proxy Voting Guidelines

The decision to vote in support or opposition of a proposal is based on the specific circumstances described in the proxy statement and other available information. Generally, ARGA votes in favor of routine proposals that increase shareholder value, improve the management of a company, and maintain or increase shareholder rights and influence over a company's board and management. Moral or social issues are generally voted based on the economic impact of the proposal. In cases where the economic impact is not clear, a vote to "abstain" may be appropriate.

Financial and corporate governance issues take more time to consider and may be complicated by activities such as hostile takeovers and mergers. ARGA generally votes in favor of the following types of proposals:

• Election of competent, qualified directors that support the board's independence and ensures its diversity

• Reasonable incentive compensation plans for certain key employees and directors

• Mandatory retirement age for directors

• Confidential voting, cumulative voting, proposals to lower barriers to shareholder action

• Proposals to restore shareholder ability to remove directors with or without cause

• Appointment of external auditors that provide competent advice, avoid conflicts of interest and uphold the transparency and integrity of financial reporting

ARGA generally votes against the following types of financial and corporate governance proposals:

• Board entrenchment proposals and anti-takeover measures, such as "poison pill" and "golden parachute" provisions

• Compensation plans that are not aligned with shareholder interest

• Limitations on shareholder ability to act, blank check preferred stock authorizations, eliminating cumulative voting rights, and proposals to adopt classified boards

Conflicts of Interest

ARGA's proxy voting policies provide guidelines for dealing with actual or potential conflicts of interest, when identified. These include informing clients and seeking their consent or instructions, or addressing the issue through other objective means including, but not limited to deferring to the recommendation of ARGA's independent third-party advisory firm, Glass Lewis.

Glass Lewis itself has implemented Conflict Management Procedures to avoid and manage (if unavoidable) conflicts of interest arising between an issuer and Glass Lewis. For example, Glass Lewis requires any of its employees who serve as an executive or director of a public company to disclose the conflicts and abstain from any involvement in the research, analysis or making of any vote recommendations for such company.

Limitations on ARGA's Proxy Voting Obligations
In certain situations, ARGA may not vote client proxies or may abstain from voting. For example:

• ARGA will not vote proxies of behalf of a client where the client has reserved the right to vote proxies itself or has delegated the right to vote to a third party.

• ARGA will not vote proxies on behalf of a client after the effective termination date of ARGA's investment advisory agreement with such client.

• ARGA may abstain from voting proxies in circumstances where ARGA determines doing so would have no identifiable economic benefit to the client, such as when the security is no longer held in the client's portfolio or when the value of the portfolio holdings is insignificant.

• ARGA may abstain from voting a client's proxy when the cost or disadvantage resulting from voting, in ARGA's judgment, outweighs the economic benefits of voting. For example, in some non-US jurisdictions, the sale of securities voted may be prohibited for some period of time, usually between the record date and meeting date ("share blocking"). In general, ARGA believes that the loss of investment flexibility resulting from share blocking outweighs the benefit to be gained by voting.

• ARGA does not offer a securities lending service. Proxies for securities on loan through securities lending programs will generally not be voted, as ARGA's clients (not ARGA) control these securities lending decisions (unless the client calls the securities back to permit the exercise of such rights).

• ARGA may not be able to vote proxies due to circumstances beyond ARGA's control such as a regional disaster, business continuity or cyber event involving ARGA, ARGA's proxy advisory firm or client custodians, which may prevent proxies from being voted on time, or errors and circumstances not attributable to, and beyond, ARGA's control.

The section captioned "Portfolio managers" and sub-captioned "PACE International Emerging Markets Equity Investments—Mondrian Investments Partners Limited, William Blair Investment Management, LLC, LMCG Investments, LLC and RWC Asset Advisors (US) LLC" beginning on page 198 of the SAI is revised by replacing the caption of that section with the following:

PACE International Emerging Markets Equity Investments—Mondrian Investments Partners Limited, William Blair Investment Management, LLC, RWC Asset Advisors (US) LLC and ARGA Investment Management, LP.

The same section of the SAI is revised by inserting the following as the last sub-section of the section:

ARGA Investment Management, LP
A. Rama Krishna, Takashi Ito and Sujith Kumar are primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of ARGA's allocated portion of the fund's portfolio. The following table provides information relating to other accounts managed by the portfolio managers as of July 31, 2020:

A. Rama Krishna

	Registered investment companies	Other pooled investment vehicles	Other accounts
Number of Accounts Managed	1	7	30
Number of Accounts Managed with Performance-Based Advisory Fees	1	3	2
Assets Managed (in millions)	$ 2,320	$ 292	$ 2,730

Assets Managed with Performance-Based Advisory Fees (in millions)	$	2,320	$	267	$	756

Takashi Ito

	Registered investment companies		Other pooled investment vehicles		Other accounts	
Number of Accounts Managed		0		3		10
Number of Accounts Managed with Performance-Based Advisory Fees		0		1		2
Assets Managed (in millions)	$	0	$	272	$	2,194
Assets Managed with Performance-Based Advisory Fees (in millions)	$	0	$	248	$	756

Sujith Kumar

	Registered investment companies		Other pooled investment vehicles		Other accounts	
Number of Accounts Managed		0		2		9
Number of Accounts Managed with Performance-Based Advisory Fees		0		1		2
Assets Managed (in millions)	$	0	$	270	$	2,124
Assets Managed with Performance-Based Advisory Fees (in millions)	$	0	$	248	$	756

Potential conflicts of interest. ARGA's compliance procedures aim to identify and prevent potential conflicts of interest related to client, employee, and proprietary activities. Potential conflicts of interest include instances when ARGA desires to purchase or sell the same securities for the fund and other accounts, which could result, if such conflict is not managed properly, in unfair treatment to one account or another. Another potential conflict could occur if employees had knowledge of future ARGA trades and, on the basis of such information, made their own personal trades, which could harm the fund and other ARGA accounts.

In addition to managing a portion of the fund, ARGA manages other accounts on a discretionary basis (and where Mr. Krishna is one of a number of investors within certain commingled funds as well as certain proprietary partnerships) that use the valuation-based investment strategy utilized for the fund. ARGA expects to manage additional such accounts in the future. To avoid any incentive to favor one account over another in the allocation of investment opportunities (particularly where there are differing performance fee arrangements), ARGA has implemented strict fairness policies with respect to trading practices and allocation procedures. ARGA examines trade allocations among client portfolios regularly and confirms their consistency with ARGA's fiduciary obligation to allocate investment opportunities fairly. ARGA also regularly monitors dispersion of client account returns within the same investment strategy to verify that no preferential treatment has occurred. As expected, in instances such as clients directing trades through particular brokers, ARGA may place non-simultaneous trade orders for the fund and another client, which may affect the execution price of the security to the detriment of one or the other.

ARGA currently has soft dollar arrangements with brokerage firms that execute transactions on behalf of ARGA's client accounts. When ARGA uses clients' brokerage commissions to obtain research or other products or services, ARGA receives a benefit because it does not have to pay for the research, other products or services. ARGA has implemented procedures to ensure such arrangements fall within the safe harbor provision of Section 28(e) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. Soft dollar products or services may be used for any or all of ARGA's accounts and the soft dollars generated may be used to benefit accounts other than the ones generating the soft dollars. ARGA does not seek to allocate soft dollar benefits proportionately to the soft dollars credits the accounts generate.

ARGA's Best Execution Committee regularly monitors commission rates to ensure they are appropriate in line with relevant market standards.

To ensure ARGA employees do not use knowledge of the fund's trading for personal gain, ARGA's access persons and their immediate family members living in the same household are subject to initial, quarterly, and annual brokerage account reporting and certification requirements with respect to brokerage or investment accounts over which they have a direct or indirect beneficial interest. Access persons, including their immediate family members living in the same household, contemplating the purchase or sale of any security or an interest in a private placement vehicle must obtain preclearance from ARGA. Access persons' brokerage statements and emails are reviewed on a quarterly basis to ensure continued compliance with ARGA's policies on personal securities transactions. While ARGA follows these procedures to eliminate potential conflicts of interest, there is no guarantee they will detect and prevent every situation where potential conflicts could arise. Investment personnel of the firm or its affiliates may be permitted to be commercially or professionally involved with an issuer of securities. Any potential conflicts of interest from such involvement would be monitored for compliance with ARGA's Code of Ethics.

Compensation. The goal of ARGA's compensation structure is to align the interests of investment professionals with those of its clients and the firm. Accordingly, ARGA rewards behavior by investment professionals that results in long-term success for its clients and the company.

Mr. Krishna has equity ownership in ARGA; accordingly, he is entitled to a share of the firm's profits. Mr. Krishna does not receive a base salary or performance bonus. ARGA compensates Mssrs. Ito and Kumar through a combination of base salary, performance bonus, and profit sharing. Base salary is a fixed amount that may change based on an annual review or market conditions. Bonus is determined by both individual performance and the financial success of the firm. Effective 2016, a portion of profits and value of the firm is shared with employees other than Mr. Krishna through the ARGA Commitment Plan. These employees comprise individuals across the firm who are key to delivering superior levels of excellence for ARGA's clients. Over the long term, ARGA expects bonus and profit sharing to make up the highest proportion of compensation. Where relevant at higher levels of individual compensation, a portion of both the bonus and profit sharing is likely to be deferred, thereby encouraging long-term retention of key employees.

ARGA formally reviews performance by each individual based on a framework that is relevant for the individual's area of responsibility and overall adherence to the firm's values. ARGA does not tie portfolio managers' compensation specifically to the performance of any portfolio relative to the portfolio's benchmark, as that could cause individuals to stray from ARGA's long-term, valuation-based investment discipline. For investment professionals, ARGA reviews both quantitative and fundamental factors. Quantitative factors may include productivity in terms of companies' research coverage and construction of global industry models. Fundamental factors focus on depth of company and industry research, quality of company models and embedded forecasts, contribution to discussions with company management, and ability to identify key business issues and paths to possible resolution. In addition to evaluating individuals on their own contribution, the firm assesses their commitment to the success of other ARGA employees and ARGA as a whole.

Ownership of fund shares. As of July 31, 2020, the portfolio managers did not own shares of the fund.

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UBS Asset Management (Americas) Inc.

UBS

UBS

PACE® Select Advisors Trust

Prospectus | November 27, 2020

- **PACE® Mortgage-Backed Securities Fixed Income Investments**
Class: A: PFXAX, Y: PFXYX
- **PACE® Intermediate Fixed Income Investments**
Class: A: PIFAX, Y: PIFYX
- **PACE® Strategic Fixed Income Investments**
Class: A: PBNAX, Y: PSFYX
- **PACE® Municipal Fixed Income Investments**
Class: A: PMUAX, Y: PMUYX
- **PACE® Global Fixed Income Investments**
Class: A: PWFAX, Y: PWFYX
- **PACE® High Yield Investments**
Class: A: PHIAX, Y: PHDYX
- **PACE® Large Co Value Equity Investments**
Class: A: PCPAX, Y: PLVYX
- **PACE® Large Co Growth Equity Investments**
Class: A: PLAAX, Y: PLAYX
- **PACE® Small/Medium Co Value Equity Investments**
Class: A: PEVAX, Y: PVEYX
- **PACE® Small/Medium Co Growth Equity Investments**
Class: A: PQUAX, Y: PUMYX
- **PACE® International Equity Investments**
Class: A: PWGAX, Y: PWIYX
- **PACE® International Emerging Markets Equity Investments**
Class: A: PWEAX, Y: PWEYX
- **PACE® Global Real Estate Securities Investments**
Class: A: PREAX
- **PACE® Alternative Strategies Investments**
Class: A: PASIX, Y: PASYX

This prospectus offers Class A and Class Y shares in all the funds listed above (except PACE® Global Real Estate Securities Investments for which this prospectus offers Class A shares). Each class has different sales charges and ongoing expenses. You can choose the class that is best for you based on how much you plan to invest and how long you plan to hold your fund shares. Class Y shares are available only to certain types of investors.

The Securities and Exchange Commission and the Commodity Futures Trading Commission have not approved or disapproved any fund's shares or determined whether this prospectus is complete or accurate. To state otherwise is a crime.

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

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Additional information

Additional important information about the funds

The funds are not complete or balanced investment programs.

PACE Mortgage-Backed Securities Fixed Income Investments Fund summary

Investment objective
Current income.

Fees and expenses of the fund
These tables describe the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the fund. You may qualify for sales charge discounts on purchases of Class A shares if you or your family invest, or agree to invest in the future, at least $100,000 in the UBS family of funds. More information about these and other discounts and waivers, as well as eligibility requirements for each share class, is available from your financial advisor and in "Managing your fund account" beginning on page 127 of the prospectus and in "Reduced sales charges, additional purchase, exchange and redemption information and other services" beginning on page 225 of the fund's Statement of Additional Information. Different intermediaries and financial professionals may make available different sales charge waivers or discounts. These variations are described in Appendix A beginning on page A-1 of this prospectus (Intermediary-Specific Sales Charge Waivers and Discounts).

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

	Class A	Class Y
Maximum front-end sales charge (load) imposed on purchases (as a % of the offering price)	3.75%	None
Maximum deferred sales charge (load) (as a % of the lesser of the offering price or the redemption price)	None	None
Exchange fee	None	None

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

	Class A		Class Y	
Management fees		0.54%		0.54%
Distribution and/or service (12b-1) fees		0.25		None
Other expenses		0.57		0.69
Miscellaneous expenses (includes administration fee of 0.10%)[1]	0.34		0.44	
Interest expense	0.23		0.25	
Total annual fund operating expenses		1.36		1.23
Management fee waiver/expense reimbursements[2]		0.16		0.26
Total annual fund operating expenses after fee waiver and/or expense reimbursements[2]		1.20		0.97

[1] "Other expenses" include "Acquired fund fees and expenses," which were less than 0.01% of the average net assets of the fund. Since the "Acquired fund fees and expenses" are not directly borne by the fund, they are not reflected in the fund's financial statements, and therefore the amounts listed in "Total annual fund operating expenses" and "Total annual fund operating expenses after fee waiver and/or expense reimbursements" may differ from those presented in the financial highlights.

[2] The fund and UBS Asset Management (Americas) Inc. ("UBS AM") have entered into a written fee waiver/expense reimbursement agreement pursuant to which UBS AM is contractually obligated to waive its management fees and/or reimburse expenses so that the fund's ordinary total operating expenses of each class through November 30, 2021 (excluding, as applicable, dividend expense, borrowing costs, and interest expense relating to short sales, and expenses attributable to investment in other investment companies, interest, taxes, brokerage commissions and extraordinary expenses) would not exceed 0.97% for Class A and 0.72% for Class Y. The fund has agreed to repay UBS AM for any waived fees/reimbursed expenses to the extent that it can do so over the following three fiscal years without causing the class expenses in any of those three years to exceed these expense caps and that UBS AM has not waived the right to do so. The fee waiver/expense reimbursement agreement may be terminated by the fund's board at any time and also will terminate automatically upon the expiration or termination of the fund's advisory contract with UBS AM. Upon termination of the agreement, however, UBS AM's three year recoupment rights will survive.

Example
This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The example assumes that you invest $10,000 in the fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your shares at the end of those periods unless otherwise stated. The example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the fund's operating expenses remain the same.*

Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

	1 year	3 years	5 years	10 years
Class A	$ 493	$ 774	$ 1,077	$ 1,935
Class Y	99	365	651	1,466

* Except that the expenses reflect the effects of the fund's fee waiver/expense reimbursement agreement for the first year only.

Portfolio turnover

The fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions or dealer spreads, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when fund shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the fund's performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the fund's portfolio turnover rate was 765% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal strategies

Principal investments

Under normal circumstances, the fund invests at least 80% of its net assets (plus the amount of any borrowing for investment purposes) in a diversified portfolio of mortgage-related fixed income instruments, such as mortgage-backed securities (including mortgage pass-through securities and collateralized mortgage obligations ("CMOs"), commercial mortgage-backed securities, "to be announced" (or "TBA") securities and mortgage dollar rolls). The mortgage-backed securities in which the fund may invest include those issued or guaranteed by US government agencies or instrumentalities or private entities.

The fund also may invest in other types of investment grade fixed income instruments (or unrated bonds of equivalent quality).

TBA securities are mortgage-backed securities that usually are traded on a forward commitment basis with an approximate principal amount and no defined maturity date, issued or guaranteed by US government agencies and instrumentalities. The fund also may engage in TBA and Treasury "roll" transactions. A TBA roll transaction is a strategy whereby the fund decides to sell one TBA security and buy another TBA security due at a later date (Treasury roll transactions differ in that the underlying securities are US Treasury securities). The fund also may invest in when-issued or delayed delivery bonds to increase its return, giving rise to a form of leverage.

The fund invests in bonds of varying maturities, but normally limits its portfolio duration to within +/- 50% of the effective duration of the fund's benchmark index, Bloomberg Barclays US Mortgage-Backed Securities Index, which as of July 31, 2020 was approximately 1.69 years and may change over time. Duration is a measure of the fund's exposure to interest rate risk—a longer duration means that changes in market interest rates are likely to have a larger effect on the value of the fund's portfolio.

The fund may engage in "short-selling" with respect to securities issued by the US Treasury and certain TBA securities coupon trades. For example, the fund may take a short position in TBA securities as a means of profiting if the underlying mortgages decline in value. The fund also may hold or purchase TBA securities with one coupon and take a short position in TBA securities with another coupon. Although the price movements of the short and long positions of the transaction are, in general, correlated due to the two securities having comparable credit quality and liquidity level, there may be variances between the price movements of different coupon instruments, potentially permitting the fund to add to its return.

The fund's investment strategies may result in high portfolio turnover.

Management process

The fund employs a "manager of managers" structure. UBS Asset Management (Americas) Inc. ("UBS AM"), the fund's manager and primary provider of investment advisory services, has the ultimate authority, subject to oversight by the fund's board, to oversee the fund's subadvisor(s) and recommend their hiring, termination and replacement, and to allocate assets among the fund's subadvisor(s).

UBS AM's investment process begins with subadvisor selection. UBS AM's portfolio management team constructs a list of potential subadvisors based on information primarily from internal sources and the team's collective knowledge of the industry, but also supplemented by external sources. The team then focuses its research on that list to identify a small number of the most attractive candidates. This research includes analyzing the portfolio holdings and/or positioning of a subadvisor's investment strategy to understand whether the allocation of risk and the drivers of alpha are consistent with the subadvisor's investment philosophy and stated strengths. The most attractive sub-set of those subadvisors is then selected for in-depth, on-site due diligence meetings with representatives from the investment, operations and compliance groups within UBS AM. The due diligence information is then synthesized to select the most attractive candidate(s) for the fund, subject to the board's approval.

In managing the fund and overseeing the fund's subadvisor(s), UBS AM views its research process as an ongoing one, as the team continually seeks to confirm a subadvisor's investment thesis over the appropriate investment horizon. In general, UBS AM leverages its research and market knowledge to construct funds with exposure to various subadvisors that are expected, in combination, to produce the desired overall fund characteristics. UBS AM's ongoing monitoring and risk management process incorporates daily, weekly, monthly, quarterly and annual responsibilities designed to monitor the drivers of fund risk and performance at the subadvisor level and at the overall fund level. Through this process, UBS AM may adjust a fund's positioning by altering its allocation weights across subadvisors within the fund and/or by changing the specific subadvisors within the fund.

The subadvisor utilizes a strategy that involves buying or selling specific bonds based on an analysis of their values relative to other similar bonds.

Principal risks
All investments carry a certain amount of risk, and the fund cannot guarantee that it will achieve its investment objective. You may lose money by investing in the fund. An investment in the fund is not a deposit of a bank and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency. The principal risks presented by an investment in the fund are:

Mortgage-related securities risk: Mortgage-related securities are subject to risks that are different from and/or more acute than risks associated with other types of debt instruments. Such risks may include prepayment risk, as discussed above. Conversely, in periods of rising interest rates, the fund may be subject to extension risk, and may receive principal later than expected, causing additional volatility. During periods of difficult or frozen credit markets, significant changes in interest rates, or deteriorating economic conditions, such securities may decline in value, face valuation difficulties, become more volatile and become illiquid. Certain types of mortgage-backed securities (e.g., CMOs and stripped mortgage-backed securities) can be even more volatile and may be more sensitive to the rate of prepayments than other mortgage-related securities. The risk of default for "sub-prime" mortgages is generally higher than other types of mortgage-backed securities. The structure of some of these securities may be complex, and there may be less available information than other types of debt securities.

Interest rate risk: An increase in prevailing interest rates typically causes the value of fixed income securities to fall. Changes in interest rates will likely affect the value of longer-duration fixed income securities more than shorter-duration securities and higher quality securities more than lower quality securities. When interest rates are falling, some fixed income securities provide that the issuer may repay them earlier than the maturity date, and if this occurs the fund may have to reinvest these repayments at lower interest rates. The fund may face a heightened level of interest rate risk due to certain changes in monetary policy, such as certain types of interest rate changes by the Federal Reserve. During periods when interest rates are low or there are negative interest rates, the fund's yield (and total return) also may be low or the fund may be unable to maintain positive returns and may experience increased volatility of its net asset value per share.

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

US government securities risk: There are different types of US government securities with 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 US government-sponsored entity, such as Federal National Mortgage Association ("Fannie Mae") or Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation ("Freddie Mac"), although chartered or sponsored by an Act of Congress, may issue securities that are neither insured nor guaranteed by the US Treasury and are therefore riskier than those that are.

Prepayment risk: The fund's mortgage- and asset-backed securities may be prepaid more rapidly than expected, especially when interest rates are falling, and the fund may have to reinvest those prepayments at lower interest rates. When interest rates are rising, slower prepayments may extend the duration of the securities and may reduce their value.

Arbitrage trading risk: The underlying relationships between securities in which the fund takes arbitrage investment positions may change in an adverse manner, causing the fund to realize losses.

Short sales risk: There are certain unique risks associated with the use of short sales strategies. When selling a security short, the fund will sell a security it does not own at the then-current market price and then borrow the security to deliver to the buyer. The fund is then obligated to buy the security on a later date so it can return the security to the lender. Short sales therefore involve the risk that the fund will incur a loss by subsequently buying a security at a higher price than the price at which the fund previously sold the security short. This would occur if the securities lender required the fund to deliver the securities the fund had borrowed at the commencement of the short sale and the fund was unable to either purchase the security at a favorable price or to borrow the security from another securities lender. If this occurs at a time when other short sellers of the security also want to close out their positions, a "short squeeze" can occur. A short squeeze occurs when demand is greater than supply for the security sold short. Moreover, because a fund's loss on a short sale arises from increases in the value of the security sold short, such loss, like the price of the security sold short, is theoretically unlimited. By contrast, a fund's loss on a long position arises from decreases in the value of the security and therefore is limited by the fact that a security's value cannot drop below zero. It is possible that the fund's securities held long will decline in value at the same time that the value of the securities sold short increases, thereby increasing the potential for loss.

Portfolio turnover risk: The fund may engage in frequent trading, which can result in high portfolio turnover. A high portfolio turnover rate involves greater expenses to the fund, including transaction costs, and is likely to generate more taxable short-term gains for shareholders, which may have an adverse impact on performance.

Market risk: The risk that the market value of the fund's investments may fluctuate, sometimes rapidly or unpredictably, as the stock and bond markets fluctuate. Market risk may affect a single issuer, industry, or sector of the economy, or it may affect the market as a whole. Moreover, changing market, economic, political and social conditions in one country or geographic region could adversely impact market, economic, political and social conditions in other countries or regions.

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

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

Management risk: The risk that the investment strategies, techniques and risk analyses employed by UBS AM and/or a subadvisor may not produce the desired results.

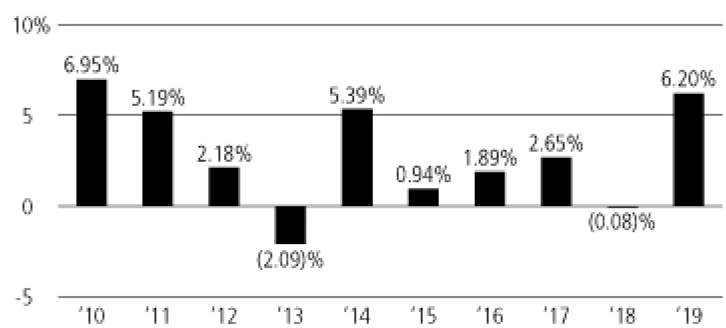
Performance

Risk/return bar chart and table

The performance information that follows shows the fund's performance information in a bar chart and an average annual total returns table. The bar chart does not reflect the sales charges of the fund's Class A shares; if it did, the total returns shown would be lower. The information provides some indication of the risks of investing in the fund by showing changes in the fund's performance from year to year and by showing how the fund's average annual total returns compare with those of a broad measure of market performance. The fund's past performance (before and after taxes) is not necessarily an indication of how the fund will perform in the future. Pacific Investment Management Company LLC ("PIMCO") assumed day-to-day management of the fund's assets in June 1995. Updated performance for the fund is available at www.ubs.com/us-mutualfundperformance.

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

PACE Mortgage-Backed Securities Fixed Income Investments
Annual Total Returns of Class A Shares



Total return January 1 - September 30, 2020: 4.60%
Best quarter during calendar years shown—2Q 2010: 3.00%
Worst quarter during calendar years shown—2Q 2013: (2.19)%

Average annual total returns *(figures reflect sales charges)*
(for the periods ended December 31, 2019)

Class (inception date)	1 year	5 years	10 years
Class A (1/31/01) Return before taxes	2.24%	1.51%	2.55%
Return after taxes on distributions	0.87	0.37	1.29
Return after taxes on distributions and sale of fund shares	1.30	0.64	1.44
Class Y (2/2/01) Return before taxes	6.55	2.57	3.21
Bloomberg Barclays US Mortgage-Backed Securities Index (Index reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes.)	6.35	2.58	3.15

Investment manager and advisor(s)
UBS AM serves as the fund's manager. PIMCO serves as the fund's subadvisor. UBS AM uses "associated persons" employed by an affiliate of UBS AM, UBS Asset Management (UK) Ltd ("UBS AM (UK)"), in its provision of investment advisory services to the fund under a "participating affiliate" arrangement.

Portfolio management team
- UBS AM—Mabel Lung, CFA, Managing Director and Portfolio Manager, Gina Toth, CFA, Executive Director and Portfolio Manager, and Fred Lee, CFA, Executive Director and Portfolio Manager, have been portfolio managers of the fund since 1995, 2013 and 2009, respectively. Joseph Sciortino, Portfolio Manager, and Steve Bienashski, Portfolio Manager, have been portfolio managers of the fund since 2019.
- PIMCO—Daniel Hyman, Managing Director and Lead Portfolio Manager, and Michael Cudzil, Managing Director and Portfolio Manager, have been portfolio managers of the fund since 2013.

Purchase & sale of fund shares
You may purchase, redeem or exchange shares of the fund on any business day, which is any day the New York Stock Exchange is open for business. You may purchase, redeem or exchange shares of the fund either through a financial advisor or directly from the fund. In general, the minimum initial investment is $1,000 and the minimum subsequent investment is $100. Class Y shares are available only to certain types of investors, as described in this prospectus under "Managing your fund account—Class Y shares."

Tax information
The dividends and distributions you receive from the fund are taxable and will generally be taxed as ordinary income, capital gains or some combination of both, 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 the fund through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank), the fund, UBS AM and/or its affiliates may pay the intermediary for the sale of fund shares and related services, or other shareholder services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the broker-dealer or other intermediary and your financial advisor to recommend the fund over another investment. Ask your financial advisor or visit your financial intermediary's website for more information.

PACE Intermediate Fixed Income Investments
Fund summary

Investment objective
Current income, consistent with reasonable stability of principal.

Fees and expenses of the fund
These tables describe the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the fund. You may qualify for sales charge discounts on purchases of Class A shares if you or your family invest, or agree to invest in the future, at least $100,000 in the UBS family of funds. More information about these and other discounts and waivers, as well as eligibility requirements for each share class, is available from your financial advisor and in "Managing your fund account" on page 127 of the prospectus and in "Reduced sales charges, additional purchase, exchange and redemption information and other services" on page 225 of the fund's Statement of Additional Information. Different intermediaries and financial professionals may make available different sales charge waivers or discounts. These variations are described in Appendix A beginning on page A-1 of this prospectus (Intermediary-Specific Sales Charge Waivers and Discounts).

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

	Class A	Class Y
Maximum front-end sales charge (load) imposed on purchases (as a % of the offering price)	3.75%	None
Maximum deferred sales charge (load) (as a % of the lesser of the offering price or the redemption price)	None	None
Exchange fee	None	None

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

	Class A	Class Y
Management fees	0.44%	0.44%
Distribution and/or service (12b-1) fees	0.25	None
Other expenses (includes administration fee of 0.10%)[1]	0.35	0.43
Total annual fund operating expenses	1.04	0.87
Management fee waiver/expense reimbursements[2]	0.13	0.21
Total annual fund operating expenses after fee waiver and/or expense reimbursements[2]	0.91	0.66

[1] "Other expenses" include "Acquired fund fees and expenses," which were less than 0.01% of the average net assets of the fund. Since the "Acquired fund fees and expenses" are not directly borne by the fund, they are not reflected in the fund's financial statements, and therefore the amounts listed in "Total annual fund operating expenses" and "Total annual fund operating expenses after fee waiver and/or expense reimbursements" may differ from those presented in the financial highlights.

[2] The fund and UBS Asset Management (Americas) Inc. ("UBS AM") have entered into a written fee waiver/expense reimbursement agreement pursuant to which UBS AM is contractually obligated to waive its management fees and/or reimburse expenses so that the fund's ordinary total operating expenses of each class through November 30, 2021 (excluding, as applicable, dividend expense, borrowing costs, and interest expense relating to short sales, and expenses attributable to investment in other investment companies, interest, taxes, brokerage commissions and extraordinary expenses) would not exceed 0.91% for Class A and 0.66% for Class Y. The fund has agreed to repay UBS AM for any waived fees/reimbursed expenses to the extent that it can do so over the following three fiscal years without causing the class expenses in any of those three years to exceed these expense caps and that UBS AM has not waived the right to do so. The fee waiver/expense reimbursement agreement may be terminated by the fund's board at any time and also will terminate automatically upon the expiration or termination of the fund's advisory contract with UBS AM. Upon termination of the agreement, however, UBS AM's three year recoupment rights will survive.

Example
This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The example assumes that you invest $10,000 in the fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your shares at the end of those periods unless otherwise stated. The example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the fund's operating expenses remain the same.*

Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

	1 year	3 years	5 years	10 years
Class A	$ 464	$ 681	$ 915	$ 1,587
Class Y	67	257	462	1,053

* Except that the expenses reflect the effects of the fund's fee waiver/expense reimbursement agreement for the first year only.

Portfolio turnover
The fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions or dealer spreads, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when fund shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the fund's performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the fund's portfolio turnover rate was 403% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal strategies
Principal investments
Under normal circumstances, the fund invests at least 80% of its net assets (plus the amount of any borrowing for investment purposes) in fixed income securities. Such investments may include US government and foreign government bonds (including bonds issued by supranational and quasi-governmental entities and mortgage-backed securities) and corporate bonds (including mortgage- and asset-backed securities of private issuers, Eurodollar certificates of deposit, Eurodollar bonds and Yankee bonds). There are different types of US government securities, including those issued or guaranteed by the US government, its agencies and its instrumentalities, and they have different types of government support. Some are supported by the full faith and credit of the US, while others are supported by (1) the ability of the issuer to borrow from the US Treasury; (2) the credit of the issuing agency, instrumentality or government-sponsored entity; (3) pools of assets, such as mortgages; or (4) the US government in some other way.

The fund may invest in bonds that are investment grade at the time of purchase. The fund may also invest, in the aggregate, up to 15% of its total assets (measured at the time of purchase) in (1) bonds that are below investment grade at the time of purchase (or unrated bonds of equivalent quality) (commonly known as "junk bonds"), (2) non-US dollar denominated securities, and (3) fixed income securities of issuers located in emerging markets. The fund may also invest in preferred stocks.

The fund invests in bonds of varying maturities. It normally limits its overall portfolio duration to within +/- 50% of the duration of the Bloomberg Barclays US Aggregate Bond Index, which as of July 31, 2020 was approximately 6.09 years and may change over time. Duration is a measure of the fund's exposure to interest rate risk—a longer duration means that changes in market interest rates are likely to have a larger effect on the value of the fund's portfolio.

The fund may invest in "to be announced" or "TBA" securities, which are mortgage-backed securities that usually are traded on a forward commitment basis with an approximate principal amount and no defined maturity date, issued or guaranteed by US government agencies and instrumentalities. The fund also may engage in TBA and Treasury "roll" transactions. A TBA roll transaction is a strategy whereby the fund decides to sell one TBA security and buy another TBA security due at a later date (Treasury roll transactions differ in that the underlying securities are US Treasury securities).

The fund may, but is not required to, use exchange-traded or over-the-counter derivative instruments for risk management purposes or to attempt to increase total returns. The derivatives in which the fund may invest include options (on swap agreements), futures (on securities or interest rate futures) and swap agreements (specifically, interest rate swaps). These derivatives may be used for risk management purposes, such as managing the risk profile of the fund. In addition, the derivative instruments listed above may be used to enhance returns or in place of direct investments. Futures, swaps and swaptions also may be used to adjust the fund's portfolio duration.

The fund's investment strategies may result in high portfolio turnover.

Management process
The fund employs a "manager of managers" structure. UBS Asset Management (Americas) Inc. ("UBS AM"), the fund's manager and primary provider of investment advisory services, has the ultimate authority, subject to oversight by the fund's board, to oversee the fund's subadvisor(s) and recommend their hiring, termination and replacement, and to allocate assets among the fund's subadvisor(s). The relative value of each subadvisor's share of the fund's assets may change over time.

UBS AM's investment process begins with subadvisor selection. UBS AM's portfolio management team constructs a list of potential subadvisors based on information primarily from internal sources and the team's collective knowledge of the industry, but also supplemented by external sources. The team then focuses its research on that list to identify a small number of the most attractive candidates. This research includes analyzing the portfolio holdings and/or positioning of a subadvisor's investment strategy to understand whether the allocation of risk and the drivers of alpha are consistent with the subadvisor's investment philosophy and stated strengths. The most attractive sub-set of those subadvisors is then selected for in-depth, on-site due diligence meetings with representatives from the investment, operations and compliance groups within UBS AM. The due diligence information is then synthesized to select the most attractive candidate(s) for the fund, subject to the board's approval.

In managing the fund and overseeing the fund's subadvisor(s), UBS AM views its research process as an ongoing one, as the team continually seeks to confirm a subadvisor's investment thesis over the appropriate investment horizon. In general, UBS AM leverages its research and market knowledge to construct funds with exposure to various subadvisors that are expected, in combination, to produce the desired overall fund characteristics. UBS AM's ongoing monitoring and risk management process incorporates daily, weekly, monthly, quarterly and annual responsibilities designed to monitor the drivers of fund risk and performance at the subadvisor level and at the overall fund level. Through this process, UBS AM may adjust a fund's positioning by altering its allocation weights across subadvisors within the fund and/or by changing the specific subadvisors within the fund.

The subadvisor utilizes a strategy that involves buying specific bonds based on its credit analysis and review.

Principal risks

All investments carry a certain amount of risk, and the fund cannot guarantee that it will achieve its investment objective. You may lose money by investing in the fund. An investment in the fund is not a deposit of a bank and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency. The principal risks presented by an investment in the fund are:

Interest rate risk: An increase in prevailing interest rates typically causes the value of fixed income securities to fall. Changes in interest rates will likely affect the value of longer-duration fixed income securities more than shorter-duration securities and higher quality securities more than lower quality securities. When interest rates are falling, some fixed income securities provide that the issuer may repay them earlier than the maturity date, and if this occurs the fund may have to reinvest these repayments at lower interest rates. The fund may face a heightened level of interest rate risk due to certain changes in monetary policy, such as certain types of interest rate changes by the Federal Reserve. During periods when interest rates are low or there are negative interest rates, the fund's yield (and total return) also may be low or the fund may be unable to maintain positive returns and may experience increased volatility of its net asset value per share.

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

Mortgage-related securities risk: Mortgage-related securities are subject to risks that are different from and/or more acute than risks associated with other types of debt instruments. Such risks may include prepayment risk, as discussed above. Conversely, in periods of rising interest rates, the fund may be subject to extension risk, and may receive principal later than expected, causing additional volatility. During periods of difficult or frozen credit markets, significant changes in interest rates, or deteriorating economic conditions, such securities may decline in value, face valuation difficulties, become more volatile and become illiquid. Certain types of mortgage-backed securities (e.g., CMOs and stripped mortgage-backed securities) can be even more volatile and may be more sensitive to the rate of prepayments than other mortgage-related securities. The risk of default for "sub-prime" mortgages is generally higher than other types of mortgage-backed securities. The structure of some of these securities may be complex, and there may be less available information than other types of debt securities.

US government securities risk: There are different types of US government securities with 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 US government-sponsored entity, such as Federal National Mortgage Association ("Fannie Mae") or Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation ("Freddie Mac"), although chartered or sponsored by an Act of Congress, may issue securities that are neither insured nor guaranteed by the US Treasury and are therefore riskier than those that are.

Prepayment risk: The fund's mortgage- and asset-backed securities may be prepaid more rapidly than expected, especially when interest rates are falling, and the fund may have to reinvest those prepayments at lower interest rates. When interest rates are rising, slower prepayments may extend the duration of the securities and may reduce their value.

Foreign investing risk: The value of the fund's investments in foreign securities may fall due to adverse political, social and economic developments abroad and due to decreases in foreign currency values relative to the US dollar. Investments in foreign government bonds involve special risks because the fund may have limited legal recourse in the event of default. Also, foreign securities are sometimes less liquid and more difficult to sell and to value than securities of US issuers. These risks are greater for investments in emerging market issuers. In addition, investments in emerging markets issuers may decline in value because of unfavorable foreign government actions, greater risks of political instability or the absence of accurate information about emerging market issuers. Issuers may not be subject to uniform accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards and there may be less publicly available financial and other information about such issuers, comparable to US issuers.

High yield securities ("junk bonds") risk: Lower-rated securities (the issuers of which are typically in poorer financial health) are subject to higher risks than investment grade securities. For example, lower-rated securities may be (1) subject to a greater risk of loss of principal and non-payment of interest (including default by the issuer); (2) subject to greater price volatility; and (3) less liquid than investment grade securities. The prices of such securities may be more vulnerable to bad economic news, or even the expectation of bad news, than higher rated fixed income securities.

Portfolio turnover risk: The fund may engage in frequent trading, which can result in high portfolio turnover. A high portfolio turnover rate involves greater expenses to the fund, including transaction costs, and is likely to generate more taxable short term gains for shareholders, which may have an adverse impact on performance.

Market risk: The risk that the market value of the fund's investments may fluctuate, sometimes rapidly or unpredictably, as the stock and bond markets fluctuate. Market risk may affect a single issuer, industry, or sector of the economy, or it may affect the market as a whole. Moreover, changing market, economic, political and social conditions in one country or geographic region could adversely impact market, economic, political and social conditions in other countries or regions.

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

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

Derivatives risk: The value of derivatives—so called because their value derives from the value of an underlying asset, reference rate or index—may rise or fall more rapidly than other investments. It is possible for the fund to lose more than the amount it invested in the derivative. When using derivatives for hedging purposes, the fund's overall returns may be reduced if the hedged investment experiences a favorable price movement. In addition, if the fund has insufficient cash to meet daily variation margin or payment requirements, it may have to sell securities from its portfolio at a time when it may be disadvantageous to do so. The risks of investing in derivative instruments also include market, leverage, and management risks. Derivatives relating to fixed income markets are especially susceptible to interest rate risk and credit risk. In addition, many types of swaps and other derivatives may be subject to liquidity risk, counterparty risk, credit risk and mispricing or valuation complexity. Derivatives also involve the risk that changes in the value of a derivative may not correlate as anticipated with the underlying asset, rate, index or overall securities markets, thereby reducing their effectiveness. These derivatives risks are different from, and may be greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in securities and other instruments. Changes in regulation relating to a mutual fund's use of derivatives and related instruments could potentially limit or impact the fund's ability to invest in derivatives, limit the fund's ability to employ certain strategies that use derivatives and/or adversely affect the value of derivatives and the fund's performance.

Swap agreement risk: The fund may enter into various types of swap agreements. Swap agreements can be less liquid and more difficult to value than other investments. Because its cash flows are based in part on changes in the value of the reference asset, a swap's market value will vary with changes in that reference asset. In addition, the fund may experience delays in payment or loss of income if the counterparty fails to perform under the contract. Central clearing, required margin for uncleared swaps and other requirements are expected to decrease counterparty risk and increase liquidity compared to over-the-counter swaps. However, these requirements do not eliminate counterparty risk or illiquidity risk entirely.

Management risk: The risk that the investment strategies, techniques and risk analyses employed by UBS AM and/or a subadvisor may not produce the desired results.

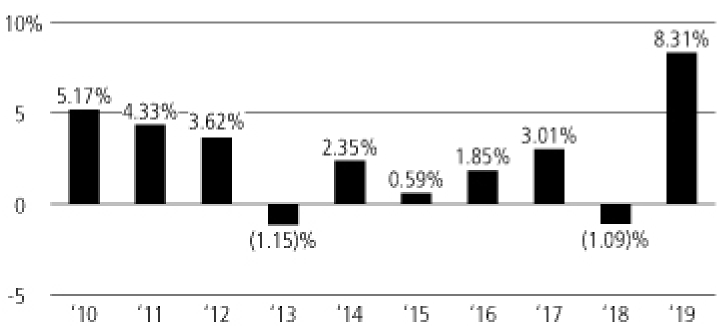
Performance

Risk/return bar chart and table

The performance information that follows shows the fund's performance information in a bar chart and an average annual total returns table. The bar chart does not reflect the sales charges of the fund's Class A shares; if it did, the total returns shown would be lower. The information provides some indication of the risks of investing in the fund by showing changes in the fund's performance from year to year and by showing how the fund's average annual total returns compare with those of a broad measure of market performance. The fund's past performance (before and after taxes) is not necessarily an indication of how the fund will perform in the future. BlackRock Financial Management, Inc. ("BlackRock Financial") and BlackRock International Limited ("BlackRock International" and, together with BlackRock Financial, "BlackRock") assumed day-to-day management of the fund's assets on July 29, 2002 and October 1, 2020, respectively. Updated performance for the fund is available at www.ubs.com/us-mutualfundperformance.

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

PACE Intermediate Fixed Income Investments Annual Total Returns of Class A Shares



Total return January 1 - September 30, 2020: 6.85%
Best quarter during calendar years shown—1Q 2019: 3.38%
Worst quarter during calendar years shown—1Q 2018: (1.86)%

Average annual total returns *(figures reflect sales charges)*
(for the periods ended December 31, 2019)

Class (inception date)	1 year	5 years	10 years
Class A (1/31/01) Return before taxes	4.27%	1.70%	2.27%
Return after taxes on distributions	3.25	0.83	1.52
Return after taxes on distributions and sale of fund shares	2.51	0.91	1.43
Class Y (2/2/01) Return before taxes	8.58	2.74	2.92
Bloomberg Barclays US Aggregate Bond Index (Index reflects no	8.72	3.05	3.75

Investment manager and advisor(s)
UBS AM serves as the fund's manager. BlackRock Financial serves as the fund's subadvisor. BlackRock Financial has retained BlackRock International as a sub-sub-advisor to provide certain investment advisory services pursuant to a sub-sub-advisory contract between BlackRock Financial and BlackRock International. UBS AM uses "associated persons" employed by an affiliate of UBS AM, UBS AM (UK), in its provision of investment advisory services to the fund under a "participating affiliate" arrangement.

Portfolio management team
- UBS AM—Mabel Lung, CFA, Managing Director and Portfolio Manager, Gina Toth, CFA, Executive Director and Portfolio Manager, and Fred Lee, CFA, Executive Director and Portfolio Manager, have been portfolio managers of the fund since 1995, 2013 and 2009, respectively. Joseph Sciortino, Portfolio Manager, and Steve Bienashski, Portfolio Manager, have been portfolio managers of the fund since 2019.
- BlackRock Financial—Akiva Dickstein, Managing Director, and Harrison Segall, Director, have been portfolio managers of the fund since 2014 and 2016, respectively.

Purchase & sale of fund shares
You may purchase, redeem or exchange shares of the fund on any business day, which is any day the New York Stock Exchange is open for business. You may purchase, redeem or exchange shares of the fund either through a financial advisor or directly from the fund. In general, the minimum initial investment is $1,000 and the minimum subsequent investment is $100. Class Y shares are available only to certain types of investors, as described in this prospectus under "Managing your fund account—Class Y shares."

Tax information
The dividends and distributions you receive from the fund are taxable and will generally be taxed as ordinary income, capital gains or some combination of both, 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 the fund through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank), the fund, UBS AM and/or its affiliates may pay the intermediary for the sale of fund shares and related services, or other shareholder services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the broker-dealer or other intermediary and your financial advisor to recommend the fund over another investment. Ask your financial advisor or visit your financial intermediary's website for more information.

deduction for fees,
expenses or taxes.)

Investment objective

Total return consisting of income and capital appreciation.

Fees and expenses of the fund

These tables describe the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the fund. You may qualify for sales charge discounts on purchases of Class A shares if you or your family invest, or agree to invest in the future, at least $100,000 in the UBS family of funds. More information about these and other discounts and waivers, as well as eligibility requirements for each share class, is available from your financial advisor and in "Managing your fund account" on page 127 of the prospectus and in "Reduced sales charges, additional purchase, exchange and redemption information and other services" on page 225 of the fund's Statement of Additional Information. Different intermediaries and financial professionals may make available different sales charge waivers or discounts. These variations are described in Appendix A beginning on page A-1 of this prospectus (Intermediary-Specific Sales Charge Waivers and Discounts).

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

	Class A	Class Y
Maximum front-end sales charge (load) imposed on purchases (as a % of the offering price)	3.75%	None
Maximum deferred sales charge (load) (as a % of the lesser of the offering price or the redemption price)	None	None
Exchange fee	None	None

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

	Class A	Class Y
Management fees	0.51%	0.51%
Distribution and/or service (12b-1) fees	0.25	None
Other expenses	0.59	0.79
Miscellaneous expenses (includes administration fee of 0.10%)[1]	0.24	0.44
Interest expense attributable to securities sold short	0.35	0.35
Total annual fund operating expenses	1.35	1.30
Management fee waiver/expense reimbursements[2]	0.07	0.27
Total annual fund operating expenses after fee waiver and/or expense reimbursements[2]	1.28	1.03

[1] "Other expenses" include "Acquired fund fees and expenses," which were less than 0.01% of the average net assets of the fund. Since the "Acquired fund fees and expenses" are not directly borne by the fund, they are not reflected in the fund's financial statements, and therefore the amounts listed in "Total annual fund operating expenses" and "Total annual fund operating expenses after fee waiver and/or expense reimbursements" may differ from those presented in the financial highlights.

[2] The fund and UBS Asset Management (Americas) Inc. ("UBS AM") have entered into a written fee waiver/expense reimbursement agreement pursuant to which UBS AM is contractually obligated to waive its management fees and/or reimburse expenses so that the fund's ordinary total operating expenses of each class through November 30, 2021 (excluding, as applicable, dividend expense, borrowing costs, and interest expense relating to short sales, and expenses attributable to investment in other investment companies, interest, taxes, brokerage commissions and extraordinary expenses) would not exceed 0.93% for Class A and 0.68% for Class Y. "Management fee waiver/expense reimbursements" are based on estimated amounts for the current fiscal year. The fund has agreed to repay UBS AM for any waived fees/reimbursed expenses to the extent that it can do so over the following three fiscal years without causing the class expenses in any of those three years to exceed these expense caps and that UBS AM has not waived the right to do so. The fee waiver/expense reimbursement agreement may be terminated by the fund's board at any time and also will terminate automatically upon the expiration or termination of the fund's advisory contract with UBS AM. Upon termination of the agreement, however, UBS AM's three year recoupment rights will survive.

Example
This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The example assumes that you invest $10,000 in the fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your shares at the end of those periods unless otherwise stated. The example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the fund's operating expenses remain the same.*

Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

	1 year	3 years	5 years	10 years
Class A	$ 500	$ 780	$ 1,080	$ 1,932
Class Y	105	385	687	1,544

* Except that the expenses reflect the effects of the fund's fee waiver/expense reimbursement agreement for the first year only.

Portfolio turnover
The fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions or dealer spreads, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when fund shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the fund's performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the fund's portfolio turnover rate was 248% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal strategies
Principal investments
The fund invests in bonds of varying maturities, but normally limits its portfolio duration to within +/- 50% of the effective duration of the fund's benchmark index, Bloomberg Barclays US Government/Credit Index, which as of July 31, 2020 was approximately 7.77 years and may change over time. Duration is a measure of the fund's exposure to interest rate risk—a longer duration means that changes in market interest rates are likely to have a larger effect on the value of the fund's portfolio.

Under normal circumstances, the fund invests at least 80% of its net assets (plus the amount of any borrowing for investment purposes) in investment grade fixed income securities. Such investments may include US government bonds, bonds that are backed by mortgages and other assets, bonds (including convertible bonds) of US and foreign private issuers, foreign government bonds (including bonds issued by supranational and quasi-governmental entities), foreign currency exchange-related securities, loan participations and assignments, repurchase agreements, municipals, structured notes, and money market instruments (including commercial paper and certificates of deposit). There are different types of US government securities, including those issued or guaranteed by the US government, its agencies and its instrumentalities, and they have different types of government support. Some are supported by the full faith and credit of the US, while others are supported by (1) the ability of the issuer to borrow from the US Treasury; (2) the credit of the issuing agency, instrumentality or government-sponsored entity; (3) pools of assets, such as mortgages; or (4) the US government in some other way.

The fund also invests, to a limited extent, in bonds that are below investment grade. Securities rated below investment grade (or unrated bonds of equivalent quality) are commonly known as "junk bonds." The fund may invest in when-issued or delayed delivery bonds to increase its return, giving rise to a form of leverage. The fund may invest in preferred securities.

The fund may invest in "to be announced" or "TBA" securities, which are mortgage-backed securities that usually are traded on a forward commitment basis with an approximate principal amount and no defined maturity date, issued or guaranteed by US government agencies and instrumentalities. The fund also may engage in TBA and Treasury "roll" transactions. A TBA roll transaction is a strategy whereby the fund decides to sell one TBA security and buy another TBA security due at a later date (Treasury roll transactions differ in that the underlying securities are US Treasury securities).

The fund may, but is not required to, use exchange-traded or over-the-counter derivative instruments for risk management purposes or to attempt to increase total returns. The derivatives in which the fund may invest include options (on securities and swap agreements), futures (on securities or interest rate futures), currency forward agreements, swap agreements (specifically, interest rate and credit default swaps) and structured notes. These derivatives may be used for risk management purposes, such as hedging the fund's security, index, currency, interest rate or other exposure, or otherwise managing the risk profile of the fund. In addition, the derivative instruments listed above may be used in place of direct investments; to obtain or adjust exposure to certain markets; or to establish net short positions in markets, currencies or securities. Options, interest rate futures and swaps may also be used to adjust the fund's portfolio duration.

The fund's investment strategies may result in high portfolio turnover.

Management process
The fund employs a "manager of managers" structure. UBS Asset Management (Americas) Inc. ("UBS AM"), the fund's manager and primary provider of investment advisory services, has the ultimate authority, subject to

oversight by the fund's board, to oversee the fund's subadvisor(s) and recommend their hiring, termination and replacement, and to allocate assets among the fund's subadvisor(s). The relative value of each subadvisor's share of the fund's assets may change over time.

UBS AM's investment process begins with subadvisor selection. UBS AM's portfolio management team constructs a list of potential subadvisors based on information primarily from internal sources and the team's collective knowledge of the industry, but also supplemented by external sources. The team then focuses its research on that list to identify a small number of the most attractive candidates. This research includes analyzing the portfolio holdings and/or positioning of a subadvisor's investment strategy to understand whether the allocation of risk and the drivers of alpha are consistent with the subadvisor's investment philosophy and stated strengths. The most attractive sub-set of those subadvisors is then selected for in-depth, on-site due diligence meetings with representatives from the investment, operations and compliance groups within UBS AM. The due diligence information is then synthesized to select the most attractive candidate(s) for the fund, subject to the board's approval.

In managing the fund and overseeing the fund's subadvisor(s), UBS AM views its research process as an ongoing one, as the team continually seeks to confirm a subadvisor's investment thesis over the appropriate investment horizon. In general, UBS AM leverages its research and market knowledge to construct funds with exposure to various subadvisors that are expected, in combination, to produce the desired overall fund characteristics. UBS AM's ongoing monitoring and risk management process incorporates daily, weekly, monthly, quarterly and annual responsibilities designed to monitor the drivers of fund risk and performance at the subadvisor level and at the overall fund level. Through this process, UBS AM may adjust a fund's positioning by altering its allocation weights across subadvisors within the fund and/or by changing the specific subadvisors within the fund.

The main strategies of the subadvisors include:

- A strategy that focuses on those areas of the bond market that the subadvisor considers undervalued.
- An "opportunistic fixed income" strategy that employs a consistently applied, risk managed approach to portfolio management that leverages the subadvisor's proprietary fundamental research capabilities, decision making frameworks and quantitative risk management tools.

Principal risks

All investments carry a certain amount of risk and the fund cannot guarantee that it will achieve its investment objective. You may lose money by investing in the fund. An investment in the fund is not a deposit of a bank and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency. The principal risks presented by an investment in the fund are:

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

Interest rate risk: An increase in prevailing interest rates typically causes the value of fixed income securities to fall. Changes in interest rates will likely affect the value of longer-duration fixed income securities more than shorter-duration securities and higher quality securities more than lower quality securities. When interest rates are falling, some fixed income securities provide that the issuer may repay them earlier than the maturity date, and if this occurs the fund may have to reinvest these repayments at lower interest rates. The fund may face a heightened level of interest rate risk due to certain changes in monetary policy, such as certain types of interest rate changes by the Federal Reserve. During periods when interest rates are low or there are negative interest rates, the fund's yield (and total return) also may be low or the fund may be unable to maintain positive returns and may experience increased volatility of its net asset value per share.

Mortgage-related securities risk: Mortgage-related securities are subject to risks that are different from and/or more acute than risks associated with other types of debt instruments. Such risks may include prepayment risk, as discussed above. Conversely, in periods of rising interest rates, the fund may be subject to extension risk, and may receive principal later than expected, causing additional volatility. During periods of difficult or frozen credit markets, significant changes in interest rates, or deteriorating economic conditions, such securities may decline in value, face valuation difficulties, become more volatile and become illiquid. Certain types of mortgage-backed securities (e.g., CMOs and stripped mortgage-backed securities) can be even more volatile and may be more sensitive to the rate of prepayments than other mortgage-related securities. The risk of default for "sub-prime" mortgages is generally higher than other types of mortgage-backed securities. The structure of some of these securities may be complex, and there may be less available information than other types of debt securities.

High yield securities ("junk bonds") risk: Lower-rated securities (the issuers of which are typically in poorer financial health) are subject to higher risks than investment grade securities. For example, lower-rated securities may be (1) subject to a greater risk of loss of principal and non-payment of interest (including default by the issuer); (2) subject to greater price volatility; and (3) less liquid than investment grade securities. The prices of such securities may be more vulnerable to bad economic news, or even the expectation of bad news, than higher rated fixed income securities.

US government securities risk: There are different types of US government securities with 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 US government-sponsored entity, such as Federal National Mortgage Association ("Fannie Mae") or Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation ("Freddie Mac"), although chartered or sponsored by an Act of Congress, may issue securities that are neither insured nor guaranteed by the US Treasury and are therefore riskier than those that are.

Prepayment risk: The fund's mortgage- and asset-backed securities may be prepaid more rapidly than expected, especially when interest rates are falling, and the fund may have to reinvest those prepayments at lower interest rates. When interest rates are rising, slower prepayments may extend the duration of the securities and may reduce their value.

Foreign investing risk: The value of the fund's investments in foreign securities may fall due to adverse political, social and economic developments abroad and due to decreases in foreign currency values relative to the US dollar. Investments in foreign government bonds involve special risks because the fund may have limited legal recourse in the event of default. Also, foreign securities are sometimes less liquid and more difficult to sell and to value than securities of US issuers. These risks are greater for investments in emerging market issuers. In addition, investments in emerging market issuers may decline in value because of unfavorable foreign government actions, greater risks of political instability or the absence of accurate information about emerging market issuers. Issuers may not be subject to uniform accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards and there may be less publicly available financial and other information about such issuers, comparable to US issuers.

Portfolio turnover risk: The fund may engage in frequent trading, which can result in high portfolio turnover. A high portfolio turnover rate involves greater expenses to the fund, including transaction costs, and is likely to generate more taxable short-term gains for shareholders, which may have an adverse impact on performance.

Market risk: The risk that the market value of the fund's investments may fluctuate, sometimes rapidly or unpredictably, as the stock and bond markets fluctuate. Market risk may affect a single issuer, industry, or sector of the economy, or it may affect the market as a whole. Moreover, changing market, economic, political and social conditions in one country or geographic region could adversely impact market, economic, political and social conditions in other countries or regions.

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

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

Derivatives risk: The value of derivatives—so called because their value derives from the value of an underlying asset, reference rate or index—may rise or fall more rapidly than other investments. It is possible for the fund to lose more than the amount it invested in the derivative. When using derivatives for hedging purposes, the fund's overall returns may be reduced if the hedged investment experiences a favorable price movement. In addition, if the fund has insufficient cash to meet daily variation margin or payment requirements, it may have to sell securities from its portfolio at a time when it may be disadvantageous to do so. The risks of investing in derivative instruments also include market, leverage, and management risks. Derivatives relating to fixed income markets are especially susceptible to interest rate risk and credit risk. In addition, many types of swaps and other derivatives may be subject to liquidity risk, counterparty risk, credit risk and mispricing or valuation complexity. Derivatives also involve the risk that changes in the value of a derivative may not correlate as anticipated with the underlying asset, rate, index or overall securities markets, thereby reducing their effectiveness. These derivatives risks are different from, and may be greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in securities and other instruments. Changes in regulation relating to a mutual fund's use of derivatives and related instruments could potentially limit or impact the fund's ability to invest in derivatives, limit the fund's ability to employ certain strategies that use derivatives and/or adversely affect the value of derivatives and the fund's performance.

Swap agreement risk: The fund may enter into various types of swap agreements. Swap agreements can be less liquid and more difficult to value than other investments. Because its cash flows are based in part on changes in the value of the reference asset, a swap's market value will vary with changes in that reference asset. In addition, the fund may experience delays in payment or loss of income if the counterparty fails to perform under the contract. Central clearing, required margin for uncleared swaps and other requirements are expected to decrease counterparty risk and increase liquidity compared to over-the-counter swaps. However, these requirements do not eliminate counterparty risk or illiquidity risk entirely.

Management risk: The risk that the investment strategies, techniques and risk analyses employed by UBS AM and/or a subadvisor may not produce the desired results.

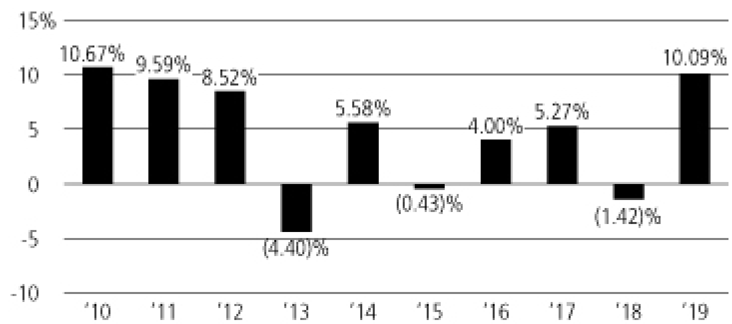
Multi-manager risk: The investment styles and strategies of the fund's subadvisors may not complement each other as expected by the fund's manager. The same security may be held by different subadvisors, or may be acquired by one subadvisor while another subadvisor of the fund decides to sell the same security. Subadvisors may have different views on the market causing them to make different investment decisions. For example, a subadvisor may determine that it is appropriate to take a temporary defensive position in short-term cash instruments at a time when another subadvisor deems it appropriate to maintain or increase market exposure. Because each subadvisor independently places trades for the fund, the fund may incur higher brokerage costs than would be the case if the fund only had one subadvisor. In addition, UBS AM may be subject to potential conflicts of interests in allocating fund assets because it pays different fees to the subadvisors which could impact its revenues.

Performance
Risk/return bar chart and table

The performance information that follows shows the fund's performance information in a bar chart and an average annual total returns table. The bar chart does not reflect the sales charges of the fund's Class A shares; if it did, the total returns shown would be lower. The information provides some indication of the risks of investing in the fund by showing changes in the fund's performance from year to year and by showing how the fund's average annual total returns compare with those of a broad measure of market performance. The fund's past performance (before and after taxes) is not necessarily an indication of how the fund will perform in the future. Pacific Investment Management Company LLC ("PIMCO") assumed day-to-day management of a separate portion of the fund's assets on August 24, 1995. Neuberger Berman Investment Advisers LLC ("Neuberger Berman") assumed day-to-day management of a separate portion of the fund's assets on January 21, 2015. Updated performance for the fund is available at www.ubs.com/us-mutualfundperformance.

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

PACE Strategic Fixed Income Investments
Annual Total Returns of Class A Shares



Total return January 1 - September 30, 2020: 7.17%
Best quarter during calendar years shown—3Q 2010: 4.44%
Worst quarter during calendar years shown—2Q 2013: (4.26)%

Average annual total returns *(figures reflect sales charges)*
(for the periods ended December 31, 2019)

Class (inception date)	1 year	5 years	10 years
Class A (12/11/00) Return before taxes	5.99%	2.62%	4.22%
Return after taxes on distributions	4.58	1.24	2.67
Return after taxes on distributions and sale of fund shares	3.52	1.39	2.66
Class Y (2/2/01) Return before taxes	10.39	3.64	4.86
Bloomberg Barclays US Government/ Credit Index (Index reflects no deduction	9.71	3.23	3.96

for fees, expenses or taxes.)

Investment manager and advisor(s)
UBS AM serves as the fund's manager. PIMCO and Neuberger Berman currently serve as the fund's subadvisors. UBS AM uses "associated persons" employed by an affiliate of UBS AM, UBS AM (UK), in its provision of investment advisory services to the fund under a "participating affiliate" arrangement.

Portfolio management team
- UBS AM—Mabel Lung, CFA, Managing Director and Portfolio Manager, Gina Toth, CFA, Executive Director and Portfolio Manager, and Fred Lee, CFA, Executive Director and Portfolio Manager, have been portfolio managers of the fund since 1995, 2013 and 2009, respectively. Joseph Sciortino, Portfolio Manager, and Steve Bienashski, Portfolio Manager, have been portfolio managers of the fund since 2019.
- PIMCO—Scott Mather, Managing Director of PIMCO, has been a portfolio manager of the fund since 2015.
- Neuberger Berman—Thanos Bardas, David M. Brown and Bradley C. Tank, each a Managing Director of Neuberger Berman, have been portfolio managers of the fund since 2015. Ashok Bhatia has been a portfolio manager of the fund since 2017. Adam Grotzinger, Managing Director, has been a portfolio manager of the fund since 2019.

Purchase & sale of fund shares
You may purchase, redeem or exchange shares of the fund on any business day, which is any day the New York Stock Exchange is open for business. You may purchase, redeem or exchange shares of the fund either through a financial advisor or directly from the fund. In general, the minimum initial investment is $1,000 and the minimum subsequent investment is $100. Class Y shares are available only to certain types of investors, as described in this prospectus under "Managing your fund account—Class Y shares."

Tax information
The dividends and distributions you receive from the fund are taxable and will generally be taxed as ordinary income, capital gains or some combination of both, 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 the fund through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank), the fund, UBS AM and/or its affiliates may pay the intermediary for the sale of fund shares and related services, or other shareholder services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the broker-dealer or other intermediary and your financial advisor to recommend the fund over another investment. Ask your financial advisor or visit your financial intermediary's website for more information.

Investment objective
High current income exempt from federal income tax.

Fees and expenses of the fund
These tables describe the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the fund. You may qualify for sales charge discounts on purchases of Class A shares if you or your family invest, or agree to invest in the future, at least $100,000 in the UBS family of funds. More information about these and other discounts and waivers, as well as eligibility requirements for each share class, is available from your financial advisor and in "Managing your fund account" on page 127 of the prospectus and in "Reduced sales charges, additional purchase, exchange and redemption information and other services" on page 225 of the fund's Statement of Additional Information. Different intermediaries and financial professionals may make available different sales charge waivers or discounts. These variations are described in Appendix A beginning on page A-1 of this prospectus (Intermediary-Specific Sales Charge Waivers and Discounts).

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

	Class A	Class Y
Maximum front-end sales charge (load) imposed on purchases (as a % of the offering price)	2.25%	None
Maximum deferred sales charge (load) (as a % of the lesser of the offering price or the redemption price)	None	None
Exchange fee	None	None

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

	Class A	Class Y
Management fees	0.44%	0.44%
Distribution and/or service (12b-1) fees	0.25	None
Other expenses (includes administration fee of 0.10%)	0.23	0.29
Total annual fund operating expenses	0.92	0.73
Management fee waiver/expense reimbursements[1]	0.10	0.16
Total annual fund operating expenses after fee waiver and/or expense reimbursements[1]	0.82	0.57

[1] The fund and UBS Asset Management (Americas) Inc. ("UBS AM") have entered into a written fee waiver/expense reimbursement agreement pursuant to which UBS AM is contractually obligated to waive its management fees and/or reimburse expenses so that the fund's ordinary total operating expenses of each class through November 30, 2021 (excluding, as applicable, dividend expense, borrowing costs, and interest expense relating to short sales, and expenses attributable to investment in other investment companies, interest, taxes, brokerage commissions and extraordinary expenses) would not exceed 0.82% for Class A and 0.57% for Class Y. The fund has agreed to repay UBS AM for any waived fees/reimbursed expenses to the extent that it can do so over the following three fiscal years without causing the class expenses in any of those three years to exceed these expense caps and that UBS AM has not waived the right to do so. The fee waiver/expense reimbursement agreement may be terminated by the fund's board at any time and also will terminate automatically upon the expiration or termination of the fund's advisory contract with UBS AM. Upon termination of the agreement, however, UBS AM's three year recoupment rights will survive.

Example
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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
Class A	$ 307	$ 502	$ 713	$ 1,322
Class Y	58	217	390	891

* Except that the expenses reflect the effects of the fund's fee waiver/expense reimbursement agreement for the first year only.

Portfolio turnover
The fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions or dealer spreads, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when fund shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the example,

affect the fund's performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the fund's portfolio turnover rate was 10% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal strategies

Principal investments

Under normal circumstances, the fund invests at least 80% of its net assets (plus the amount of any borrowing for investment purposes) in municipal fixed income investments, the income from which is exempt from regular federal income taxes. The fund invests principally in investment grade municipal bonds of varying maturities. Normally, the fund limits its investments in municipal bonds that are subject to the federal alternative minimum tax ("AMT") so that not more than 25% of its interest income will be subject to the AMT, and invests in these bonds when its investment advisor believes that they offer attractive yields relative to similar municipal bonds that are not subject to the AMT.

The fund normally limits its portfolio duration to between three and seven years. Duration is a measure of the fund's exposure to interest rate risk—a longer duration means that changes in market interest rates are likely to have a larger effect on the value of the fund's portfolio.

The fund may invest up to 50% of its total assets in municipal bonds that are secured by revenues from public housing authorities and state and local housing finance authorities, including bonds that are secured or backed by the US Treasury or other US government guaranteed securities. There are different types of US government securities, including those issued or guaranteed by the US government, its agencies and its instrumentalities, and they have different types of government support. Some are supported by the full faith and credit of the US, while others are supported by (1) the ability of the issuer to borrow from the US Treasury; (2) the credit of the issuing agency, instrumentality or government-sponsored entity; (3) pools of assets, such as mortgages; or (4) the US government in some other way.

The fund limits its investments in municipal bonds with the lowest investment grade rating (or unrated bonds of equivalent quality) to 15% of its total assets at the time the bonds are purchased.

Management process

The fund employs a "manager of managers" structure. UBS Asset Management (Americas) Inc. ("UBS AM"), the fund's manager and primary provider of investment advisory services, has the ultimate authority, subject to oversight by the fund's board, to oversee the fund's subadvisor(s) and recommend their hiring, termination and replacement, and to allocate assets among the fund's subadvisor(s).

UBS AM's investment process begins with subadvisor selection. UBS AM's portfolio management team constructs a list of potential subadvisors based on information primarily from internal sources and the team's collective knowledge of the industry, but also supplemented by external sources. The team then focuses its research on that list to identify a small number of the most attractive candidates. This research includes analyzing the portfolio holdings and/or positioning of a subadvisor's investment strategy to understand whether the allocation of risk and the drivers of alpha are consistent with the subadvisor's investment philosophy and stated strengths. The most attractive sub-set of those subadvisors is then selected for in-depth, on-site due diligence meetings with representatives from the investment, operations and compliance groups within UBS AM. The due diligence information is then synthesized to select the most attractive candidate(s) for the fund, subject to the board's approval.

In managing the fund and overseeing the fund's subadvisor(s), UBS AM views its research process as an ongoing one, as the team continually seeks to confirm a subadvisor's investment thesis over the appropriate investment horizon. In general, UBS AM leverages its research and market knowledge to construct funds with exposure to various subadvisors that are expected, in combination, to produce the desired overall fund characteristics. UBS AM's ongoing monitoring and risk management process incorporates daily, weekly, monthly, quarterly and annual responsibilities designed to monitor the drivers of fund risk and performance at the subadvisor level and at the overall fund level. Through this process, UBS AM may adjust a fund's positioning by altering its allocation weights across subadvisors within the fund and/or by changing the specific subadvisors within the fund.

The subadvisor utilizes a strategy that involves investing in undervalued sectors, geographical regions or individual securities.

Principal risks

All investments carry a certain amount of risk and the fund cannot guarantee that it will achieve its investment objective. You may lose money by investing in the fund. An investment in the fund is not a deposit of a bank and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency. The principal risks presented by an investment in the fund are:

Municipal securities risk: Municipal securities are subject to interest rate and credit risks. The ability of a municipal issuer to make payments and the value of municipal securities can be affected by uncertainties in the municipal securities market. Such uncertainties could cause increased volatility in the municipal securities market and could negatively impact the fund's net asset value and/or the distributions paid by the fund. Municipal bonds secured by revenues from public housing authorities may be subject to additional uncertainties relating to the possibility that proceeds may exceed supply of available mortgages to be purchased by public housing authorities, resulting in early retirement of bonds, or that homeowner repayments will create an irregular cash flow. Municipalities continue to experience difficulties in the current economic and political environment.

Interest rate risk: An increase in prevailing interest rates typically causes the value of fixed income securities to fall. Changes in interest rates will likely affect the value of longer-duration fixed income securities more than shorter-duration securities and higher quality securities more than lower quality securities. When interest rates are falling, some fixed income securities provide that the issuer may repay them earlier than the maturity date, and if this occurs the fund may have to reinvest these repayments at lower interest rates. The fund may face a heightened level of interest rate risk due to certain changes in monetary policy, such as certain types of interest rate changes by the Federal Reserve. During periods when interest rates are low or there are negative interest rates, the fund's yield (and total return) also may be low or the fund may be unable to maintain positive returns and may experience increased volatility of its net asset value per share.

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

Related securities concentration risk: Because the fund may invest more than 25% of its total assets in municipal bonds that are issued to finance similar projects, changes that affect one type of municipal bond may have a significant impact on the value of the fund.

US government securities risk: There are different types of US government securities with 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 US government-sponsored entity, such as Federal National Mortgage Association ("Fannie Mae") or Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation ("Freddie Mac"), although chartered or sponsored by an Act of Congress, may issue securities that are neither insured nor guaranteed by the US Treasury and are therefore riskier than those that are.

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

Market risk: The risk that the market value of the fund's investments may fluctuate, sometimes rapidly or unpredictably, as the stock and bond markets fluctuate. Market risk may affect a single issuer, industry, or sector of the economy, or it may affect the market as a whole. Moreover, changing market, economic, political and social conditions in one country or geographic region could adversely impact market, economic, political and social conditions in other countries or regions.

Management risk: The risk that the investment strategies, techniques and risk analyses employed by UBS AM and/or a subadvisor may not produce the desired results.

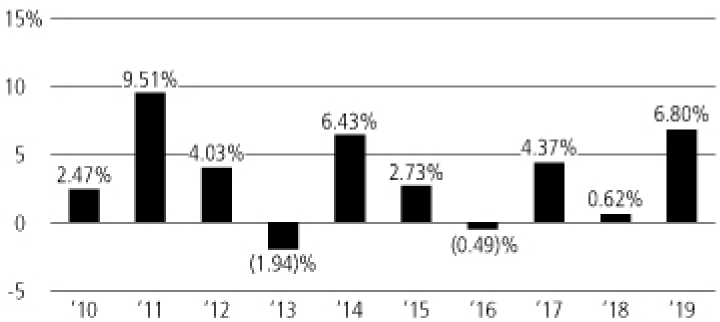
Performance

Risk/return bar chart and table

The performance information that follows shows the fund's performance information in a bar chart and an average annual total returns table. The bar chart does not reflect the sales charges of the fund's Class A shares; if it did, the total returns shown would be lower. The information provides some indication of the risks of investing in the fund by showing changes in the fund's performance from year to year and by showing how the fund's average annual total returns compare with those of a broad measure of market performance. The fund's past performance (before and after taxes) is not necessarily an indication of how the fund will perform in the future. A predecessor entity of Mellon Investments Corporation ("Mellon Investments") assumed day-to-day management of the fund's assets in June 2000. Updated performance for the fund is available at www.ubs.com/us-mutualfundperformance.

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

PACE Municipal Fixed Income Investments
Annual Total Returns of Class A Shares



Total return January 1 - September 30, 2020: 2.66%
Best quarter during calendar years shown—2Q 2011: 3.65%
Worst quarter during calendar years shown—4Q 2016: (3.67)%

Average annual total returns *(figures reflect sales charges)*
(for the periods ended December 31, 2019)

Class (inception date)	1 year	5 years	10 years
Class A (1/23/01) Return before taxes	4.42%	2.30%	3.16%
Return after taxes on distributions	4.13	2.16	3.07
Return after taxes on distributions and sale of fund shares	3.64	2.31	3.04
Class Y (2/23/01) Return before taxes	6.98	3.00	3.65
Bloomberg Barclays US Municipal 3-15 Year Blend Index (Index reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes.)	6.83	3.20	3.93

Investment manager and advisor(s)
UBS AM serves as the fund's manager. Mellon Investments serves as the fund's subadvisor. UBS AM uses "associated persons" employed by an affiliate of UBS AM, UBS AM (UK), in its provision of investment advisory services to the fund under a "participating affiliate" arrangement.

Portfolio management team

- UBS AM—Mabel Lung, CFA, Managing Director and Portfolio Manager, Gina Toth, CFA, Executive Director and Portfolio Manager, and Fred Lee, CFA, Executive Director and Portfolio Manager, have been portfolio managers of the fund since 1995, 2013 and 2009, respectively. Joseph Sciortino, Portfolio Manager, and Steve Bienashski, Portfolio Manager, have been portfolio managers of the fund since 2019.
- Mellon Investments—Daniel Marques, CFA and Senior Portfolio Manager, and Daniel Rabasco, CFA and Managing Director, Head of Municipal Bonds, have been portfolio managers of the fund since 2017.

Purchase & sale of fund shares
You may purchase, redeem or exchange shares of the fund on any business day, which is any day the New York Stock Exchange is open for business. You may purchase, redeem or exchange shares of the fund either through a financial advisor or directly from the fund. In general, the minimum initial investment is $1,000 and the minimum subsequent investment is $100. Class Y shares are available only to certain types of investors, as described in this prospectus under "Managing your fund account—Class Y shares."

Tax information
The dividends you receive from the fund generally are not subject to federal income tax. If the fund distributes any capital gains, those gains are generally subject to federal income tax. If you are subject to alternative minimum tax, a portion of the dividends paid by the fund may be included in computing such taxes. Please consult with your tax advisor regarding your personal circumstances.

Payments to broker-dealers and other financial intermediaries
If you purchase the fund through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank), the fund, UBS AM and/or its affiliates may pay the intermediary for the sale of fund shares and related services, or other shareholder services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the broker-dealer or other intermediary and your financial advisor to recommend the fund over another investment. Ask your financial advisor or visit your financial intermediary's website for more information.

Investment objective
High total return.

Fees and expenses of the fund
These tables describe the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the fund. You may qualify for sales charge discounts on purchases of Class A shares if you or your family invest, or agree to invest in the future, at least $100,000 in the UBS family of funds. More information about these and other discounts and waivers, as well as eligibility requirements for each share class, is available from your financial advisor and in "Managing your fund account" on page 127 of the prospectus and in "Reduced sales charges, additional purchase, exchange and redemption information and other services" on page 225 of the fund's Statement of Additional Information. Different intermediaries and financial professionals may make available different sales charge waivers or discounts. These variations are described in Appendix A beginning on page A-1 of this prospectus (Intermediary-Specific Sales Charge Waivers and Discounts).

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

	Class A	Class Y
Maximum front-end sales charge (load) imposed on purchases (as a % of the offering price)	3.75%	None
Maximum deferred sales charge (load) (as a % of the lesser of the offering price or the redemption price)	None	None
Exchange fee	None	None

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

	Class A	Class Y
Management fees	0.65%	0.65%
Distribution and/or service (12b-1) fees	0.25	None
Other expenses (includes administration fee of 0.10%)	0.37	0.40
Total annual fund operating expenses	1.27	1.05
Management fee waiver/expense reimbursements[1]	0.24	0.18
Total annual fund operating expenses after fee waiver and/or expense reimbursements[1]	1.03	0.87

[1] The fund and UBS Asset Management (Americas) Inc. ("UBS AM") have entered into a written fee waiver/expense reimbursement agreement pursuant to which UBS AM is contractually obligated to waive its management fees and/or reimburse expenses so that the fund's ordinary total operating expenses of each class through November 30, 2021 (excluding, as applicable, dividend expense, borrowing costs, and interest expense relating to short sales, and expenses attributable to investment in other investment companies, interest, taxes, brokerage commissions and extraordinary expenses) would not exceed 1.03% for Class A and 0.87% for Class Y. The fund has agreed to repay UBS AM for any waived fees/reimbursed expenses to the extent that it can do so over the following three fiscal years without causing the class expenses in any of those three years to exceed these expense caps and that UBS AM has not waived the right to do so. The fee waiver/expense reimbursement agreement may be terminated by the fund's board at any time and also will terminate automatically upon the expiration or termination of the fund's advisory contract with UBS AM. Upon termination of the agreement, however, UBS AM's three year recoupment rights will survive.

Example
This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The example assumes that you invest $10,000 in the fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your shares at the end of those periods unless otherwise stated. The example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the fund's operating expenses remain the same.*

Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

	1 year	3 years	5 years	10 years
Class A	$ 476	$ 740	$ 1,024	$ 1,831
Class Y	89	316	562	1,266

* Except that the expenses reflect the effects of the fund's fee waiver/expense reimbursement agreement for the first year only.

Portfolio turnover
The fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions or dealer spreads, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when fund shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in

annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the fund's performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the fund's portfolio turnover rate was 136% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal strategies

Principal investments

Under normal circumstances, the fund invests at least 80% of its net assets (plus the amount of any borrowing for investment purposes) in fixed income securities. Such investments may include US government bonds, non-US government bonds (including bonds issued by supranational organizations and quasi-governmental entities), and bonds of US or non-US private issuers. The fund invests primarily in high-grade bonds of governmental and private issuers. These high-grade bonds are rated in one of the three highest rating categories or are of comparable quality. The fund invests, to a limited extent, in emerging market bonds and lower rated bonds of governmental and private issuers, including bonds that are rated below investment grade (commonly known as "junk bonds").

The fund invests in bonds of varying maturities, but normally limits its portfolio duration to within +/- 50% of the effective duration of the fund's benchmark index, Bloomberg Barclays Global Aggregate Index, which as of July 31, 2020 was approximately 7.37 years and may change over time. Duration is a measure of the fund's exposure to interest rate risk—a longer duration means that changes in market interest rates are likely to have a larger effect on the value of the fund's portfolio.

The fund's investments may include mortgage- and asset-backed securities. The fund may, but is not required to, use exchange-traded or over-the-counter derivative instruments for risk management purposes or to attempt to increase total returns. The derivatives in which the fund may invest include currency forward agreements. These derivatives may be used for risk management purposes, such as hedging the fund's currency exposure, or otherwise managing the risk profile of the fund. In addition, these derivative instruments may be used to enhance returns; in place of direct investments; or to obtain or adjust exposure to certain markets.

There are different types of US government securities, including those issued or guaranteed by the US government, its agencies and its instrumentalities, and they have different types of government support. Some are supported by the full faith and credit of the US, while others are supported by (1) the ability of the issuer to borrow from the US Treasury; (2) the credit of the issuing agency, instrumentality or government-sponsored entity; (3) pools of assets, such as mortgages; or (4) the US government in some other way.

The fund's investment strategies may result in high portfolio turnover.

Management process

The fund employs a "manager of managers" structure. UBS Asset Management (Americas) Inc. ("UBS AM"), the fund's manager and primary provider of investment advisory services, has the ultimate authority, subject to oversight by the fund's board, to oversee the fund's subadvisor(s) and recommend their hiring, termination and replacement, and to allocate assets among the fund's subadvisor(s).

UBS AM's investment process begins with subadvisor selection. UBS AM's portfolio management team constructs a list of potential subadvisors based on information primarily from internal sources and the team's collective knowledge of the industry, but also supplemented by external sources. The team then focuses its research on that list to identify a small number of the most attractive candidates. This research includes analyzing the portfolio holdings and/or positioning of a subadvisor's investment strategy to understand whether the allocation of risk and the drivers of alpha are consistent with the subadvisor's investment philosophy and stated strengths. The most attractive sub-set of those subadvisors is then selected for in-depth, on-site due diligence meetings with representatives from the investment, operations and compliance groups within UBS AM. The due diligence information is then synthesized to select the most attractive candidate(s) for the fund, subject to the board's approval.

In managing the fund and overseeing the fund's subadvisor(s), UBS AM views its research process as an ongoing one, as the team continually seeks to confirm a subadvisor's investment thesis over the appropriate investment horizon. In general, UBS AM leverages its research and market knowledge to construct funds with exposure to various subadvisors that are expected, in combination, to produce the desired overall fund characteristics. UBS AM's ongoing monitoring and risk management process incorporates daily, weekly, monthly, quarterly and annual responsibilities designed to monitor the drivers of fund risk and performance at the subadvisor level and at the overall fund level. Through this process, UBS AM may adjust a fund's positioning by altering its allocation weights across subadvisors within the fund and/or by changing the specific subadvisors within the fund.

The subadvisor utilizes a strategy that involves investing primarily in global fixed income securities either directly or through the use of financial derivative instruments where appropriate.

Principal risks

All investments carry a certain amount of risk and the fund cannot guarantee that it will achieve its investment objective. You may lose money by investing in the fund. An investment in the fund is not a deposit of a bank and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit

Insurance Corporation or any other government agency. The principal risks presented by an investment in the fund are:

Interest rate risk: An increase in prevailing interest rates typically causes the value of fixed income securities to fall. Changes in interest rates will likely affect the value of longer-duration fixed income securities more than shorter-duration securities and higher quality securities more than lower quality securities. When interest rates are falling, some fixed income securities provide that the issuer may repay them earlier than the maturity date, and if this occurs the fund may have to reinvest these repayments at lower interest rates. The fund may face a heightened level of interest rate risk due to certain changes in monetary policy, such as certain types of interest rate changes by the Federal Reserve. During periods when interest rates are low or there are negative interest rates, the fund's yield (and total return) also may be low or the fund may be unable to maintain positive returns and may experience increased volatility of its net asset value per share.

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

Foreign investing risk: The value of the fund's investments in foreign securities may fall due to adverse political, social and economic developments abroad and due to decreases in foreign currency values relative to the US dollar. Investments in foreign government bonds involve special risks because the fund may have limited legal recourse in the event of default. Also, foreign securities are sometimes less liquid and more difficult to sell and to value than securities of US issuers. These risks are greater for investments in emerging market issuers. In addition, investments in emerging market issuers may decline in value because of unfavorable foreign government actions, greater risks of political instability or the absence of accurate information about emerging market issuers. Issuers may not be subject to uniform accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards and there may be less publicly available financial and other information about such issuers, comparable to US issuers.

Foreign custody risk: The fund may hold foreign securities and cash with foreign banks, agents and securities depositories. Such foreign banks or securities depositories may be subject to limited regulatory oversight. The laws of certain countries also may limit the fund's ability to recover its assets if a foreign bank or depository enters into bankruptcy.

Mortgage-related securities risk: Mortgage-related securities are subject to risks that are different from and/or more acute than risks associated with other types of debt instruments. Such risks may include prepayment risk, as discussed above. Conversely, in periods of rising interest rates, the fund may be subject to extension risk, and may receive principal later than expected, causing additional volatility. During periods of difficult or frozen credit markets, significant changes in interest rates, or deteriorating economic conditions, such securities may decline in value, face valuation difficulties, become more volatile and become illiquid. Certain types of mortgage-backed securities (e.g., CMOs and stripped mortgage-backed securities) can be even more volatile and may be more sensitive to the rate of prepayments than other mortgage-related securities. The risk of default for "sub-prime" mortgages is generally higher than other types of mortgage-backed securities. The structure of some of these securities may be complex, and there may be less available information than other types of debt securities.

US government securities risk: There are different types of US government securities with 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 US government-sponsored entity, such as Federal National Mortgage Association ("Fannie Mae") or Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation ("Freddie Mac"), although chartered or sponsored by an Act of Congress, may issue securities that are neither insured nor guaranteed by the US Treasury and are therefore riskier than those that are.

High yield securities ("junk bonds") risk: Lower-rated securities (the issuers of which are typically in poorer financial health) are subject to higher risks than investment grade securities. For example, lower-rated securities may be (1) subject to a greater risk of loss of principal and non-payment of interest (including default by the issuer); (2) subject to greater price volatility; and (3) less liquid than investment grade securities. The prices of such securities may be more vulnerable to bad economic news, or even the expectation of bad news, than higher rated fixed income securities.

Prepayment risk: The fund's mortgage- and asset-backed securities may be prepaid more rapidly than expected, especially when interest rates are falling, and the fund may have to reinvest those prepayments at lower interest rates. When interest rates are rising, slower prepayments may extend the duration of the securities and may reduce their value.

Portfolio turnover risk: The fund may engage in frequent trading, which can result in high portfolio turnover. A high portfolio turnover rate involves greater expenses to the fund, including transaction costs, and is likely to generate more taxable short-term gains for shareholders, which may have an adverse impact on performance.

Market risk: The risk that the market value of the fund's investments may fluctuate, sometimes rapidly or unpredictably, as the stock and bond markets fluctuate. Market risk may affect a single issuer, industry, or sector of the economy, or it may affect the market as a whole. Moreover, changing market, economic, political and social conditions in one country or geographic region could adversely impact market, economic, political and social conditions in other countries or regions.

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

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

Derivatives risk: The value of derivatives—so called because their value derives from the value of an underlying asset, reference rate or index—may rise or fall more rapidly than other investments. It is possible for the fund to lose more than the amount it invested in the derivative. When using derivatives for hedging purposes, the fund's overall returns may be reduced if the hedged investment experiences a favorable price movement. In addition, if the fund has insufficient cash to meet daily variation margin or payment requirements, it may have to sell securities from its portfolio at a time when it may be disadvantageous to do so. The risks of investing in derivative instruments also include market, leverage, and management risks. Derivatives relating to fixed income markets are especially susceptible to interest rate risk and credit risk. In addition, many types of derivatives may be subject to liquidity risk, counterparty risk, credit risk and mispricing or valuation complexity. Derivatives also involve the risk that changes in the value of a derivative may not correlate as anticipated with the underlying asset, rate, index or overall securities markets, thereby reducing their effectiveness. These derivatives risks are different from, and may be greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in securities and other instruments. Changes in regulation relating to a mutual fund's use of derivatives and related instruments could potentially limit or impact the fund's ability to invest in derivatives, limit the fund's ability to employ certain strategies that use derivatives and/or adversely affect the value of derivatives and the fund's performance.

Management risk: The risk that the investment strategies, techniques and risk analyses employed by UBS AM and/or a subadvisor may not produce the desired results.

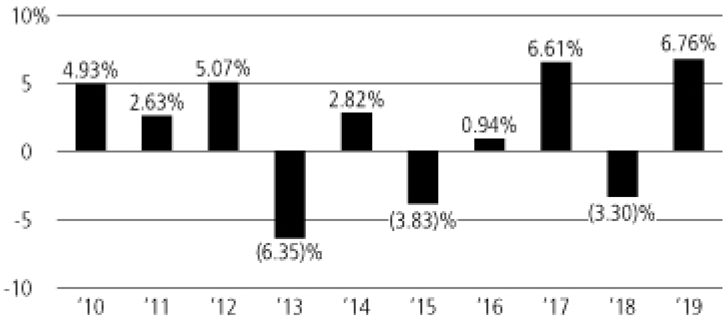
Performance

Risk/return bar chart and table

The performance information that follows shows the fund's performance information in a bar chart and an average annual total returns table. The bar chart does not reflect the sales charges of the fund's Class A shares; if it did, the total returns shown would be lower. The information provides some indication of the risks of investing in the fund by showing changes in the fund's performance from year to year and by showing how the fund's average annual total returns compare with those of a broad measure of market performance. The Bloomberg Barclays Global Aggregate ex USD 50% Hedged Index provides information regarding the effectiveness of the fund's historical currency hedging policy. The fund's past performance (before and after taxes) is not necessarily an indication of how the fund will perform in the future. This may be particularly true given that other subadvisors were responsible for managing portions of the fund's assets during previous periods. J.P. Morgan Investment Management Inc. ("J.P. Morgan") assumed day-to-day management of the fund's assets on January 9, 2017. Updated performance for the fund is available at http://www.ubs.com/us-mutualfundperformance.

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

PACE Global Fixed Income Investments Annual Total Returns of Class A Shares



Total return January 1 - September 30, 2020: 5.46%
Best quarter during calendar years shown—3Q 2010: 11.40%
Worst quarter during calendar years shown—4Q 2016: (9.68)%

Average annual total returns *(figures reflect sales charges)*
(for the periods ended December 31, 2019)

Class (inception date)	1 year	5 years	10 years
Class A (12/11/00) Return before taxes	2.80%	0.55%	1.14%
Return after taxes on distributions	2.10	(0.10)	0.24
Return after taxes on distributions and sale of fund shares	1.65	0.12	0.51
Class Y (1/16/01) Return before taxes	6.85	1.49	1.72
Bloomberg Barclays Global Aggregate Index	6.84	2.31	2.48
Bloomberg Barclays Global Aggregate ex USD 50% Hedged Index (Indices reflect no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes.)	6.34	2.79	2.94

Investment manager and advisor(s)
UBS AM serves as the fund's manager. J.P. Morgan serves as the fund's subadvisor. UBS AM uses "associated persons" employed by an affiliate of UBS AM, UBS AM (UK), in its provision of investment advisory services to the fund under a "participating affiliate" arrangement.

Portfolio management team
• UBS AM—Mabel Lung, CFA, Managing Director and Portfolio Manager, Gina Toth, CFA, Executive Director and Portfolio Manager, and Fred Lee, CFA, Executive Director and Portfolio Manager, have been portfolio managers of the fund since 1995, 2013 and 2009, respectively. Joseph Sciortino, Portfolio Manager, and Steve Bienashski, Portfolio Manager, have been portfolio managers of the fund since 2019.
• J.P. Morgan—Iain Stealey, CFA and Managing Director, and Linda Raggi, CFA and Executive Director, have been portfolio managers of the fund since 2017. Myles Bradshaw, CFA and Managing Director, has been a portfolio manager of the fund since 2019.

Purchase & sale of fund shares
You may purchase, redeem or exchange shares of the fund on any business day, which is any day the New York Stock Exchange is open for business. You may purchase, redeem or exchange shares of the fund either through a financial advisor or directly from the fund. In general, the minimum initial investment is $1,000 and the minimum subsequent investment is $100. Class Y shares are available only to certain types of investors, as described in this prospectus under "Managing your fund account—Class Y shares."

Tax information
The dividends and distributions you receive from the fund are taxable and will generally be taxed as ordinary income, capital gains or some combination of both, 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 the fund through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank), the fund, UBS AM and/or its affiliates may pay the intermediary for the sale of fund shares and related services, or other shareholder services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the broker-dealer or other intermediary and your financial advisor to recommend the fund over another investment. Ask your financial advisor or visit your financial intermediary's website for more information.

PACE High Yield Investments
Fund summary

Investment objective
Total return.

Fees and expenses of the fund
These tables describe the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the fund. You may qualify for sales charge discounts on purchases of Class A shares if you or your family invest, or agree to invest in the future, at least $100,000 in the UBS family of funds. More information about these and other discounts and waivers, as well as eligibility requirements for each share class, is available from your financial advisor and in "Managing your fund account" on page 127 of the prospectus and in "Reduced sales charges, additional purchase, exchange and redemption information and other services" on page 225 of the fund's Statement of Additional Information. Different intermediaries and financial professionals may make available different sales charge waivers or discounts. These variations are described in Appendix A beginning on page A-1 of this prospectus (Intermediary-Specific Sales Charge Waivers and Discounts).

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

	Class A	Class Y
Maximum front-end sales charge (load) imposed on purchases (as a % of the offering price)	3.75%	None
Maximum deferred sales charge (load) (as a % of the lesser of the offering price or the redemption price)	None	None
Exchange fee	None	None

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

	Class A	Class Y
Management fees	0.70%	0.70%
Distribution and/or service (12b-1) fees	0.25	None
Other expenses (includes administration fee of 0.10%)[1]	0.29	0.23
Total annual fund operating expenses	1.24	0.93
Management fee waiver/expense reimbursements[2]	0.18	0.05
Total annual fund operating expenses after fee waiver and/or expense reimbursements[2]	1.06	0.88

[1] "Other expenses" include "Acquired fund fees and expenses," which were less than 0.01% of the average net assets of the fund. Since the "Acquired fund fees and expenses" are not directly borne by the fund, they are not reflected in the fund's financial statements, and therefore the amounts listed in "Total annual fund operating expenses" and "Total annual fund operating expenses after fee waiver and/or expense reimbursements" may differ from those presented in the financial highlights.

[2] The fund and UBS Asset Management (Americas) Inc. ("UBS AM") have entered into a written fee waiver/expense reimbursement agreement pursuant to which UBS AM is contractually obligated to waive its management fees and/or reimburse expenses so that the fund's ordinary total operating expenses of each class through November 30, 2021 (excluding, as applicable, dividend expense, borrowing costs, and interest expense relating to short sales, and expenses attributable to investment in other investment companies, interest, taxes, brokerage commissions and extraordinary expenses) would not exceed 1.06% for Class A and 0.88% for Class Y. The fund has agreed to repay UBS AM for any waived fees/reimbursed expenses to the extent that it can do so over the following three fiscal years without causing the class expenses in any of those three years to exceed these expense caps and that UBS AM has not waived the right to do so. The fee waiver/expense reimbursement agreement may be terminated by the fund's board at any time and also will terminate automatically upon the expiration or termination of the fund's advisory contract with UBS AM. Upon termination of the agreement, however, UBS AM's three year recoupment rights will survive.

Example
This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The example assumes that you invest $10,000 in the fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your shares at the end of those periods unless otherwise stated. The example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the fund's operating expenses remain the same.*

Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

	1 year	3 years	5 years	10 years
Class A	$ 479	$ 737	$ 1,014	$ 1,803
Class Y	90	291	510	1,138

* Except that the expenses reflect the effects of the fund's fee waiver/expense reimbursement agreement for the first year only.

Portfolio turnover
The fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions or dealer spreads, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when fund shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the fund's performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the fund's portfolio turnover rate was 82% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal strategies
Principal investments
The fund seeks to achieve its objective by investing primarily in a professionally managed, diversified portfolio of fixed income securities rated below investment grade. Under normal circumstances, the fund invests at least 80% of its net assets (plus the amount of any borrowing for investment purposes) in high yield fixed income securities that are rated below investment grade or considered to be of comparable quality (commonly known as "junk bonds").

These investments will include fixed income securities that are (1) rated below investment grade (lower than a Baa rating by Moody's Investors Service, Inc. ("Moody's") or lower than a BBB rating by Standard and Poor's, a division of The McGraw Hill Companies Inc. ("S&P")); (2) comparably rated by another nationally recognized statistical rating organization (collectively, with Moody's and S&P, "Rating Agencies"); or (3) unrated, but deemed by the fund's investment advisor to be of comparable quality to fixed income securities rated below Baa, BBB or a comparable rating by a Rating Agency.

The fund may also invest in other instruments, including exchange-traded funds ("ETFs"), that derive their value from such high yield fixed income securities.

The fund may invest up to 10% of its total assets in US and/or non-US senior secured bank loans (each of which may be denominated in foreign currencies), which may be in the form of loan participations and assignments. The fund may invest in a number of different countries throughout the world, including the US, Europe and emerging market countries.

Under normal circumstances, the fund's average duration will be within +/- 50% of that of the ICE BofA Global High Yield Index, which as of July 31, 2020 was approximately 3.78 years and may change over time. Duration is a measure of the fund's exposure to interest rate risk—a longer duration means that changes in market interest rates are likely to have a larger effect on the value of the fund's portfolio. The fund has no average targeted portfolio maturity.

The fund may, but is not required to, use exchange-traded or over-the-counter derivative instruments for risk management purposes or to attempt to increase total returns. The derivatives in which the fund may invest include options, futures, currency forward and futures agreements and swap agreements. These derivatives may be used for risk management purposes, such as hedging the fund's security, index, currency, interest rate or other exposure, or otherwise managing the risk profile of the fund. In addition, the derivative instruments listed above may be used to enhance returns; in place of direct investments; and to obtain or adjust exposure to certain markets. Futures on indices and interest rate swaps may also be used to adjust the fund's portfolio duration.

Management process
The fund employs a "manager of managers" structure. UBS Asset Management (Americas) Inc. ("UBS AM"), the fund's manager and primary provider of investment advisory services, has the ultimate authority, subject to oversight by the fund's board, to oversee the fund's subadvisor(s) and recommend their hiring, termination and replacement, and to allocate assets among the fund's subadvisor(s).

UBS AM's investment process begins with subadvisor selection. UBS AM's portfolio management team constructs a list of potential subadvisors based on information primarily from internal sources and the team's collective knowledge of the industry, but also supplemented by external sources. The team then focuses its research on that list to identify a small number of the most attractive candidates. This research includes analyzing the portfolio holdings and/or positioning of a subadvisor's investment strategy to understand whether the allocation of risk and the drivers of alpha are consistent with the subadvisor's investment philosophy and stated strengths. The most attractive sub-set of those subadvisors is then selected for in-depth, on-site due diligence meetings with representatives from the investment, operations and compliance groups within UBS AM. The due diligence information is then synthesized to select the most attractive candidate(s) for the fund, subject to the board's approval.

In managing the fund and overseeing the fund's subadvisor(s), UBS AM views its research process as an ongoing one, as the team continually seeks to confirm a subadvisor's investment thesis over the appropriate investment horizon. In general, UBS AM leverages its research and market knowledge to construct funds with exposure to various subadvisors that are expected, in combination, to produce the desired overall fund characteristics. UBS AM's ongoing monitoring and risk management process incorporates daily, weekly, monthly, quarterly and annual responsibilities designed to monitor the drivers of fund risk and performance at the subadvisor level and at the overall fund level. Through this process, UBS AM may adjust a fund's positioning by altering its allocation weights across subadvisors within the fund and/or by changing the specific subadvisors within the fund.

The subadvisor utilizes a "total return" strategy driven by credit research and a team effort to generate alpha in high yield.

Principal risks
All investments carry a certain amount of risk and the fund cannot guarantee that it will achieve its investment objective. You may lose money by investing in the fund. An investment in the fund is not a deposit of a bank and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency. The principal risks presented by an investment in the fund are:

High yield securities ("junk bonds") risk: Lower-rated securities (the issuers of which are typically in poorer financial health) are subject to higher risks than investment grade securities. For example, lower-rated securities may be (1) subject to a greater risk of loss of principal and non-payment of interest (including default by the issuer); (2) subject to greater price volatility; and (3) less liquid than investment grade securities. The prices of such securities may be more vulnerable to bad economic news, or even the expectation of bad news, than higher rated fixed income securities.

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

Interest rate risk: An increase in prevailing interest rates typically causes the value of fixed income securities to fall. Changes in interest rates will likely affect the value of longer-duration fixed income securities more than shorter-duration securities and higher quality securities more than lower quality securities. When interest rates are falling, some fixed income securities provide that the issuer may repay them earlier than the maturity date, and if this occurs the fund may have to reinvest these repayments at lower interest rates. The fund may face a heightened level of interest rate risk due to certain changes in monetary policy, such as certain types of interest rate changes by the Federal Reserve. During periods when interest rates are low or there are negative interest rates, the fund's yield (and total return) also may be low or the fund may be unable to maintain positive returns and may experience increased volatility of its net asset value per share.

Loan investments risk: In addition to those risks typically associated with investments in debt securities, investments in bank loans are subject to the risk that the collateral securing a loan may not provide sufficient protection to the fund. With respect to participations in loans, the fund's contractual relationship is typically with the lender (rather than the borrower). Consequently, the fund may have limited rights of enforcement against the borrower and assumes the credit risk of both the lender and the borrower. The market for bank loans may be subject to irregular trading activity, wide bid/ask spreads and extended trade settlement periods that may be longer than seven days. Investments in bank loans may be relatively illiquid, which could adversely affect the value of these investments and the fund's ability to dispose of them.

Valuation risk: During periods of reduced market liquidity or in the absence of readily available market quotations, the ability of the fund to value the fund's investments becomes more difficult and the judgment of the fund's manager and investment advisor may play a greater role in the valuation of the investments due to reduced availability of reliable objective pricing data.

Foreign investing risk: The value of the fund's investments in foreign securities may fall due to adverse political, social and economic developments abroad and due to decreases in foreign currency values relative to the US dollar. Investments in foreign government bonds involve special risks because the fund may have limited legal recourse in the event of default. Also, foreign securities are sometimes less liquid and more difficult to sell and to value than securities of US issuers. These risks are greater for investments in emerging market issuers. In addition, investments in emerging market issuers may decline in value because of unfavorable foreign government actions, greater risks of political instability or the absence of accurate information about emerging market issuers. Issuers may not be subject to uniform accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards and there may be less publicly available financial and other information about such issuers, comparable to US issuers.

Market risk: The risk that the market value of the fund's investments may fluctuate, sometimes rapidly or unpredictably, as the stock and bond markets fluctuate. Market risk may affect a single issuer, industry, or sector of the economy, or it may affect the market as a whole. Moreover, changing market, economic, political and social conditions in one country or geographic region could adversely impact market, economic, political and social conditions in other countries or regions.

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

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

Derivatives risk: The value of derivatives—so called because their value derives from the value of an underlying asset, reference rate or index—may rise or fall more rapidly than other investments. It is possible for the fund to lose more than the amount it invested in the derivative. When using derivatives for hedging purposes, the fund's overall returns may be reduced if the hedged investment experiences a favorable price movement. In addition, if the fund has insufficient cash to meet daily variation margin or payment requirements, it may have to sell securities from its portfolio at a time when it may be disadvantageous to do so. The risks of investing in derivative instruments also include market, leverage, and management risks. Derivatives relating to fixed income markets are especially susceptible to interest rate risk and credit risk. In addition, many types of derivatives may be subject to liquidity risk, counterparty risk, credit risk and mispricing or valuation complexity. Derivatives also involve the risk that changes in the value of a derivative may not correlate as anticipated with the underlying asset, rate, index or overall securities markets, thereby reducing their effectiveness. These derivatives risks are different from, and may be greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in securities and other instruments. Changes in regulation relating to a mutual fund's use of derivatives and related instruments could potentially limit or impact the fund's ability to invest in derivatives, limit the fund's ability to employ certain strategies that use derivatives and/or adversely affect the value of derivatives and the fund's performance.

Investment company risk: Investments in investment companies, including ETFs, involve certain risks. The shares of other investment companies are subject to the management fees and other expenses of those companies, and the purchase of shares of some investment companies requires the payment of sales loads which are in addition to the fund's direct fees and expenses.

Management risk: The risk that the investment strategies, techniques and risk analyses employed by UBS AM and/or a subadvisor may not produce the desired results.

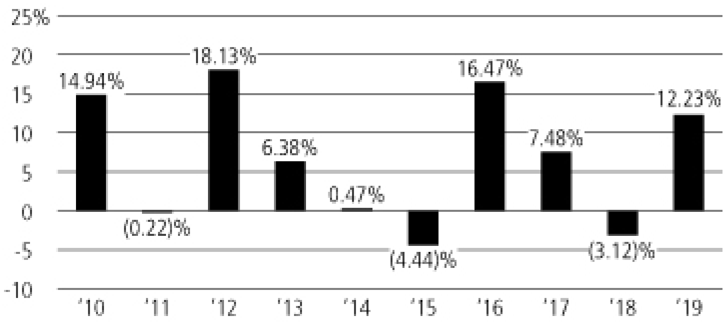
Performance

Risk/return bar chart and table

The performance information that follows shows the fund's performance information in a bar chart and an average annual total returns table. The bar chart does not reflect the sales charges of the fund's Class A shares; if it did, the total returns shown would be lower. The information provides some indication of the risks of investing in the fund by showing changes in the fund's performance from year to year and by showing how the fund's average annual total returns compare with those of a broad measure of market performance. The fund's past performance (before and after taxes) is not necessarily an indication of how the fund will perform in the future. This may be particularly true given that another subadvisor was responsible for managing the fund's assets during previous periods. Nomura Corporate Research and Asset Management Inc. ("NCRAM") and Nomura Asset Management Singapore Limited ("NAM Singapore" and, together with NCRAM, "Nomura") assumed day-to-day management of the fund's assets on or around July 1, 2015. Updated performance for the fund is available at www.ubs.com/us-mutualfundperformance.

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

PACE High Yield Investments
Annual Total Returns of Class A Shares



Total return January 1 - September 30, 2020: (0.95)%
Best quarter during calendar years shown—3Q 2010: 7.11%
Worst quarter during calendar years shown—3Q 2011: (7.63)%

Average annual total returns *(figures reflect sales charges)*
(for the periods ended December 31, 2019)

Class (inception date)	1 year	5 years	10 years
Class A (5/1/06) Return before taxes	8.00%	4.59%	6.14%
Return after taxes on distributions	5.60	2.20	3.57
Return after taxes on distributions and sale of fund shares	4.69	2.40	3.66
Class Y (12/26/08) Return before taxes	12.45	5.63	6.80
ICE BofA Global High Yield Index (Hedged in USD) (Index reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes.)	14.54	6.68	7.94

Investment manager and advisor(s)
UBS AM serves as the fund's manager. NCRAM serves as the fund's subadvisor. NCRAM has retained NAM Singapore as a sub-manager to provide certain investment advisory services pursuant to a sub-management contract between NCRAM and NAM Singapore. UBS AM uses "associated persons" employed by an affiliate of UBS AM, UBS AM (UK), in its provision of investment advisory services to the fund under a "participating affiliate" arrangement.

Portfolio management team
- UBS AM—Mabel Lung, CFA, Managing Director and Portfolio Manager, Gina Toth, CFA, Executive Director and Portfolio Manager, and Fred Lee, CFA, Executive Director and Portfolio Manager, have been portfolio managers of the fund since 2006, 2013 and 2009, respectively. Joseph Sciortino, Portfolio Manager, and Steve Bienashski, Portfolio Manager, have been portfolio managers of the fund since 2019.
- NCRAM—David Crall, CFA, President, Chief Executive Officer, Chief Investment Officer and Managing Director, Stephen Kotsen, CFA, a Managing Director and Lead Portfolio Manager, and Steven Rosenthal, CFA, an Executive Director and Portfolio Manager, have been portfolio managers of the fund since 2015. Eric Torres, Executive Director and Portfolio Manager, has been a portfolio manager of the fund since 2016.
- NAM Singapore—Simon Tan, CFA and Portfolio Manager of NAM Singapore, has been a portfolio manager of the fund since 2015.

Purchase & sale of fund shares
You may purchase, redeem or exchange shares of the fund on any business day, which is any day the New York Stock Exchange is open for business. You may purchase, redeem or exchange shares of the fund either through a financial advisor or directly from the fund. In general, the minimum initial investment is $1,000 and the minimum subsequent investment is $100. Class Y shares are available only to certain types of investors, as described in this prospectus under "Managing your fund account—Class Y shares."

Tax information
The dividends and distributions you receive from the fund are taxable and will generally be taxed as ordinary income, capital gains or some combination of both, 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 the fund through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank), the fund, UBS AM and/or its affiliates may pay the intermediary for the sale of fund shares and related services, or other shareholder services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the broker-dealer or other intermediary and your financial advisor to recommend the fund over another investment. Ask your financial advisor or visit your financial intermediary's website for more information.

PACE Large Co Value Equity Investments
Fund summary

Investment objective
Capital appreciation and dividend income.

Fees and expenses of the fund
These tables describe the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the fund. You may qualify for sales charge discounts on purchases of Class A shares if you or your family invest, or agree to invest in the future, at least $50,000 in the UBS family of funds. More information about these and other discounts and waivers, as well as eligibility requirements for each share class, is available from your financial advisor and in "Managing your fund account" on page 127 of the prospectus and in "Reduced sales charges, additional purchase, exchange and redemption information and other services" on page 225 of the fund's Statement of Additional Information. Different intermediaries and financial professionals may make available different sales charge waivers or discounts. These variations are described in Appendix A beginning on page A-1 of this prospectus (Intermediary-Specific Sales Charge Waivers and Discounts).

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

	Class A	Class Y
Maximum front-end sales charge (load) imposed on purchases (as a % of the offering price)	5.50%	None
Maximum deferred sales charge (load) (as a % of the lesser of the offering price or the redemption price)	None	None
Exchange fee	None	None

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

	Class A	Class Y
Management fees	0.66%	0.66%
Distribution and/or service (12b-1) fees	0.25	None
Other expenses	0.56	0.89
Miscellaneous expenses (includes administration fee of 0.10%)[1]	0.22	0.55
Dividend expense, borrowing costs and related interest expense attributable to securities sold short[2]	0.34	0.34
Total annual fund operating expenses	1.47	1.55
Management fee waiver/expense reimbursements[3]	—	0.32
Total annual fund operating expenses after fee waiver and/or expense reimbursements[3]	1.47	1.23

1 "Other expenses" include "Acquired fund fees and expenses," which were less than 0.01% of the average net assets of the fund. Since the "Acquired fund fees and expenses" are not directly borne by the fund, they are not reflected in the fund's financial statements, and therefore the amounts listed in "Total annual fund operating expenses" and "Total annual fund operating expenses after fee waiver and/or expense reimbursements" may differ from those presented in the financial highlights.

2 "Dividend expense, borrowing costs and related interest expense attributable to securities sold short" are based on estimated amounts for the current fiscal year.

3 The fund and UBS Asset Management (Americas) Inc. ("UBS AM") have entered into a written fee waiver/expense reimbursement agreement pursuant to which UBS AM is contractually obligated to waive its management fees and/or reimburse expenses so that the fund's ordinary total operating expenses through November 30, 2021 (excluding, as applicable, dividend expense, borrowing costs, and interest expense relating to short sales, and expenses attributable to investment in other investment companies, interest, taxes, brokerage commissions and extraordinary expenses) would not exceed 1.14% for Class A and 0.89% for Class Y. The fund has agreed to repay UBS AM for any waived fees/reimbursed expenses to the extent that it can do so over the following three fiscal years without causing the class expenses in any of those three years to exceed this expense cap and that UBS AM has not waived the right to do so. The fee waiver/expense reimbursement agreement may be terminated by the fund's board at any time and also will terminate automatically upon the expiration or termination of the fund's advisory contract with UBS AM. Upon termination of the agreement, however, UBS AM's three year recoupment rights will survive.

Example
This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the fund with the cost of investing in other

mutual funds. The example assumes that you invest $10,000 in the fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your shares at the end of those periods unless otherwise stated. The example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the fund's operating expenses remain the same.

Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

	1 year	3 years	5 years	10 years
Class A	$ 691	$ 989	$ 1,309	$ 2,211
Class Y	125	458	814	1,818

Portfolio turnover
The fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when fund shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the fund's performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the fund's portfolio turnover rate was 72% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal strategies
Principal investments
The fund invests primarily in stocks of US companies that are believed to be undervalued. Under normal circumstances, the fund invests at least 80% of its net assets (plus the amount of any borrowing for investment purposes) in equity securities issued by large capitalization companies. Large capitalization companies means companies with a total market capitalization within the market capitalization range of the companies in the Russell 1000® Value Index at the time of purchase. The fund seeks income primarily from dividend paying stocks.

The fund may from time to time invest a significant portion of its assets in the stocks of companies in various economic sectors, such as financials. The fund may also invest, to a lesser extent, in other securities, such as securities convertible into stocks, initial public offerings ("IPOs") and stocks of companies with smaller total market capitalizations. The fund may invest up to 20% of its total assets in non-US securities, which may trade either within or outside the US.

The fund is also permitted to engage in "short-selling." When selling short, the fund will sell a security it does not own at the then-current market price and then borrow the security to deliver to the buyer. The fund is then obligated to buy the security on a later date so that it can return the security to the lender. The fund may also invest the proceeds received upon the initial sale of the security, resulting in leverage and increasing the fund's return and loss potential. Short selling provides opportunities to increase the fund's total returns, but also entails significant potential risks.

Management process
The fund employs a "manager of managers" structure. The fund's manager, UBS Asset Management (Americas) Inc. ("UBS AM"), and primary provider of investment advisory services, has the ultimate authority, subject to oversight by the fund's board, to oversee the fund's subadvisor(s) and recommend their hiring, termination and replacement, and to allocate assets among the fund's subadvisor(s). The relative value of each subadvisor's share of the fund's assets may change over time.

UBS AM's investment process begins with subadvisor selection. UBS AM's portfolio management team constructs a list of potential subadvisors based on information primarily from internal sources and the team's collective knowledge of the industry, but also supplemented by external sources. The team then focuses its research on that list to identify a small number of the most attractive candidates. This research includes analyzing the portfolio holdings and/or positioning of a subadvisor's investment strategy to understand whether the allocation of risk and the drivers of alpha are consistent with the subadvisor's investment philosophy and stated strengths. The most attractive sub-set of those subadvisors is then selected for in-depth, on-site due diligence meetings with representatives from the investment, operations and compliance groups within UBS AM. The due diligence information is then synthesized to select the most attractive candidate(s) for the fund, subject to the board's approval.

In managing the fund and overseeing the fund's subadvisor(s), UBS AM views its research process as an ongoing one, as the team continually seeks to confirm a subadvisor's investment thesis over the appropriate investment horizon. In general, UBS AM leverages its research and market knowledge to construct funds with exposure to various subadvisors that are expected, in combination, to produce the desired overall fund characteristics. UBS AM's ongoing monitoring and risk management process incorporates daily, weekly, monthly, quarterly and annual responsibilities designed to monitor the drivers of fund risk and performance at the subadvisor level and at the overall fund level. Through this process, UBS AM may adjust a fund's positioning by altering its allocation weights across subadvisors within the fund and/or by changing the specific subadvisors within the fund.

The main strategies of the subadvisors include:

- A "deep value" strategy which follows a disciplined investment process.

• A "long/short" or "130/30" equity strategy in which the subadvisor employs a dynamic, factor-based approach to investing using a systematic process and identifies securities to buy "long" and sell "short" based on a quantitative assessment of whether securities will outperform or underperform the market.
• A "select equity income" strategy in which the subadvisor invests in quality large cap dividend-paying companies, with an emphasis on companies with solid balance sheets and below-market valuations.

Principal risks
All investments carry a certain amount of risk and the fund cannot guarantee that it will achieve its investment objective. You may lose money by investing in the fund. An investment in the fund is not a deposit of a bank and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency. The principal risks presented by an investment in the fund are:

Equity risk: Stocks and other equity securities, and securities convertible into stocks, generally fluctuate in value more than bonds. The fund could lose all of its investment in a company's stock.

Sector risk: Because the fund may invest a significant portion of its assets in the stocks of companies in particular economic sectors, economic changes adversely affecting such a sector may have more of an impact on the fund's performance than another fund having a broader range of investments.

Foreign investing risk: The value of the fund's investments in foreign securities may fall due to adverse political, social and economic developments abroad and due to decreases in foreign currency values relative to the US dollar. Investments in foreign government bonds involve special risks because the fund may have limited legal recourse in the event of default. Also, foreign securities are sometimes less liquid and more difficult to sell and to value than securities of US issuers. These risks are greater for investments in emerging market issuers. In addition, investments in emerging market issuers may decline in value because of unfavorable foreign government actions, greater risks of political instability or the absence of accurate information about emerging market issuers. Issuers may not be subject to uniform accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards and there may be less publicly available financial and other information about such issuers, comparable to US issuers.

Short sales risk: There are certain unique risks associated with the use of short sales strategies. When selling a security short, the fund will sell a security it does not own at the then-current market price and then borrow the security to deliver to the buyer. The fund is then obligated to buy the security on a later date so it can return the security to the lender. Short sales therefore involve the risk that the fund will incur a loss by subsequently buying a security at a higher price than the price at which the fund previously sold the security short. This would occur if the securities lender required the fund to deliver the securities the fund had borrowed at the commencement of the short sale and the fund was unable to either purchase the security at a favorable price or to borrow the security from another securities lender. If this occurs at a time when other short sellers of the security also want to close out their positions, a "short squeeze" can occur. A short squeeze occurs when demand is greater than supply for the security sold short. Moreover, because a fund's loss on a short sale arises from increases in the value of the security sold short, such loss, like the price of the security sold short, is theoretically unlimited. By contrast, a fund's loss on a long position arises from decreases in the value of the security and therefore is limited by the fact that a security's value cannot drop below zero. The risks associated with short sales increase when the fund invests the proceeds received upon the initial sale of the security because the fund can suffer losses on both the short position and the long position established with the short sale proceeds. The risks associated with short sales increase when the fund invests the proceeds received upon the initial sale of the security because the fund can suffer losses on both the short position and the long position established with the short sale proceeds. It is possible that the fund's securities held long will decline in value at the same time that the value of the securities sold short increases, thereby increasing the potential for loss.

Limited capitalization risk: The risk that securities of smaller capitalization companies tend to be more volatile and less liquid than securities of larger capitalization companies. This can have a disproportionate effect on the market price of smaller capitalization companies and affect the fund's ability to purchase or sell these securities. In general, smaller capitalization companies are more vulnerable than larger companies to adverse business or economic developments and they may have more limited resources.

Market risk: The risk that the market value of the fund's investments may fluctuate, sometimes rapidly or unpredictably, as the stock and bond markets fluctuate. Market risk may affect a single issuer, industry, or sector of the economy, or it may affect the market as a whole. Moreover, changing market, economic, political and social conditions in one country or geographic region could adversely impact market, economic, political and social conditions in other countries or regions.

Leverage risk associated with financial instruments and practices: The use of certain financial instruments, including derivatives and other types of transactions used for investment (non-hedging) purposes, and the engagement in certain practices, such as the investment

of proceeds received in connection with short sales, to increase potential returns may cause the fund to be more volatile than if it had not been leveraged. The use of leverage may also accelerate the velocity of losses and can result in losses to the fund that exceed the amount originally invested.

Initial public offerings risk: The purchase of shares issued in IPOs may expose the fund to the risks associated with issuers that have no operating history as public companies, as well as to the risks associated with the sectors of the market in which the issuer operates. The market for IPO shares may be volatile, and share prices of newly-public companies may fluctuate significantly over a short period of time.

Model and data risk: A subadvisor for the fund may employ a complex strategy using proprietary quantitative models in selecting investments for the fund. Investments selected using these models may perform differently than expected as a result of the factors used in the models, the weight placed on each factor, changes from the factors' historical trends, and technical issues in the construction and implementation of the models (including, for example, data problems, problems with data supplied by third parties, software issues, or other types of errors). There is no guarantee that a subadvisor's quantitative models will perform as expected or result in effective investment decisions for the fund.

Management risk: The risk that the investment strategies, techniques and risk analyses employed by UBS AM and/or a subadvisor may not produce the desired results.

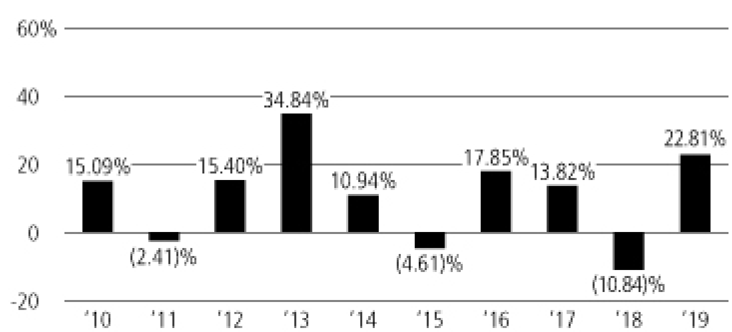
Multi-manager risk: The investment styles and strategies of the fund's subadvisors may not complement each other as expected by the fund's manager. The same security may be held by different subadvisors, or may be acquired by one subadvisor while another subadvisor of the fund decides to sell the same security. Subadvisors may have different views on the market causing them to make different investment decisions. For example, a subadvisor may determine that it is appropriate to take a temporary defensive position in short-term cash instruments at a time when another subadvisor deems it appropriate to maintain or increase market exposure. Because each subadvisor independently places trades for the fund, the fund may incur higher brokerage costs than would be the case if the fund only had one subadvisor. In addition, UBS AM may be subject to potential conflicts of interests in allocating fund assets because it pays different fees to the subadvisors which could impact its revenues.

Performance
Risk/return bar chart and table
The performance information that follows shows the fund's performance information in a bar chart and an average annual total returns table. The bar chart does not reflect the sales charges of the fund's Class A shares; if it did, the total returns shown would be lower.

The information provides some indication of the risks of investing in the fund by showing changes in the fund's performance from year to year and by showing how the fund's average annual total returns compare with those of a broad measure of market performance. The fund's past performance (before and after taxes) is not necessarily an indication of how the fund will perform in the future. This may be particularly true given that other subadvisors were responsible for managing portions of the fund's assets during previous periods. Pzena Investment Management, LLC ("Pzena") assumed day-to-day management of another portion of the fund's assets on May 27, 2008. Los Angeles Capital Management and Equity Research, Inc. ("Los Angeles Capital") assumed day-to-day management of a separate portion of the fund's assets on September 11, 2013. Wellington Management Company LLP ("Wellington") assumed day-to-day management of a separate portion of the fund's assets on November 13, 2020. Updated performance for the fund is available at www.ubs.com/us-mutualfundperformance.

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

PACE Large Co Value Equity Investments
Annual Total Returns of Class A Shares



Total return January 1 - September 30, 2020: (18.43)%
Best quarter during calendar years shown—4Q 2011: 13.11%
Worst quarter during calendar years shown—3Q 2011: (18.17)%

Average annual total returns *(figures reflect sales charges)*
(for the periods ended December 31, 2019)

Class (inception date)	1 year	5 years	10 years
Class A (11/27/00) Return before taxes	16.04%	5.77%	9.89%
Return after taxes on distributions	14.55	3.70	8.39
Return after taxes on distributions and sale of fund shares	10.55	4.17	7.88
Class Y (1/19/01) Return before taxes	23.10	7.24	10.77
Russell 1000 Value Index (Index reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes.)	26.54	8.29	11.80

Investment manager and advisor(s)

UBS AM serves as the fund's manager. Pzena, Los Angeles Capital and Wellington serve as the fund's subadvisors. UBS AM uses "associated persons" employed by an affiliate of UBS AM, UBS AM (UK), in its provision of investment advisory services to the fund under a "participating affiliate" arrangement.

Portfolio management team

- UBS AM—Mabel Lung, CFA, Managing Director and Portfolio Manager, and Fred Lee, CFA, Executive Director and Portfolio Manager, have been portfolio managers of the fund since 1995 and 2009, respectively. Gina Toth, CFA, Executive Director and Portfolio Manager, Ned Sienko, Portfolio Manager, Vincent Russo, Portfolio Manager, and Mayoor Joshi, Portfolio Manager, have been portfolio managers of the fund since 2019.
- Pzena—Richard S. Pzena, Managing Principal and Co-Chief Investment Officer, has been a portfolio manager of the fund since 2008. Benjamin S. Silver, Principal and Portfolio Manager, has been a portfolio manager of the fund since 2012. John J. Flynn, Principal and Portfolio Manager, has been a portfolio manager of the fund since 2017.
- Los Angeles Capital—Hal W. Reynolds, CFA and Chief Investment Officer, and Daniel E. Allen, CFA and President, have been portfolio managers of the fund since 2013. Laina Draeger, CFA, Portfolio Manager and Director of Portfolio Strategy and Responsible Investing has been a portfolio manager of the fund since November 2020.
- Wellington—W. Michael Reckmeyer III, CFA, Senior Managing Director and Equity Portfolio Manager, and Matthew C. Hand, CFA, Managing Director and Equity Portfolio Manager, have been portfolio managers of the fund since November 2020.

Purchase & sale of fund shares

You may purchase, redeem or exchange shares of the fund on any business day, which is any day the New York Stock Exchange is open for business. You may purchase, redeem or exchange shares of the fund either through a financial advisor or directly from the fund. In general, the minimum initial investment is $1,000 and the minimum subsequent investment is $100. Class Y shares are available only to certain types of investors, as described in this prospectus under "Managing your fund account—Class Y shares."

Tax information

The dividends and distributions you receive from the fund are taxable and will generally be taxed as ordinary income, capital gains or some combination of both, 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 the fund through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank), the fund, UBS AM and/or its affiliates may pay the intermediary for the sale of fund shares and related services, or other shareholder services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the broker-dealer or other intermediary and your financial advisor to recommend the fund over another investment. Ask your financial advisor or visit your financial intermediary's website for more information.

Investment objective
Capital appreciation.

Fees and expenses of the fund
These tables describe the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the fund. You may qualify for sales charge discounts on purchases of Class A shares if you or your family invest, or agree to invest in the future, at least $50,000 in the UBS family of funds. More information about these and other discounts and waivers, as well as eligibility requirements for each share class, is available from your financial advisor and in "Managing your fund account" on page 127 of the prospectus and in "Reduced sales charges, additional purchase, exchange and redemption information and other services" on page 225 of the fund's Statement of Additional Information. Different intermediaries and financial professionals may make available different sales charge waivers or discounts. These variations are described in Appendix A beginning on page A-1 of this prospectus (Intermediary-Specific Sales Charge Waivers and Discounts).

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

	Class A	Class Y
Maximum front-end sales charge (load) imposed on purchases (as a % of the offering price)	5.50%	None
Maximum deferred sales charge (load) (as a % of the lesser of the offering price or the redemption price)	None	None
Exchange fee	None	None

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

	Class A	Class Y
Management fees	0.68%	0.68%
Distribution and/or service (12b-1) fees	0.25	None
Other expenses (includes administration fee of 0.10%)[1]	0.23	0.20
Total annual fund operating expenses	1.16	0.88
Management fee waiver/expense reimbursements[2]	0.03	—
Total annual fund operating expenses after fee waiver and/or expense reimbursements[2]	1.13	0.88

[1] "Other expenses" include "Acquired fund fees and expenses," which were less than 0.01% of the average net assets of the fund. Since the "Acquired fund fees and expenses" are not directly borne by the fund, they are not reflected in the fund's financial statements, and therefore the amounts listed in "Total annual fund operating expenses" and "Total annual fund operating expenses after fee waiver and/or expense reimbursements" may differ from those presented in the financial highlights.

[2] The fund and UBS Asset Management (Americas) Inc. ("UBS AM") have entered into a written fee waiver/expense reimbursement agreement pursuant to which UBS AM is contractually obligated to waive its management fees and/or reimburse expenses so that the fund's ordinary total operating expenses through November 30, 2021 (excluding, as applicable, dividend expense, borrowing costs, and interest expense relating to short sales, and expenses attributable to investment in other investment companies, interest, taxes, brokerage commissions and extraordinary expenses) would not exceed 1.13% for Class A and 0.88% for Class Y. The fund has agreed to repay UBS AM for any waived fees/reimbursed expenses to the extent that it can do so over the following three fiscal years without causing the class expenses in any of those three years to exceed this expense cap and that UBS AM has not waived the right to do so. The fee waiver/expense reimbursement agreement may be terminated by the fund's board at any time and also will terminate automatically upon the expiration or termination of the fund's advisory contract with UBS AM. Upon termination of the agreement, however, UBS AM's three year recoupment rights will survive.

Example
This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The example assumes that you invest $10,000 in the fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your shares at the end of those periods unless otherwise stated. The example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the fund's operating expenses remain the same.*

Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

	1 year	3 years	5 years	10 years
Class A	$ 659	$ 895	$ 1,150	$ 1,879
Class Y	90	281	488	1,084

* Except that the expenses reflect the effects of the fund's fee waiver/expense reimbursement agreement for the first year only.

Portfolio turnover
The fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when fund shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the fund's performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the fund's portfolio turnover rate was 42% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal strategies
Principal investments
The fund invests primarily in stocks of companies that are believed to have substantial potential for capital growth. Under normal circumstances, the fund invests at least 80% of its net assets (plus the amount of any borrowing for investment purposes) in equity securities issued by large capitalization companies, which may be represented by derivatives such as swap agreements or futures contracts and investments in securities of other investment companies that invest primarily in equity securities of large capitalization companies. Large capitalization companies means companies with a total market capitalization within the market capitalization range of the companies in the Russell 1000® Growth Index at the time of purchase. Dividend income is an incidental consideration in the investment advisors' selection of stocks for the fund.

The fund may from time to time invest a significant portion of its assets in the stocks of companies in various economic sectors, such as technology. The fund may also invest, to a lesser extent, in other securities such as securities convertible into stocks, fixed income securities, initial public offerings ("IPOs") and stocks of companies with smaller total market capitalizations. The fund may invest up to 20% of its total assets in non-US securities, which may trade either within or outside the US.

Management process
The fund employs a "manager of managers" structure. UBS Asset Management (Americas) Inc. ("UBS AM"), the fund's manager and primary provider of investment advisory services, has the ultimate authority, subject to oversight by the fund's board, to oversee the fund's subadvisor(s) and recommend their hiring, termination and replacement, and to allocate assets among the fund's subadvisor(s). The relative value of each subadvisor's share of the fund's assets may change over time.

UBS AM's investment process begins with subadvisor selection. UBS AM's portfolio management team constructs a list of potential subadvisors based on information primarily from internal sources and the team's collective knowledge of the industry, but also supplemented by external sources. The team then focuses its research on that list to identify a small number of the most attractive candidates. This research includes analyzing the portfolio holdings and/or positioning of a subadvisor's investment strategy to understand whether the allocation of risk and the drivers of alpha are consistent with the subadvisor's investment philosophy and stated strengths. The most attractive sub-set of those subadvisors is then selected for in-depth, on-site due diligence meetings with representatives from the investment, operations and compliance groups within UBS AM. The due diligence information is then synthesized to select the most attractive candidate(s) for the fund, subject to the board's approval.

In managing the fund and overseeing the fund's subadvisor(s), UBS AM views its research process as an ongoing one, as the team continually seeks to confirm a subadvisor's investment thesis over the appropriate investment horizon. In general, UBS AM leverages its research and market knowledge to construct funds with exposure to various subadvisors that are expected, in combination, to produce the desired overall fund characteristics. UBS AM's ongoing monitoring and risk management process incorporates daily, weekly, monthly, quarterly and annual responsibilities designed to monitor the drivers of fund risk and performance at the subadvisor level and at the overall fund level. Through this process, UBS AM may adjust a fund's positioning by altering its allocation weights across subadvisors within the fund and/or by changing the specific subadvisors within the fund.

The main strategies of the subadvisors include:

- A strategy in which the subadvisor seeks to identify companies with secular business models and opportunities to generate consistent, long-term growth of intrinsic business value.
- A strategy in which the subadvisor seeks to identify companies with sustainable competitive advantages and ample opportunities to grow and reinvest capital at high rates of return.
- A strategy in which the subadvisor employs a concentrated, fundamentally driven sustainable growth strategy.

Principal risks
All investments carry a certain amount of risk and the fund cannot guarantee that it will achieve its investment objective. You may lose money by investing in the fund. An investment in the fund is not a deposit of a bank and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency. The principal risks presented by an investment in the fund are:

Equity risk: Stocks and other equity securities, and securities convertible into stocks, generally fluctuate in value more than bonds. The fund could lose all of its investment in a company's stock.

Sector risk: Because the fund may invest a significant portion of its assets in the stocks of companies in particular economic sectors, economic changes adversely affecting such a sector may have more of an impact on the fund's performance than another fund having a broader range of investments.

Foreign investing risk: The value of the fund's investments in foreign securities may fall due to adverse political, social and economic developments abroad and due to decreases in foreign currency values relative to the US dollar. Investments in foreign government bonds involve special risks because the fund may have limited legal recourse in the event of default. Also, foreign securities are sometimes less liquid and more difficult to sell and to value than securities of US issuers. These risks are greater for investments in emerging market issuers. In addition, investments in emerging market issuers may decline in value because of unfavorable foreign government actions, greater risks of political instability or the absence of accurate information about emerging market issuers. Issuers may not be subject to uniform accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards and there may be less publicly available financial and other information about such issuers, comparable to US issuers.

Market risk: The risk that the market value of the fund's investments may fluctuate, sometimes rapidly or unpredictably, as the stock and bond markets fluctuate. Market risk may affect a single issuer, industry, or sector of the economy, or it may affect the market as a whole. Moreover, changing market, economic, political and social conditions in one country or geographic region could adversely impact market, economic, political and social conditions in other countries or regions.

Initial public offerings risk: The purchase of shares issued in IPOs may expose the fund to the risks associated with issuers that have no operating history as public companies, as well as to the risks associated with the sectors of the market in which the issuer operates. The market for IPO shares may be volatile, and share prices of newly-public companies may fluctuate significantly over a short period of time.

Limited capitalization risk: The risk that securities of smaller capitalization companies tend to be more volatile and less liquid than securities of larger capitalization companies. This can have a disproportionate effect on the market price of smaller capitalization companies and affect the fund's ability to purchase or sell these securities. In general, smaller capitalization companies are more vulnerable than larger companies to adverse business or economic developments and they may have more limited resources.

Interest rate risk: An increase in prevailing interest rates typically causes the value of fixed income securities to fall. Changes in interest rates will likely affect the value of longer-duration fixed income securities more than shorter-duration securities and higher quality securities more than lower quality securities. When interest rates are falling, some fixed income securities provide that the issuer may repay them earlier than the maturity date, and if this occurs the fund may have to reinvest these repayments at lower interest rates. The fund may face a heightened level of interest rate risk due to certain changes in monetary policy, such as certain types of interest rate changes by the Federal Reserve. During periods when interest rates are low or there are negative interest rates, the fund's yield (and total return) also may be low or the fund may be unable to maintain positive returns and may experience increased volatility of its net asset value per share.

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

Management risk: The risk that the investment strategies, techniques and risk analyses employed by UBS AM and/or a subadvisor may not produce the desired results.

Multi-manager risk: The investment styles and strategies of the fund's subadvisors may not complement each other as expected by the fund's manager. The same security may be held by different subadvisors, or may be acquired by one subadvisor while another subadvisor of the fund decides to sell the same security. Subadvisors may have different views on the market causing them to make different investment decisions. For example, a subadvisor may determine that it is appropriate to take a temporary defensive position in short-term cash instruments at a time when another subadvisor deems it appropriate to maintain or increase market exposure. Because each subadvisor independently places trades for the fund, the fund may incur higher brokerage costs than would be the case if the fund only had one subadvisor. In addition, UBS AM may be subject to potential conflicts of interests in allocating fund assets because it pays different fees to the subadvisors which could impact its revenues.

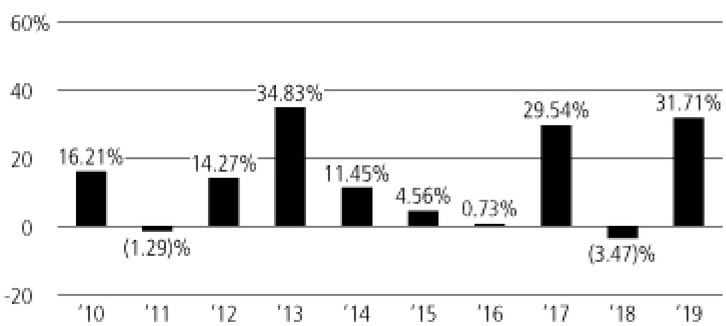
Performance

Risk/return bar chart and table

The performance information that follows shows the fund's performance information in a bar chart and an average annual total returns table. The bar chart does not reflect the sales charges of the fund's Class A shares; if it did, the total returns shown would be lower. The information provides some indication of the risks of investing in the fund by showing changes in the fund's performance from year to year and by showing how the fund's average annual total returns compare with those of a broad measure of market performance. The fund's past performance (before and after taxes) is not necessarily an indication of how the fund will perform in the future. This may be particularly true given that other subadvisors were responsible for managing portions of the fund's assets during previous periods. Jackson Square Partners, LLC ("JSP") assumed responsibility for managing a separate portion of the fund's assets on May 1, 2014. The JSP portfolio management team (as employees of a different subadvisor) assumed responsibility for managing a separate portion of the fund's assets on December 5, 2007. Mar Vista Investment Partners, LLC ("Mar Vista") assumed responsibility for managing a separate portion of the fund's assets on January 20, 2015. The Mar Vista investment team (as part of a shared services arrangement with a different subadvisor) assumed responsibility for managing a separate portion of the fund's assets on May 25, 2010. J.P. Morgan Investment Management, Inc. ("J.P. Morgan") assumed day-to-day management of a separate portion of the fund's assets on October 5, 2012. Updated performance for the fund is available at www.ubs.com/us-mutualfundperformance.

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

PACE Large Co Growth Equity Investments Annual Total Returns of Class A Shares



Total return January 1 - September 30, 2020: 25.54%
Best quarter during calendar years shown—1Q 2012: 16.30%
Worst quarter during calendar years shown—4Q 2018: (15.41)%

Average annual total returns *(figures reflect sales charges)*
(for the periods ended December 31, 2019)

Class (inception date)	1 year	5 years	10 years
Class A (11/27/00) Return before taxes	24.48%	10.38%	12.43%
Return after taxes on distributions	20.04	7.10	10.21
Return after taxes on distributions and sale of fund shares	17.52	7.63	9.87
Class Y (2/15/01) Return before taxes	32.02	11.92	13.36
Russell 1000 Growth Index (Index reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes.)	36.39	14.63	15.22

Investment manager and advisor(s)
UBS AM serves as the fund's manager. JSP, Mar Vista and J.P. Morgan serve as the fund's subadvisors. UBS AM uses "associated persons" employed by an affiliate of UBS AM, UBS AM (UK), in its provision of investment advisory services to the fund under a "participating affiliate" arrangement.

Portfolio management team
- UBS AM—Mabel Lung, CFA, Managing Director and Portfolio Manager, and Fred Lee, CFA, Executive Director and Portfolio Manager, have been portfolio managers of the fund since 1995 and 2009, respectively. Gina Toth, CFA, Executive Director and Portfolio Manager, Ned Sienko, Portfolio Manager, Vincent Russo, Portfolio Manager, and Mayoor Joshi, Portfolio Manager, have been portfolio managers of the fund since 2019.
- JSP—Jeffrey S. Van Harte, Chairman and Chief Investment Officer, Christopher J. Bonavico, Portfolio Manager and Analyst, Daniel J. Prislin, Portfolio Manager and Analyst, and Christopher M. Ericksen, Portfolio Manager and Analyst, have been portfolio managers of the fund since 2007. Mr. Bonavico will be a portfolio manager until December 31, 2020, at which time he will no longer serve as a portfolio manager for the fund as a result of a transition to other responsibilities. William Montana, Portfolio Manager and Analyst, has been a portfolio manager of the fund since 2019.
- Mar Vista—Brian L. Massey, Portfolio Manager, and Silas A. Myers, Portfolio Manager, have been portfolio managers of the fund since 2010.
- J.P. Morgan—Giri Devulapally, Managing Director, and Joseph Wilson, Managing Director, have been portfolio managers of the fund since 2017 and 2016, respectively. Larry H. Lee, Managing Director, and Holly Fleiss, Executive Director, have been portfolio managers of the fund since November 2020.

Purchase & sale of fund shares
You may purchase, redeem or exchange shares of the fund on any business day, which is any day the New York Stock Exchange is open for business. You may purchase, redeem or exchange shares of the fund either through a financial advisor or directly from the fund. In general, the minimum initial investment is $1,000 and the minimum subsequent investment is $100. Class Y shares are available only to certain types of investors, as described in this prospectus under "Managing your fund account—Class Y shares."

Tax information
The dividends and distributions you receive from the fund are taxable and will generally be taxed as ordinary income, capital gains or some combination of both, 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 the fund through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank), the fund, UBS AM and/or its affiliates may pay the intermediary for the sale of fund shares and related services, or other shareholder services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the broker-dealer or other intermediary and your financial advisor to recommend the fund over another investment. Ask your financial advisor or visit your financial intermediary's website for more information.

PACE Small/Medium Co Value Equity Investments
Fund summary

Investment objective

Capital appreciation.

Fees and expenses of the fund

These tables describe the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the fund. You may qualify for sales charge discounts on purchases of Class A shares if you or your family invest, or agree to invest in the future, at least $50,000 in the UBS family of funds. More information about these and other discounts and waivers, as well as eligibility requirements for each share class, is available from your financial advisor and in "Managing your fund account" on page 127 of the prospectus and in "Reduced sales charges, additional purchase, exchange and redemption information and other services" on page 225 of the fund's Statement of Additional Information. Different intermediaries and financial professionals may make available different sales charge waivers or discounts. These variations are described in Appendix A beginning on page A-1 of this prospectus (Intermediary-Specific Sales Charge Waivers and Discounts).

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

	Class A	Class Y
Maximum front-end sales charge (load) imposed on purchases (as a % of the offering price)	5.50%	None
Maximum deferred sales charge (load) (as a % of the lesser of the offering price or the redemption price)	None	None
Exchange fee	None	None

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

	Class A	Class Y
Management fees	0.70%	0.70%
Distribution and/or service (12b-1) fees	0.25	None
Other expenses (includes administration fee of 0.10%)[1]	0.28	0.34
Total annual fund operating expenses	1.23	1.04

[1] "Other expenses" include "Acquired fund fees and expenses," which were less than 0.01% of the average net assets of the fund. Since the "Acquired fund fees and expenses" are not directly borne by the fund, they are not reflected in the fund's financial statements, and therefore the amounts listed in "Total annual fund operating expenses" and "Total annual fund operating expenses after fee waiver and/or expense reimbursements" may differ from those presented in the financial highlights.

Example

This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The example assumes that you invest $10,000 in the fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your shares at the end of those periods unless otherwise stated. The example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the fund's operating expenses remain the same.

Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

	1 year	3 years	5 years	10 years
Class A	$ 668	$ 919	$ 1,188	$ 1,957
Class Y	106	331	574	1,271

Portfolio turnover

The fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when fund shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the fund's performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the fund's portfolio turnover rate was 59% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal strategies

Principal investments

The fund invests primarily in stocks of companies that are believed to be undervalued or overlooked in the marketplace. These stocks also generally have price-to-earnings ("P/E") ratios below the market average. Under normal circumstances, the fund invests at least 80% of its net assets (plus the amount of any borrowing for investment purposes) in equity securities issued by small/medium capitalization companies.

Small/medium capitalization companies means companies with a total market capitalization within the market capitalization range of the companies in the Russell 2500® Value Index at the time of purchase. The fund invests only in stocks that are traded on major exchanges or the over-the-counter market.

The fund may from time to time invest a significant portion of its assets in the stocks of companies in various economic sectors, such as financials. The fund may invest, to a limited extent, in stocks of companies with larger total market capitalizations and other securities, including securities convertible into stocks. The fund may invest up to 10% of its total assets in non-US securities, which may trade either within or outside the US.

Management process
The fund employs a "manager of managers" structure. UBS Asset Management (Americas) Inc. ("UBS AM"), the fund's manager and primary provider of investment advisory services, has the ultimate authority, subject to oversight by the fund's board, to oversee the fund's subadvisor(s) and recommend their hiring, termination and replacement, and to allocate assets among the fund's subadvisor(s). The relative value of each subadvisor's share of the fund's assets may change over time.

UBS AM's investment process begins with subadvisor selection. UBS AM's portfolio management team constructs a list of potential subadvisors based on information primarily from internal sources and the team's collective knowledge of the industry, but also supplemented by external sources. The team then focuses its research on that list to identify a small number of the most attractive candidates. This research includes analyzing the portfolio holdings and/or positioning of a subadvisor's investment strategy to understand whether the allocation of risk and the drivers of alpha are consistent with the subadvisor's investment philosophy and stated strengths. The most attractive sub-set of those subadvisors is then selected for in-depth, on-site due diligence meetings with representatives from the investment, operations and compliance groups within UBS AM. The due diligence information is then synthesized to select the most attractive candidate(s) for the fund, subject to the board's approval.

In managing the fund and overseeing the fund's subadvisor(s), UBS AM views its research process as an ongoing one, as the team continually seeks to confirm a subadvisor's investment thesis over the appropriate investment horizon. In general, UBS AM leverages its research and market knowledge to construct funds with exposure to various subadvisors that are expected, in combination, to produce the desired overall fund characteristics. UBS AM's ongoing monitoring and risk management process incorporates daily, weekly, monthly, quarterly and annual responsibilities designed to monitor the drivers of fund risk and performance at the subadvisor level and at the overall fund level. Through this process, UBS AM may adjust a fund's positioning by altering its allocation weights across subadvisors within the fund and/or by changing the specific subadvisors within the fund.

The main strategies of the subadvisors include:

- A "value equity" strategy in which the subadvisor targets smaller capitalization companies believed to have sustainable business models selling below their value.
- A strategy that employs a fundamental, bottom-up, research-driven investment style and follows a disciplined investment process to identify high-quality companies.
- A "deep value" strategy that seeks long-term total investment return through capital appreciation, generally investing in common stocks of US companies that are considered to be undervalued.

Principal risks
All investments carry a certain amount of risk and the fund cannot guarantee that it will achieve its investment objective. You may lose money by investing in the fund. An investment in the fund is not a deposit of a bank and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency. The principal risks presented by an investment in the fund are:

Equity risk: Stocks and other equity securities, and securities convertible into stocks, generally fluctuate in value more than bonds. The fund could lose all of its investment in a company's stock.

Limited capitalization risk: The risk that securities of smaller capitalization companies tend to be more volatile and less liquid than securities of larger capitalization companies. This can have a disproportionate effect on the market price of smaller capitalization companies and affect the fund's ability to purchase or sell these securities. In general, smaller capitalization companies are more vulnerable than larger companies to adverse business or economic developments and they may have more limited resources.

Sector risk: Because the fund may invest a significant portion of its assets in the stocks of companies in particular economic sectors, economic changes adversely affecting such a sector may have more of an impact on the fund's performance than another fund having a broader range of investments.

Foreign investing risk: The value of the fund's investments in foreign securities may fall due to adverse political, social and economic developments abroad and due to decreases in foreign currency values relative to the US dollar. Investments in foreign government bonds involve special risks because the fund may have limited legal recourse in the event of default. Also, foreign securities

are sometimes less liquid and more difficult to sell and to value than securities of US issuers. These risks are greater for investments in emerging market issuers. In addition, investments in emerging market issuers may decline in value because of unfavorable foreign government actions, greater risks of political instability or the absence of accurate information about emerging market issuers. Issuers may not be subject to uniform accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards and there may be less publicly available financial and other information about such issuers, comparable to US issuers.

Portfolio turnover risk: The fund may engage in frequent trading, which can result in high portfolio turnover. A high portfolio turnover rate involves greater expenses to the fund, including transaction costs, and is likely to generate more taxable short-term gains for shareholders, which may have an adverse impact on performance.

Market risk: The risk that the market value of the fund's investments may fluctuate, sometimes rapidly or unpredictably, as the stock and bond markets fluctuate. Market risk may affect a single issuer, industry, or sector of the economy, or it may affect the market as a whole. Moreover, changing market, economic, political and social conditions in one country or geographic region could adversely impact market, economic, political and social conditions in other countries or regions.

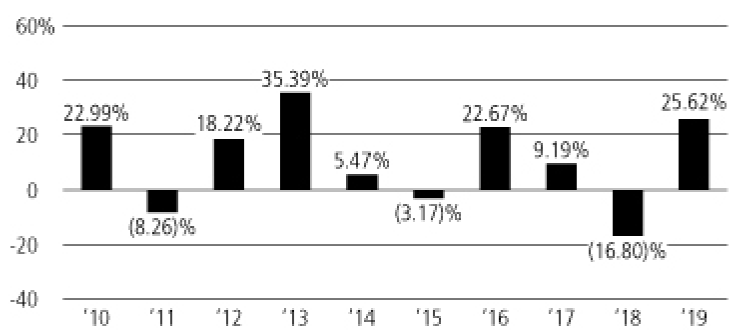
Management risk: The risk that the investment strategies, techniques and risk analyses employed by UBS AM and/or a subadvisor may not produce the desired results.

Multi-manager risk: The investment styles and strategies of the fund's subadvisors may not complement each other as expected by the fund's manager. The same security may be held by different subadvisors, or may be acquired by one subadvisor while another subadvisor of the fund decides to sell the same security. Subadvisors may have different views on the market causing them to make different investment decisions. For example, a subadvisor may determine that it is appropriate to take a temporary defensive position in short-term cash instruments at a time when another subadvisor deems it appropriate to maintain or increase market exposure. Because each subadvisor independently places trades for the fund, the fund may incur higher brokerage costs than would be the case if the fund only had one subadvisor. In addition, UBS AM may be subject to potential conflicts of interests in allocating fund assets because it pays different fees to the subadvisors which could impact its revenues.

Performance
Risk/return bar chart and table
The performance information that follows shows the fund's performance information in a bar chart and an average annual total returns table. The bar chart does not reflect the sales charges of the fund's Class A shares; if it did, the total returns shown would be lower. The information provides some indication of the risks of investing in the fund by showing changes in the fund's performance from year to year and by showing how the fund's average annual total returns compare with those of a broad measure of market performance. The fund's past performance (before and after taxes) is not necessarily an indication of how the fund will perform in the future. This may be particularly true given that other subadvisors were responsible for managing portions of the fund's assets during previous periods. Sapience Investments, LLC ("Sapience") assumed day-to-day management of a separate portion of the fund's assets on October 20, 2016. The Sapience portfolio management team (as employees of a different subadvisor) assumed responsibility for managing a separate portion of the fund's assets on October 1, 2005. Kayne Anderson Rudnick Investment Management, LLC ("Kayne Anderson Rudnick") assumed day-to-day management of a separate portion of the fund's assets on March 6, 2012. Huber Capital Management LLC ("Huber Capital") assumed day-to-day management of a separate portion of the fund's assets on January 24, 2017. Updated performance for the fund is available at www.ubs.com/us-mutualfundperformance.

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

PACE Small/Medium Co Value Equity Investments
Annual Total Returns of Class A Shares



Total return January 1 - September 30, 2020: (15.44)%
Best quarter during calendar years shown—4Q 2011: 15.86%
Worst quarter during calendar years shown—3Q 2011: (25.18)%

Average annual total returns *(figures reflect sales charges)*
(for the periods ended December 31, 2019)

Class (inception date)	1 year	5 years	10 years
Class A (11/27/00) Return before taxes	18.70%	5.08%	9.33%
Return after taxes on distributions	18.51	3.07	7.54
Return after taxes on distributions and sale of fund shares	11.21	3.38	7.10
Class Y (12/20/00) Return before taxes	25.90	6.48	10.15
Russell 2500 Value Index (Index reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes.)	23.56	7.18	11.25

Investment manager and advisor(s)
UBS AM serves as the fund's manager. Sapience, Kayne Anderson Rudnick and Huber Capital serve as the fund's subadvisors. UBS AM uses "associated persons" employed by an affiliate of UBS AM, UBS AM (UK), in its provision of investment advisory services to the fund under a "participating affiliate" arrangement.

Portfolio management team
- UBS AM—Mabel Lung, CFA, Managing Director and Portfolio Manager, and Fred Lee, CFA, Executive Director and Portfolio Manager, have been portfolio managers of the fund since 1995 and 2009, respectively. Gina Toth, CFA, Executive Director and Portfolio Manager, Ned Sienko, Portfolio Manager, Vincent Russo, Portfolio Manager, and Mayoor Joshi, Portfolio Manager, have been portfolio managers of the fund since 2019.
- Sapience—Samir Sikka, Managing Director, has been a portfolio manager of the fund since 2016. Mr. Sikka also served as a portfolio manager of the fund from 2007 to 2016 as part of a former subadvisor to the fund.
- Kayne Anderson Rudnick—Julie Kutasov and Craig Stone, Portfolio Managers and Senior Research Analysts, have been portfolio managers of the fund since 2012.
- Huber Capital—Joseph Huber, Chief Executive Officer and Chief Investment Officer, has been a portfolio manager of the fund since 2017.

Purchase & sale of fund shares
You may purchase, redeem or exchange shares of the fund on any business day, which is any day the New York Stock Exchange is open for business. You may purchase, redeem or exchange shares of the fund either through a financial advisor or directly from the fund. In general, the minimum initial investment is $1,000 and the minimum subsequent investment is $100. Class Y shares are available only to certain types of investors, as described in this prospectus under "Managing your fund account—Class Y shares."

Tax information
The dividends and distributions you receive from the fund are taxable and will generally be taxed as ordinary income, capital gains or some combination of both, 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 the fund through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank), the fund, UBS AM and/or its affiliates may pay the intermediary for the sale of fund shares and related services, or other shareholder services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the broker-dealer or other intermediary and your financial advisor to recommend the fund over another investment. Ask your financial advisor or visit your financial intermediary's website for more information.

PACE Small/Medium Co Growth Equity Investments
Fund summary

Investment objective
Capital appreciation.

Fees and expenses of the fund
These tables describe the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the fund. You may qualify for sales charge discounts on purchases of Class A shares if you or your family invest, or agree to invest in the future, at least $50,000 in the UBS family of funds. More information about these and other discounts and waivers, as well as eligibility requirements for each share class, is available from your financial advisor and in "Managing your fund account" on page 127 of the prospectus and in "Reduced sales charges, additional purchase, exchange and redemption information and other services" on page 225 of the fund's Statement of Additional Information. Different intermediaries and financial professionals may make available different sales charge waivers or discounts. These variations are described in Appendix A on page A-1 of this prospectus (Intermediary-Specific Sales Charge Waivers and Discounts).

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

	Class A	Class Y
Maximum front-end sales charge (load) imposed on purchases (as a % of the offering price)	5.50%	None
Maximum deferred sales charge (load) (as a % of the lesser of the offering price or the redemption price)	None	None
Exchange fee	None	None

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

	Class A	Class Y
Management fees	0.70%	0.70%
Distribution and/or service (12b-1) fees	0.25	None
Other expenses (includes administration fee of 0.10%)[1]	0.28	0.51
Total annual fund operating expenses	1.23	1.21
Management fee waiver/expense reimbursements[2]	—	0.13
Total annual fund operating expenses after fee waiver and/or expense reimbursements[2]	1.23	1.08

1 "Other expenses" include "Acquired fund fees and expenses," which were less than 0.01% of the average net assets of the fund. Since the "Acquired fund fees and expenses" are not directly borne by the fund, they are not reflected in the fund's financial statements, and therefore the amounts listed in "Total annual fund operating expenses" may differ from those presented in the financial highlights.

2 The fund and UBS Asset Management (Americas) Inc. ("UBS AM") have entered into a written fee waiver/expense reimbursement agreement pursuant to which UBS AM is contractually obligated to waive its management fees and/or reimburse expenses so that the fund's ordinary total operating expenses through November 30, 2021 (excluding, as applicable, dividend expense, borrowing costs, and interest expense relating to short sales, and expenses attributable to investment in other investment companies, interest, taxes, brokerage commissions and extraordinary expenses) would not exceed 1.33% for Class A and 1.08% for Class Y. The fund has agreed to repay UBS AM for any waived fees/reimbursed expenses to the extent that it can do so over the following three fiscal years without causing the class expenses in any of those three years to exceed this expense cap and that UBS AM has not waived the right to do so. The fee waiver/expense reimbursement agreement may be terminated by the fund's board at any time and also will terminate automatically upon the expiration or termination of the fund's advisory contract with UBS AM. Upon termination of the agreement, however, UBS AM's three year recoupment rights will survive.

Example
This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The example assumes that you invest $10,000 in the fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your shares at the end of those periods unless otherwise stated. The example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the fund's operating expenses remain the same.

Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

	1 year	3 years	5 years	10 years
Class A	$ 668	$ 919	$ 1,188	$ 1,957
Class Y	110	371	653	1,454

Portfolio turnover
The fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when fund shares are held in a taxable account. These

costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the fund's performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the fund's portfolio turnover rate was 89% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal strategies

Principal investments

The fund invests primarily in stocks of "emerging growth" companies that are believed to have potential for high future earnings growth relative to the overall market. Under normal circumstances, the fund invests at least 80% of its net assets (plus the amount of any borrowing for investment purposes) in equity securities issued by small/medium capitalization companies. Small/medium capitalization companies means companies with a total market capitalization within the market capitalization range of the companies in the Russell 2500® Growth Index at the time of purchase. Dividend income is an incidental consideration in the investment advisors' selection of stocks for the fund.

The fund may from time to time invest a significant portion of its assets in the stocks of companies in various economic sectors, such as technology. The fund may invest, to a limited extent, in stocks of companies with larger total market capitalizations and other securities, including securities convertible into stocks. The fund may invest up to 10% of its total assets in non-US securities, which may trade either within or outside the US.

Management process

The fund employs a "manager of managers" structure. UBS Asset Management (Americas) Inc. ("UBS AM"), the fund's manager and primary provider of investment advisory services, has the ultimate authority, subject to oversight by the fund's board, to oversee the fund's subadvisor(s) and recommend their hiring, termination and replacement, and to allocate assets among the fund's subadvisor(s). The relative value of each subadvisor's share of the fund's assets may change over time.

UBS AM's investment process begins with subadvisor selection. UBS AM's portfolio management team constructs a list of potential subadvisors based on information primarily from internal sources and the team's collective knowledge of the industry, but also supplemented by external sources. The team then focuses its research on that list to identify a small number of the most attractive candidates. This research includes analyzing the portfolio holdings and/or positioning of a subadvisor's investment strategy to understand whether the allocation of risk and the drivers of alpha are consistent with the subadvisor's investment philosophy and stated strengths. The most attractive sub-set of those subadvisors is then selected for in-depth, on-site due diligence meetings with representatives from the investment, operations and compliance groups within UBS the most attractive candidate(s) for the fund, subject to the board's approval.

In managing the fund and overseeing the fund's subadvisor(s), UBS AM views its research process as an ongoing one, as the team continually seeks to confirm a subadvisor's investment thesis over the appropriate investment horizon. In general, UBS AM leverages its research and market knowledge to construct funds with exposure to various subadvisors that are expected, in combination, to produce the desired overall fund characteristics. UBS AM's ongoing monitoring and risk management process incorporates daily, weekly, monthly, quarterly and annual responsibilities designed to monitor the drivers of fund risk and performance at the subadvisor level and at the overall fund level. Through this process, UBS AM may adjust a fund's positioning by altering its allocation weights across subadvisors within the fund and/or by changing the specific subadvisors within the fund.

The main strategies of the subadvisors include:

- A growth strategy that focuses on companies viewed as building their earnings power and intrinsic value.
- A strategy in which the subadvisor seeks to identify and exploit the perception gap that exists between a company's business strength and the market's expectation of that strength.
- A strategy in which the subadvisor invests primarily in growth-oriented equity securities of small- and mid-cap companies selected based on a multidimensional quantitative investment process.

Principal risks

All investments carry a certain amount of risk and the fund cannot guarantee that it will achieve its investment objective. You may lose money by investing in the fund. An investment in the fund is not a deposit of a bank and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency. The principal risks presented by an investment in the fund are:

Equity risk: Stocks and other equity securities, and securities convertible into stocks, generally fluctuate in value more than bonds. The fund could lose all of its investment in a company's stock.

Limited capitalization risk: The risk that securities of smaller capitalization companies tend to be more volatile and less liquid than securities of larger capitalization companies. This can have a disproportionate effect on the market price of smaller capitalization companies and affect the fund's ability to purchase or sell these securities. In general, smaller capitalization companies are more vulnerable than larger companies to adverse business or economic developments and they may have more limited resources.

AM. The due diligence information is then synthesized to select

Sector risk: Because the fund may invest a significant portion of its assets in the stocks of companies in particular economic sectors, economic changes adversely affecting such a sector may have more of an impact on the fund's performance than another fund having a broader range of investments.

Market risk: The risk that the market value of the fund's investments may fluctuate, sometimes rapidly or unpredictably, as the stock and bond markets fluctuate. Market risk may affect a single issuer, industry, or sector of the economy, or it may affect the market as a whole. Moreover, changing market, economic, political and social conditions in one country or geographic region could adversely impact market, economic, political and social conditions in other countries or regions.

Foreign investing risk: The value of the fund's investments in foreign securities may fall due to adverse political, social and economic developments abroad and due to decreases in foreign currency values relative to the US dollar. Investments in foreign government bonds involve special risks because the fund may have limited legal recourse in the event of default. Also, foreign securities are sometimes less liquid and more difficult to sell and to value than securities of US issuers. These risks are greater for investments in emerging market issuers. In addition, investments in emerging market issuers may decline in value because of unfavorable foreign government actions, greater risks of political instability or the absence of accurate information about emerging market issuers. Issuers may not be subject to uniform accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards and there may be less publicly available financial and other information about such issuers, comparable to US issuers.

Model and data risk: A subadvisor for the fund may employ a complex strategy using proprietary quantitative models in selecting investments for the fund. Investments selected using these models may perform differently than expected as a result of the factors used in the models, the weight placed on each factor, changes from the factors' historical trends, and technical issues in the construction and implementation of the models (including, for example, data problems, problems with data supplied by third parties, software issues, or other types of errors). There is no guarantee that a subadvisor's quantitative models will perform as expected or result in effective investment decisions for the fund.

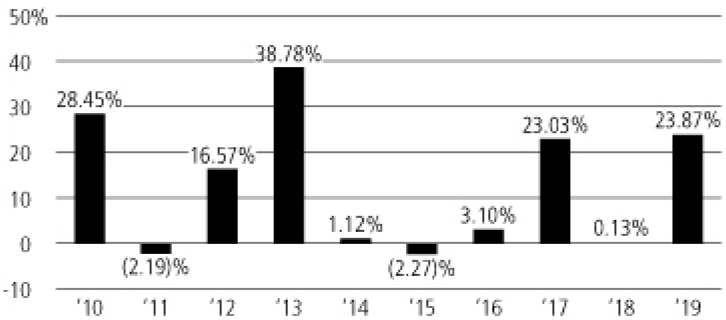
Management risk: The risk that the investment strategies, techniques and risk analyses employed by UBS AM and/or a subadvisor may not produce the desired results.

Multi-manager risk: The investment styles and strategies of the fund's subadvisors may not complement each other as expected by the fund's manager. The same security may be held by different subadvisors, or may be acquired by one subadvisor while another subadvisor of the fund decides to sell the same security. Subadvisors may have different views on the market causing them to make different investment decisions. For example, a subadvisor may determine that it is appropriate to take a temporary defensive position in short-term cash instruments at a time when another subadvisor deems it appropriate to maintain or increase market exposure. Because each subadvisor independently places trades for the fund, the fund may incur higher brokerage costs than would be the case if the fund only had one subadvisor. In addition, UBS AM may be subject to potential conflicts of interests in allocating fund assets because it pays different fees to the subadvisors which could impact its revenues.

Performance
Risk/return bar chart and table
The performance information that follows shows the fund's performance information in a bar chart and an average annual total returns table. The bar chart does not reflect the sales charges of the fund's Class A shares; if it did, the total returns shown would be lower. The information provides some indication of the risks of investing in the fund by showing changes in the fund's performance from year to year and by showing how the fund's average annual total returns compare with those of a broad measure of market performance. The fund's past performance (before and after taxes) is not necessarily an indication of how the fund will perform in the future. This may be particularly true given that other subadvisors were responsible for managing portions of the fund's assets during previous periods. Riverbridge Partners, LLC ("Riverbridge") assumed day-to-day management of a portion of the fund's assets on October 1, 2005. An entity that was acquired by Calamos Advisors LLC ("Calamos") on May 31, 2019 assumed day-to-day management of a separate portion of the fund's assets on November 25, 2013. Calamos assumed day-to-day management of a separate portion of the fund's assets on May 31, 2019. Jacobs Levy Equity Management, Inc. ("Jacobs Levy") assumed day-to-day management of a separate portion of the fund's assets on January 10, 2019. Updated performance for the fund is available at www.ubs.com/us-mutualfundperformance.

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

PACE Small/Medium Co Growth Equity Investments Annual Total Returns of Class A Shares



Total return January 1 - September 30, 2020: 7.52%
Best quarter during calendar years shown—4Q 2010: 17.83%
Worst quarter during calendar years shown—3Q 2011: (20.89)%

Average annual total returns *(figures reflect sales charges)*
(for the periods ended December 31, 2019)

Class (inception date)	1 year	5 years	10 years
Class A (11/27/00) Return before taxes	17.09%	7.76%	11.56%
Return after taxes on distributions	12.96	4.35	8.97
Return after taxes on distributions and sale of fund shares	13.02	5.28	8.88
Class Y (2/12/01) Return before taxes	23.98	9.19	12.37
Russell 2500 Growth Index (Index reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes.)	32.65	10.84	14.01

Investment manager and advisor(s)
UBS AM serves as the fund's manager. Riverbridge, Calamos and Jacobs Levy serve as the fund's subadvisors. UBS AM uses "associated persons" employed by an affiliate of UBS AM, UBS AM (UK), in its provision of investment advisory services to the fund under a "participating affiliate" arrangement.

Portfolio management team
• UBS AM—Mabel Lung, CFA, Managing Director and Portfolio Manager, and Fred Lee, CFA, Executive Director and Portfolio Manager, have been portfolio managers of the fund since 1995 and 2009, respectively. Gina Toth, CFA, Executive Director and Portfolio Manager, Ned Sienko, Portfolio Manager, Vincent Russo, Portfolio Manager, and Mayoor Joshi, Portfolio Manager, have been portfolio managers of the fund since 2019.
• Riverbridge—Mark Thompson, Chief Investment Officer, has been a portfolio manager of the fund since 2005.
• Calamos—Brandon Nelson, Senior Portfolio Manager, has been a portfolio manager of the fund since 2013.
• Jacobs Levy—Bruce I. Jacobs, Co-Chief Investment Officer, Portfolio Manager and Co-Director of Research, and Kenneth N. Levy, Co-Chief Investment Officer, Portfolio Manager and Co-Director of Research, have been portfolio managers of the fund since 2019.

Purchase & sale of fund shares
You may purchase, redeem or exchange shares of the fund on any business day, which is any day the New York Stock Exchange is open for business. You may purchase, redeem or exchange shares of the fund either through a financial advisor or directly from the fund. In general, the minimum initial investment is $1,000 and the minimum subsequent investment is $100. Class Y shares are available only to certain types of investors, as described in this prospectus under "Managing your fund account—Class Y shares."

Tax information
The dividends and distributions you receive from the fund are taxable and will generally be taxed as ordinary income, capital gains or some combination of both, 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 the fund through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank), the fund, UBS AM and/or its affiliates may pay the intermediary for the sale of fund shares and related services, or other shareholder services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the broker-dealer or other intermediary and your financial advisor to recommend the fund over another investment. Ask your financial advisor or visit your financial intermediary's website for more information.

PACE International Equity Investments
Fund summary

Investment objective
Capital appreciation.

Fees and expenses of the fund
These tables describe the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the fund. You may qualify for sales charge discounts on purchases of Class A shares if you or your family invest, or agree to invest in the future, at least $50,000 in the UBS family of funds. More information about these and other discounts and waivers, as well as eligibility requirements for each share class, is available from your financial advisor and in "Managing your fund account" on page 127 of the prospectus and in "Reduced sales charges, additional purchase, exchange and redemption information and other services" on page 225 of the fund's Statement of Additional Information. Different intermediaries and financial professionals may make available different sales charge waivers or discounts. These variations are described in Appendix A beginning on page A-1 of this prospectus (Intermediary-Specific Sales Charge Waivers and Discounts).

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

	Class A	Class Y
Maximum front-end sales charge (load) imposed on purchases (as a % of the offering price)	5.50%	None
Maximum deferred sales charge (load) (as a % of the lesser of the offering price or the redemption price)	None	None
Exchange fee	None	None

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

	Class A	Class Y
Management fees	0.79%	0.79%
Distribution and/or service (12b-1) fees	0.25	None
Other expenses	0.74	0.68
Miscellaneous expenses (includes administration fee of 0.10%)[1]	0.30	0.24
Dividend expense, borrowing costs and related interest expense attributable to securities sold short	0.44	0.44
Total annual fund operating expenses	1.78	1.47
Management fee waiver/expense reimbursements[2]	0.09	0.03
Total annual fund operating expenses after fee waiver and/or expense reimbursements[2]	1.69	1.44

1 "Other expenses" include "Acquired fund fees and expenses," which were less than 0.01% of the average net assets of the fund. Since the "Acquired fund fees and expenses" are not directly borne by the fund, they are not reflected in the fund's financial statements, and therefore the amounts listed in "Total annual fund operating expenses" and "Total annual fund operating expenses after fee waiver and/or expense reimbursements" may differ from those presented in the financial highlights.

2 The fund and UBS Asset Management (Americas) Inc. ("UBS AM") have entered into a written fee waiver/expense reimbursement agreement pursuant to which UBS AM is contractually obligated to waive its management fees and/or reimburse expenses so that the fund's ordinary total operating expenses of each class through November 30, 2021 (excluding, as applicable, dividend expense, borrowing costs, and interest expense relating to short sales, and expenses attributable to investment in other investment companies, interest, taxes, brokerage commissions and extraordinary expenses) would not exceed 1.25% for Class A and 1.00% for Class Y. The fund has agreed to repay UBS AM for any waived fees/reimbursed expenses to the extent that it can do so over the following three fiscal years without causing the fund's expenses in any of those three years to exceed these expense caps and that UBS AM has not waived the right to do so. The fee waiver/expense reimbursement agreement may be terminated by the fund's board at any time and also will terminate automatically upon the expiration or termination of the fund's advisory contract with UBS AM. Upon termination of the agreement, however, UBS AM's three year recoupment rights will survive.

Example
This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The example assumes that you invest $10,000 in the fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your shares at the end

of those periods unless otherwise stated. The example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the fund's operating expenses remain the same.

Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

	1 year	3 years	5 years	10 years
Class A	$ 712	$ 1,071	$ 1,454	$ 2,522
Class Y	147	462	800	1,755

Portfolio turnover

The fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when fund shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the fund's performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the fund's portfolio turnover rate was 32% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal strategies

Principal investments

Under normal circumstances, the fund invests at least 80% of its net assets (plus the amount of any borrowing for investment purposes) in equity securities. The fund invests primarily in stocks of companies that are domiciled in developed foreign countries and principally traded in Japanese, European, Pacific and Australian securities markets or traded in US securities markets. Such investments may include common stocks, which may or may not pay dividends, and securities convertible into common stocks, of companies domiciled outside the US.

The fund may invest, to a limited extent, in (1) stocks of companies in emerging markets, including Asia, Latin America and other regions where markets may not yet fully reflect the potential of the developing economy, and (2) securities of other investment companies that invest in foreign markets and securities convertible into stocks, including convertible bonds that are below investment grade. The fund may, but is not required to, use exchange-traded or over-the-counter derivative instruments for risk management purposes or to attempt to increase total returns. The derivatives in which the fund may invest include currency forward agreements. These derivatives may be used for risk management purposes, such as hedging the fund's currency exposure. In addition, these derivative instruments may be used to obtain or adjust exposure to certain markets.

The fund is also permitted to engage in "short-selling." When selling short, the fund will sell a security it does not own at the then-current market price and then borrow the security to deliver to the buyer. The fund is then obligated to buy the security on a later date so that it can return the security to the lender. The fund may also invest the proceeds received upon the initial sale of the security, resulting in leverage and increasing the fund's return and loss potential. Short selling provides opportunities to increase the fund's total returns, but also entails significant potential risks.

Management process

The fund employs a "manager of managers" structure. UBS Asset Management (Americas) Inc. ("UBS AM"), the fund's manager and primary provider of investment advisory services, has the ultimate authority, subject to oversight by the fund's board, to oversee the fund's subadvisor(s) and recommend their hiring, termination and replacement, and to allocate assets among the fund's subadvisor(s). The relative value of each subadvisor's share of the fund's assets may change over time.

UBS AM's investment process begins with subadvisor selection. UBS AM's portfolio management team constructs a list of potential subadvisors based on information primarily from internal sources and the team's collective knowledge of the industry, but also supplemented by external sources. The team then focuses its research on that list to identify a small number of the most attractive candidates. This research includes analyzing the portfolio holdings and/or positioning of a subadvisor's investment strategy to understand whether the allocation of risk and the drivers of alpha are consistent with the subadvisor's investment philosophy and stated strengths. The most attractive sub-set of those subadvisors is then selected for in-depth, on-site due diligence meetings with representatives from the investment, operations and compliance groups within UBS AM. The due diligence information is then synthesized to select the most attractive candidate(s) for the fund, subject to the board's approval.

In managing the fund and overseeing the fund's subadvisor(s), UBS AM views its research process as an ongoing one, as the team continually seeks to confirm a subadvisor's investment thesis over the appropriate investment horizon. In general, UBS AM leverages its research and market knowledge to construct funds with exposure to various subadvisors that are expected, in combination, to produce the desired overall fund characteristics. UBS AM's ongoing monitoring and risk management process incorporates daily, weekly, monthly, quarterly and annual responsibilities designed to monitor the drivers of fund risk and performance at the subadvisor level and at the overall fund level. Through this process, UBS AM may adjust a fund's positioning by altering its allocation weights across subadvisors within the fund and/or by changing the specific subadvisors within the fund.

The main strategies of the subadvisors include:

• A strategy that invests in durable large-cap franchises that can grow excess returns on capital well into the future and trade at a significant discount to the subadvisor's estimate of the true worth of these operations.
• A "long/short" or "130/30" equity strategy in which the subadvisor employs a dynamic, factor-based approach to investing using a systematic process and identifies securities to buy "long" and sell "short" based on a quantitative assessment of whether securities will outperform or underperform the market.
• A strategy that involves achieving consistent risk adjusted excess returns by managing a concentrated portfolio of quality, growth companies generally headquartered outside of the United States.

Principal risks
All investments carry a certain amount of risk and the fund cannot guarantee that it will achieve its investment objective. You may lose money by investing in the fund. An investment in the fund is not a deposit of a bank and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency. The principal risks presented by an investment in the fund are:

Equity risk: Stocks and other equity securities, and securities convertible into stocks, generally fluctuate in value more than bonds. The fund could lose all of its investment in a company's stock.

Foreign investing risk: The value of the fund's investments in foreign securities may fall due to adverse political, social and economic developments abroad and due to decreases in foreign currency values relative to the US dollar. Investments in foreign government bonds involve special risks because the fund may have limited legal recourse in the event of default. Also, foreign securities are sometimes less liquid and more difficult to sell and to value than securities of US issuers. These risks are greater for investments in emerging market issuers. In addition, investments in emerging market issuers may decline in value because of unfavorable foreign government actions, greater risks of political instability or the absence of accurate information about emerging market issuers. Issuers may not be subject to uniform accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards and there may be less publicly available financial and other information about such issuers, comparable to US issuers.

Foreign currency risk: The value of non-US dollar denominated securities held by the fund may be affected by changes in exchange rates or control regulations. If a local currency declines against the US dollar, the value of the holding decreases in US dollar terms. In addition, the fund may be exposed to losses if its other foreign currency positions (e.g., options, forward commitments) move against it.

Foreign custody risk: The fund may hold foreign securities and cash with foreign banks, agents and securities depositories. Such foreign banks or securities depositories may be subject to limited regulatory oversight. The laws of certain countries also may limit the fund's ability to recover its assets if a foreign bank or depository enters into bankruptcy.

Short sales risk: There are certain unique risks associated with the use of short sales strategies. When selling a security short, the fund will sell a security it does not own at the then-current market price and then borrow the security to deliver to the buyer. The fund is then obligated to buy the security on a later date so it can return the security to the lender. Short sales therefore involve the risk that the fund will incur a loss by subsequently buying a security at a higher price than the price at which the fund previously sold the security short. This would occur if the securities lender required the fund to deliver the securities the fund had borrowed at the commencement of the short sale and the fund was unable to either purchase the security at a favorable price or to borrow the security from another securities lender. If this occurs at a time when other short sellers of the security also want to close out their positions, a "short squeeze" can occur. A short squeeze occurs when demand is greater than supply for the security sold short. Moreover, because a fund's loss on a short sale arises from increases in the value of the security sold short, such loss, like the price of the security sold short, is theoretically unlimited. By contrast, a fund's loss on a long position arises from decreases in the value of the security and therefore is limited by the fact that a security's value cannot drop below zero. The risks associated with short sales increase when the fund invests the proceeds received upon the initial sale of the security because the fund can suffer losses on both the short position and the long position established with the short sale proceeds. It is possible that the fund's securities held long will decline in value at the same time that the value of the securities sold short increases, thereby increasing the potential for loss.

Market risk: The risk that the market value of the fund's investments may fluctuate, sometimes rapidly or unpredictably, as the stock and bond markets fluctuate. Market risk may affect a single issuer, industry, or sector of the economy, or it may affect the market as a whole. Moreover, changing market, economic, political and social conditions in one country or geographic region could adversely impact market, economic, political and social conditions in other countries or regions.

Leverage risk associated with financial instruments and practices: The use of financial instruments, including derivatives and other types of transactions used for investment (non-hedging) purposes, and the engagement in certain practices, such as the investment of proceeds received in short sales, to increase potential returns may cause the fund to be more volatile than if it had not been leveraged. The use of leverage may also accelerate the velocity of losses and can result in losses to the fund that exceed the amount originally invested.

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

Derivatives risk: The value of derivatives—so called because their value derives from the value of an underlying asset, reference rate or index—may rise or fall more rapidly than other investments. It is possible for the fund to lose more than the amount it invested in the derivative. When using derivatives for hedging purposes, the fund's overall returns may be reduced if the hedged investment experiences a favorable price movement. In addition, if the fund has insufficient cash to meet daily variation margin or payment requirements, it may have to sell securities from its portfolio at a time when it may be disadvantageous to do so. The risks of investing in derivative instruments also include market, leverage, and management risks. In addition, many types of derivatives may be subject to liquidity risk, counterparty risk, credit risk and mispricing or valuation complexity. Derivatives also involve the risk that changes in the value of a derivative may not correlate as anticipated with the underlying asset, rate, index or overall securities markets, thereby reducing their effectiveness. These derivatives risks are different from, and may be greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in securities and other instruments. Changes in regulation relating to a mutual fund's use of derivatives and related instruments could potentially limit or impact the fund's ability to invest in derivatives, limit the fund's ability to employ certain strategies that use derivatives and/or adversely affect the value of derivatives and the fund's performance.

Investment company risk: Investments in open- or closed-end investment companies involve certain risks. The shares of other investment companies are subject to the management fees and other expenses of those companies, and the purchase of shares of some investment companies requires the payment of sales loads and (in the case of closed-end investment companies) sometimes substantial premiums above the value of such companies' portfolio securities.

Model and data risk: A subadvisor for the fund may employ a complex strategy using proprietary quantitative models in selecting investments for the fund. Investments selected using these models may perform differently than expected as a result of the factors used in the models, the weight placed on each factor, changes from the factors' historical trends, and technical issues in the construction and implementation of the models (including, for example, data problems, problems with data supplied by third parties, software issues, or other types of errors). There is no guarantee that a subadvisor's quantitative models will perform as expected or result in effective investment decisions for the fund.

Management risk: The risk that the investment strategies, techniques and risk analyses employed by UBS AM and/or a subadvisor may not produce the desired results.

Multi-manager risk: The investment styles and strategies of the fund's subadvisors may not complement each other as expected by the fund's manager. The same security may be held by different subadvisors, or may be acquired by one subadvisor while another subadvisor of the fund decides to sell the same security. Subadvisors may have different views on the market causing them to make different investment decisions. For example, a subadvisor may determine that it is appropriate to take a temporary defensive position in short-term cash instruments at a time when another subadvisor deems it appropriate to maintain or increase market exposure. Because each subadvisor independently places trades for the fund, the fund may incur higher brokerage costs than would be the case if the fund only had one subadvisor. In addition, UBS AM may be subject to potential conflicts of interests in allocating fund assets because it pays different fees to the subadvisors which could impact its revenues.

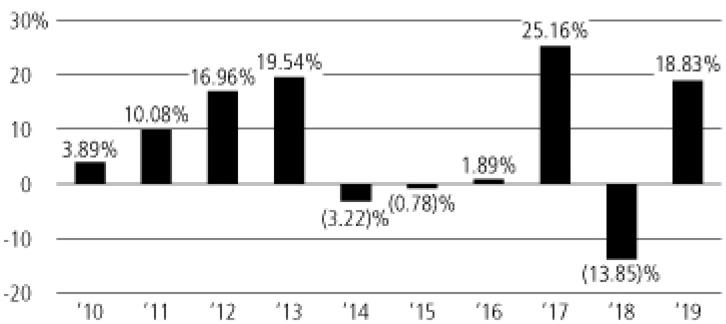
Performance

Risk/return bar chart and table

The performance information that follows shows the fund's performance information in a bar chart and an average annual total returns table. The bar chart does not reflect the sales charges of the fund's Class A shares; if it did, the total returns shown would be lower. The information provides some indication of the risks of investing in the fund by showing changes in the fund's performance from year to year and by showing how the fund's average annual total returns compare with those of a broad measure of market performance. The fund's past performance (before and after taxes) is not necessarily an indication of how the fund will perform in the future. This may be particularly true given that other subadvisors were responsible for managing portions of the fund's assets during previous periods. Mondrian Investment Partners Limited ("Mondrian") assumed day-to-day management of a portion of the fund's assets on April 1, 2004. Los Angeles Capital Management and Equity Research, Inc. ("Los Angeles Capital") assumed day-to-day management of another portion of the fund's assets on September 13, 2013. Chautauqua Capital Management—a Division of Robert W. Baird & Co. Incorporated ("Baird") assumed day-to-day management of a separate portion of the fund's assets on January 15, 2016. The Baird investment team (as employees of a different investment advisor) assumed responsibility for managing a separate portion of the fund's assets on August 5, 2013. Updated performance for the fund is available at www.ubs.com/us-mutualfundperformance.

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

PACE International Equity Investments
Annual Total Returns of Class A Shares



Total return January 1 - September 30, 2020: (4.70)%
Best quarter during calendar years shown—3Q 2010: 16.56%
Worst quarter during calendar years shown—3Q 2011: (19.65)%

Average annual total returns *(figures reflect sales charges)*
(for the periods ended December 31, 2019)

Class (inception date)	1 year	5 years	10 years
Class A (11/27/00) Return before taxes	12.30%	4.13%	4.46%
Return after taxes on distributions	11.59	3.46	3.94
Return after taxes on distributions and sale of fund shares	7.67	3.22	3.57
Class Y (1/17/01) Return before taxes	19.13	5.59	5.34
MSCI EAFE Index (net) (Index reflects no deduction for fees and expenses.)	22.01	5.67	5.50

Investment manager and advisor(s)
UBS AM serves as the fund's manager. Mondrian, Los Angeles Capital and Baird serve as the fund's subadvisors. UBS AM uses "associated persons" employed by an affiliate of UBS AM, UBS AM (UK), in its provision of investment advisory services to the fund under a "participating affiliate" arrangement.

Portfolio management team
- UBS AM—Mabel Lung, CFA, Managing Director and Portfolio Manager, and Fred Lee, CFA, Executive Director and Portfolio Manager, have been portfolio managers of the fund since 1995 and 2009, respectively. Gina Toth, CFA, Executive Director and Portfolio Manager, Ned Sienko, Portfolio Manager, Vincent Russo, Portfolio Manager, and Mayoor Joshi, Portfolio Manager, have been portfolio managers of the fund since July 2019.
- Mondrian—Elizabeth A. Desmond, Deputy Chief Executive Officer, Chief Investment Officer of International Equities, has been a portfolio manager of the fund since 2009. Nigel Bliss, Senior Portfolio Manager, and Steven Dutaut, Senior Portfolio Manager, have been portfolio managers of the fund since 2014.
- Los Angeles Capital—Hal W. Reynolds, CFA and Chief Investment Officer, and Daniel E. Allen, CFA and President, have been portfolio managers of the fund since 2013. Laina Draeger, CFA, Portfolio Manager and Director of Portfolio Strategy and Responsible Investing has been a portfolio manager of the fund since November 2020.
- Baird—Brian Beitner, CFA, Managing Partner and Lead Portfolio Manager, has been a portfolio manager of the fund since 2013. Jesse Flores, CFA, Partner and Portfolio Manager, Haicheng Li, CFA, Partner and Co-Lead Portfolio Manager, and Nathaniel Velarde, Partner and Portfolio Manager, have been portfolio managers of the fund since May 2020.

Purchase & sale of fund shares
You may purchase, redeem or exchange shares of the fund on any business day, which is any day the New York Stock Exchange is open for business. You may purchase, redeem or exchange shares of the fund either through a financial advisor or directly from the fund. In general, the minimum initial investment is $1,000 and the minimum subsequent investment is $100. Class Y shares are available only to certain types of investors, as described in this prospectus under "Managing your fund account—Class Y shares."

Tax information
The dividends and distributions you receive from the fund are taxable and will generally be taxed as ordinary income, capital gains or some combination of both, 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 the fund through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank), the fund, UBS AM and/or its affiliates may pay the intermediary for the sale of fund shares and related services, or other shareholder services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the broker-dealer or other intermediary and your financial advisor to recommend the fund over another investment. Ask your financial advisor or visit your financial intermediary's website for more information.

Investment objective

Capital appreciation.

Fees and expenses of the fund

These tables describe the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the fund. You may qualify for sales charge discounts on purchases of Class A shares if you or your family invest, or agree to invest in the future, at least $50,000 in the UBS family of funds. More information about these and other discounts and waivers, as well as eligibility requirements for each share class, is available from your financial advisor and in "Managing your fund account" on page 127 of the prospectus and in "Reduced sales charges, additional purchase, exchange and redemption information and other services" on page 225 of the fund's Statement of Additional Information. Different intermediaries and financial professionals may make available different sales charge waivers or discounts. These variations are described in Appendix A beginning on page A-1 of this prospectus (Intermediary-Specific Sales Charge Waivers and Discounts).

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

	Class A	Class Y
Maximum front-end sales charge (load) imposed on purchases (as a % of the offering price)	5.50%	None
Maximum deferred sales charge (load) (as a % of the lesser of the offering price or the redemption price)	None	None
Exchange fee	None	None

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

	Class A	Class Y
Management fees	1.00%	1.00%
Distribution and/or service (12b-1) fees	0.25	None
Other expenses (includes administration fee of 0.10%)[1]	0.47	0.40
Total annual fund operating expenses	1.72	1.40
Management fee waiver/expense reimbursements[2]	0.17	0.10
Total annual fund operating expenses after fee waiver and/or expense reimbursements[2]	1.55	1.30

[1] "Other expenses" include "Acquired fund fees and expenses," which were less than 0.01% of the average net assets of the fund. Since the "Acquired fund fees and expenses" are not directly borne by the fund, they are not reflected in the fund's financial statements, and therefore the amounts listed in "Total annual fund operating expenses" and "Total annual fund operating expenses after fee waiver and/or expense reimbursements" may differ from those presented in the financial highlights.

[2] The fund and UBS Asset Management (Americas) Inc. ("UBS AM") have entered into a written fee waiver/expense reimbursement agreement pursuant to which UBS AM is contractually obligated to waive its management fees and/or reimburse expenses so that the fund's ordinary total operating expenses of each class through November 30, 2021 (excluding, as applicable, dividend expense, borrowing costs, and interest expense relating to short sales, and expenses attributable to investment in other investment companies, interest, taxes, brokerage commissions and extraordinary expenses) would not exceed 1.55% for Class A and 1.30% for Class Y. The fund has agreed to repay UBS AM for any waived fees/reimbursed expenses to the extent that it can do so over the following three fiscal years without causing the fund's expenses in any of those three years to exceed these expense caps and that UBS AM has not waived the right to do so. The fee waiver/expense reimbursement agreement may be terminated by the fund's board at any time and also will terminate automatically upon the expiration or termination of the fund's advisory contract with UBS AM. Upon termination of the agreement, however, UBS AM's three year recoupment rights will survive.

Example

This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The example assumes that you invest $10,000 in the fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your shares at the end of those periods unless otherwise stated. The example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the fund's operating expenses remain the same.*

Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

	1 year	3 years	5 years	10 years
Class A	$ 699	$ 1,046	$ 1,417	$ 2,455
Class Y	132	433	756	1,671

* Except that the expenses reflect the effects of the fund's fee waiver/expense reimbursement agreement for the first year only.

Portfolio turnover

The fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when fund shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the fund's performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the fund's portfolio turnover rate was 79% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal strategies

Principal investments

Under normal circumstances, the fund invests at least 80% of its net assets (plus the amount of any borrowing for investment purposes) in equity securities that are tied economically to emerging market countries, which may include equity securities issued by companies domiciled in emerging market countries. The fund generally defines emerging market countries as countries that are not included in the MSCI World Index of major world economies. However, countries included in this index may be considered emerging markets based on current political and economic factors. The fund may not always diversify its investments on a geographic basis among emerging market countries.

The fund may invest, to a limited extent, in (1) bonds, including up to 10% of its total assets in bonds that are below investment grade, which are commonly known as "junk bonds," and (2) securities of other investment companies that invest in emerging markets.

Management process

The fund employs a "manager of managers" structure. UBS Asset Management (Americas) Inc. ("UBS AM"), the fund's manager and primary provider of investment advisory services, has the ultimate authority, subject to oversight by the fund's board, to oversee the fund's subadvisor(s) and recommend their hiring, termination and replacement, and to allocate assets among the fund's subadvisor(s). The relative value of each subadvisor's share of the fund's assets may change over time.

UBS AM's investment process begins with subadvisor selection. UBS AM's portfolio management team constructs a list of potential subadvisors based on information primarily from internal sources and the team's collective knowledge of the industry, but also supplemented by external sources. The team then focuses its research on that list to identify a small number of the most attractive candidates. This research includes analyzing the portfolio holdings and/or positioning of a subadvisor's investment strategy to understand whether the allocation of risk and the drivers of alpha are consistent with the subadvisor's investment philosophy and stated strengths. The most attractive sub-set of those subadvisors is then selected for in-depth, on-site due diligence meetings with representatives from the investment, operations and compliance groups within UBS AM. The due diligence information is then synthesized to select the most attractive candidate(s) for the fund, subject to the board's approval.

In managing the fund and overseeing the fund's subadvisor(s), UBS AM views its research process as an ongoing one, as the team continually seeks to confirm a subadvisor's investment thesis over the appropriate investment horizon. In general, UBS AM leverages its research and market knowledge to construct funds with exposure to various subadvisors that are expected, in combination, to produce the desired overall fund characteristics. UBS AM's ongoing monitoring and risk management process incorporates daily, weekly, monthly, quarterly and annual responsibilities designed to monitor the drivers of fund risk and performance at the subadvisor level and at the overall fund level. Through this process, UBS AM may adjust a fund's positioning by altering its allocation weights across subadvisors within the fund and/or by changing the specific subadvisors within the fund.

The main strategies of the subadvisors include:

- A strategy using fundamental research to identify companies that are attractive based on a value-oriented dividend discount model and market analysis.
- A strategy that invests in mid and large cap companies with a quality growth orientation.
- A strategy that uses a bottom-up quantitative approach.
- A strategy that combines top-down analyses of economic, political and social factors with bottom-up quantitative and qualitative fundamental research to seek to identify countries, sectors and companies with robust growth characteristics.

Principal risks

All investments carry a certain amount of risk and the fund cannot guarantee that it will achieve its investment objective. You may lose money by investing in the fund. An investment in the fund is not a deposit of a bank and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency. The principal risks presented by an investment in the fund are:

Equity risk: Stocks and other equity securities, and securities convertible into stocks, generally fluctuate in value more than bonds. The fund could lose all of its investment in a company's stock.

Foreign investing risk: The value of the fund's investments in foreign securities may fall due to adverse political, social and economic developments abroad and due to decreases in foreign currency values relative to the US dollar. Investments in foreign government bonds involve special risks because the fund may have limited legal recourse in the event of default. Also, foreign securities are sometimes less liquid and more difficult to sell and

to value than securities of US issuers. These risks are greater for investments in emerging market issuers. In addition, investments in emerging market issuers may decline in value because of unfavorable foreign government actions, greater risks of political instability or the absence of accurate information about emerging market issuers. Issuers may not be subject to uniform accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards and there may be less publicly available financial and other information about such issuers, comparable to US issuers.

Foreign currency risk: The value of non-US dollar denominated securities held by the fund may be affected by changes in exchange rates or control regulations. If a local currency declines against the US dollar, the value of the holding increases in US dollar terms. In addition, the fund may be exposed to losses if its other foreign currency positions (e.g., options, forward commitments) move against it.

Foreign custody risk: The fund may hold foreign securities and cash with foreign banks, agents and securities depositories. Such foreign banks or securities depositories may be subject to limited regulatory oversight. The laws of certain countries also may limit the fund's ability to recover its assets if a foreign bank or depository enters into bankruptcy.

Geographic concentration risk: To the extent the fund invests a significant portion of its assets in one geographic area, it will be more susceptible to factors adversely affecting that area.

Limited capitalization risk: The risk that securities of smaller capitalization companies tend to be more volatile and less liquid than securities of larger capitalization companies. This can have a disproportionate effect on the market price of smaller capitalization companies and affect the fund's ability to purchase or sell these securities. In general, smaller capitalization companies are more vulnerable than larger companies to adverse business or economic developments and they may have more limited resources.

High yield securities ("junk bonds") risk: Lower-rated securities (the issuers of which are typically in poorer financial health) are subject to higher risks than investment grade securities. For example, lower-rated securities may be (1) subject to a greater risk of loss of principal and non-payment of interest (including default by the issuer); (2) subject to greater price volatility; and (3) less liquid than investment grade securities. The prices of such securities may be more vulnerable to bad economic news, or even the expectation of bad news, than higher rated fixed income securities.

Market risk: The risk that the market value of the fund's investments may fluctuate, sometimes rapidly or unpredictably, as the stock and bond markets fluctuate. Market risk may affect a single issuer, industry, or sector of the economy, or it may affect the market as a whole. Moreover, changing market, economic, political and social conditions in one country or geographic region could adversely impact market, economic, political and social conditions in other countries or regions.

Investment company risk: Investments in open- or closed-end investment companies involve certain risks. The shares of other investment companies are subject to the management fees and other expenses of those companies, and the purchase of shares of some investment companies requires the payment of sales loads and (in the case of closed-end investment companies) sometimes substantial premiums above the value of such companies' portfolio securities.

Model and data risk: A subadvisor for the fund may employ a complex strategy using proprietary quantitative models in selecting investments for the fund. Investments selected using these models may perform differently than expected as a result of the factors used in the models, the weight placed on each factor, changes from the factors' historical trends, and technical issues in the construction and implementation of the models (including, for example, data problems, problems with data supplied by third parties, software issues, or other types of errors). There is no guarantee that a subadvisor's quantitative models will perform as expected or result in effective investment decisions for the fund.

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

Interest rate risk: An increase in prevailing interest rates typically causes the value of fixed income securities to fall. Changes in interest rates will likely affect the value of longer-duration fixed income securities more than shorter-duration securities and higher quality securities more than lower quality securities. When interest rates are falling, some fixed income securities provide that the issuer may repay them earlier than the maturity date, and if this occurs the fund may have to reinvest these repayments at lower interest rates. The fund may face a heightened level of interest rate risk due to certain changes in monetary policy, such as certain types of interest rate changes by the Federal Reserve. During periods when interest rates are low or there are negative interest rates, the fund's yield (and total return) also may be low or the fund may be unable to maintain positive returns and may experience increased volatility of its net asset value per share.

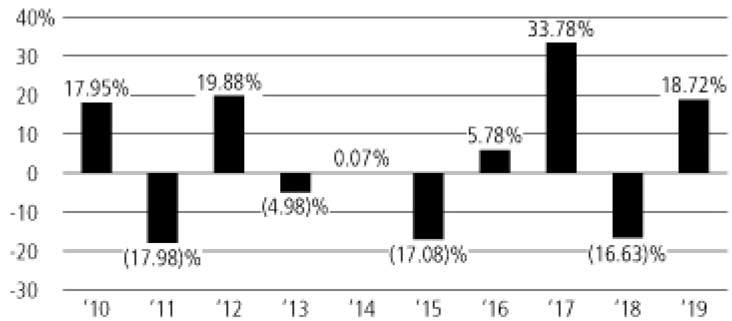
Management risk: The risk that the investment strategies, techniques and risk analyses employed by UBS AM and/or a subadvisor may not produce the desired results.

Multi-manager risk: The investment styles and strategies of the fund's subadvisors may not complement each other as expected by the fund's manager. The same security may be held by different subadvisors, or may be acquired by one subadvisor while another subadvisor of the fund decides to sell the same security. Subadvisors may have different views on the market causing them to make different investment decisions. For example, a subadvisor may determine that it is appropriate to take a temporary defensive position in short-term cash instruments at a time when another subadvisor deems it appropriate to maintain or increase market exposure. Because each subadvisor independently places trades for the fund, the fund may incur higher brokerage costs than would be the case if the fund only had one subadvisor. In addition, UBS AM may be subject to potential conflicts of interests in allocating fund assets because it pays different fees to the subadvisors which could impact its revenues.

Performance
Risk/return bar chart and table
The performance information that follows shows the fund's performance information in a bar chart and an average annual total returns table. The bar chart does not reflect the sales charges of the fund's Class A shares; if it did, the total returns shown would be lower. The information provides some indication of the risks of investing in the fund by showing changes in the fund's performance from year to year and by showing how the fund's average annual total returns compare with those of a broad measure of market performance. The fund's past performance (before and after taxes) is not necessarily an indication of how the fund will perform in the future. This may be particularly true given that other subadvisors were responsible for managing portions of the fund's assets during previous periods. Mondrian Investment Partners Limited ("Mondrian") assumed day-to-day management of a portion of the fund's assets on September 28, 2004. William Blair Investment Management, LLC ("William Blair") assumed day-to-day management of a separate portion of the fund's assets on March 23, 2011. LMCG Investments, LLC ("LMCG") assumed day-to-day management of a separate portion of the fund's assets on October 16, 2012. RWC Asset Advisors (US) LLC ("RWC") assumed day-to-day management of a separate portion of the fund's assets on September 11, 2019. Updated performance for the fund is available at www.ubs.com/us-mutualfundperformance.

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

PACE International Emerging Markets Equity Investments
Annual Total Returns of Class A Shares



Total return January 1 - September 30, 2020: (1.21)%
Best quarter during calendar years shown—3Q 2010: 19.84%
Worst quarter during calendar years shown—3Q 2011: (22.23)%

Average annual total returns *(figures reflect sales charges)* *(for the periods ended December 31, 2019)*

Class (inception date)	1 year	5 years	10 years
Class A (12/11/00) Return before taxes	12.22%	1.87%	1.93%
Return after taxes on distributions	12.24	1.89	2.00
Return after taxes on distributions and sale of fund shares	7.63	1.65	1.76
Class Y (2/9/01) Return before taxes	19.08	3.30	2.76
MSCI Emerging Markets Index (net) (Index reflects no deduction for fees and expenses)	18.42	5.61	3.68

Investment manager and advisor(s)
UBS AM serves as the fund's manager. Mondrian, William Blair, LMCG and RWC serve as the fund's subadvisors. UBS AM uses "associated persons" employed by an affiliate of UBS AM, UBS AM (UK), in its provision of investment advisory services to the fund under a "participating affiliate" arrangement.

Portfolio management team
• UBS AM—Mabel Lung, CFA, Managing Director and Portfolio Manager, and Fred Lee, CFA, Executive Director and Portfolio Manager, have been portfolio managers of the fund since 1995 and 2009, respectively. Gina Toth, CFA, Executive Director and Portfolio Manager, Ned Sienko, Portfolio Manager, Vincent Russo, Portfolio Manager, and Mayoor Joshi,

Portfolio Manager, have been portfolio managers of the fund since 2019.

• Mondrian—Andrew Miller, Chief Investment Officer, Ginny Chong, Senior Portfolio Manager, and Gregory Halton, Senior Portfolio Manager, have been portfolio managers of the fund since 2004, 2004 and 2006, respectively.
• William Blair—Todd M. McClone and Jack Murphy, Partners of William Blair, have been portfolio managers of the fund since 2011 and 2016, respectively.
• LMCG—Gordon Johnson, Managing Director, Global Equities, has been a portfolio manager of the fund since 2012.
• RWC—John Malloy, Portfolio Manager, has been a portfolio manager of the fund since 2019.

Purchase & sale of fund shares
You may purchase, redeem or exchange shares of the fund on any business day, which is any day the New York Stock Exchange is open for business. You may purchase, redeem or exchange shares of the fund either through a financial advisor or directly from the fund. In general, the minimum initial investment is $1,000 and the minimum subsequent investment is $100. Class Y shares are available only to certain types of investors, as described in this prospectus under "Managing your fund account—Class Y shares."

Tax information
The dividends and distributions you receive from the fund are taxable and will generally be taxed as ordinary income, capital gains or some combination of both, 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 the fund through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank), the fund, UBS AM and/or its affiliates may pay the intermediary for the sale of fund shares and related services, or other shareholder services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the broker-dealer or other intermediary and your financial advisor to recommend the fund over another investment. Ask your financial advisor or visit your financial intermediary's website for more information.

PACE Global Real Estate Securities Investments
Fund summary

Investment objective
Total return.

Fees and expenses of the fund
These tables describe the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the fund. You may qualify for sales charge discounts on purchases of Class A shares if you or your family invest, or agree to invest in the future, at least $50,000 in the UBS family of funds. More information about these and other discounts and waivers, as well as eligibility requirements for each share class, is available from your financial advisor and in "Managing your fund account" on page 127 of the prospectus and in "Reduced sales charges, additional purchase, exchange and redemption information and other services" on page 225 of the fund's Statement of Additional Information. Different intermediaries and financial professionals may make available different sales charge waivers or discounts. These variations are described in Appendix A on page A-1 of this prospectus (Intermediary-Specific Sales Charge Waivers and Discounts).

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

Maximum front-end sales charge (load) imposed on purchases (as a % of the offering price)	5.50%
Maximum deferred sales charge (load) (as a % of the lesser of the offering price or the redemption price)	None
Exchange fee	None

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

Management fees	0.70%
Distribution and/or service (12b-1) fees	0.25
Other expenses (includes administration fee of 0.10%)[1]	0.64
Total annual fund operating expenses	1.59
Management fee waiver/expense reimbursements[2]	0.14
Total annual fund operating expenses after fee waiver and/or expense reimbursements[2]	1.45

[1] "Other expenses" include "Acquired fund fees and expenses," which were less than 0.01% of the average net assets of the fund. Since the "Acquired fund fees and expenses" are not directly borne by the fund, they are not reflected in the fund's financial statements, and therefore the amounts listed in "Total annual fund operating expenses" and "Total annual fund operating expenses after fee waiver and/or expense reimbursements" may differ from those presented in the financial highlights.

[2] The fund and UBS Asset Management (Americas) Inc. ("UBS AM") have entered into a written fee waiver/expense reimbursement agreement pursuant to which UBS AM is contractually obligated to waive its management fees and/or reimburse expenses so that the fund's ordinary total operating expenses of each class through November 30, 2021 (excluding, as applicable, dividend expense, borrowing costs, and interest expense relating to short sales, and expenses attributable to investment in other investment companies, interest, taxes, brokerage commissions and extraordinary expenses) would not exceed 1.45% for Class A. The fund has agreed to repay UBS AM for any waived fees/reimbursed expenses to the extent that it can do so over the following three fiscal years without causing the class expenses in any of those three years to exceed these expense caps and that UBS AM has not waived the right to do so. The fee waiver/expense reimbursement agreement may be terminated by the fund's board at any time and also will terminate automatically upon the expiration or termination of the fund's advisory contract with UBS AM. Upon termination of the agreement, however, UBS AM's three year recoupment rights will survive.

Example
This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The example assumes that you invest $10,000 in the fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your shares at the end of those periods unless otherwise stated. The example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the fund's operating expenses remain the same.*

Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

1 year	3 years	5 years	10 years
$ 689	$ 1,011	$ 1,356	$ 2,324

* Except that the expenses reflect the effects of the fund's fee waiver/expense reimbursement agreement for the first year only.

Portfolio turnover
The fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when fund shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating

expenses or in the example, affect the fund's performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the fund's portfolio turnover rate was 111% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal strategies

Principal investments

The fund seeks to achieve its objective by investing primarily in real estate investment trusts ("REITs") and other real-estate related securities. Under normal market circumstances, the fund invests at least 80% of its net assets (plus the amount of any borrowing for investment purposes) in securities of companies in the real estate industry, which may include common shares, preferred shares, initial public offerings ("IPOs") and units of beneficial interest in real estate companies (inclusive of REITs). The fund invests in such securities of companies with varying market capitalizations.

The fund will consider real estate securities to be those securities issued by companies principally engaged in the real estate industry, defined to mean those companies which (1) derive at least 50% of their revenues from the ownership, operation, development, construction, financing, management or sale of commercial, industrial or residential real estate and similar activities, or (2) invest at least 50% of their assets in such real estate.

The fund may invest in the securities of issuers located in a number of different countries throughout the world. Under normal market circumstances, the fund will maintain exposure to real estate related securities of issuers in the US and in at least three countries outside the US. The amount invested outside the US may vary, and at any given time, the fund may have a significant exposure to non-US securities depending upon an investment advisor's investment decisions.

The fund may engage in "short-selling," where the fund will sell a security it does not own at the then-current market price and then borrow the security to deliver to the buyer. The fund is then obligated to buy the security on a later date so that it can return it to the lender. Short selling provides opportunities to increase the fund's total returns, but also entails significant potential risks.

Management process

The fund employs a "manager of managers" structure. UBS Asset Management (Americas) Inc. ("UBS AM"), the fund's manager and primary provider of investment advisory services, has the ultimate authority, subject to oversight by the fund's board, to oversee the fund's subadvisor(s) and recommend their hiring, termination and replacement, and to allocate assets among the fund's subadvisor(s).

UBS AM's investment process begins with subadvisor selection. UBS AM's portfolio management team constructs a list of potential subadvisors based on information primarily from internal sources and the team's collective knowledge of the industry, but also supplemented by external sources. The team then focuses its research on that list to identify a small number of the most attractive candidates. This research includes analyzing the portfolio holdings and/or positioning of a subadvisor's investment strategy to understand whether the allocation of risk and the drivers of alpha are consistent with the subadvisor's investment philosophy and stated strengths. The most attractive sub-set of those subadvisors is then selected for in-depth, on-site due diligence meetings with representatives from the investment, operations and compliance groups within UBS AM. The due diligence information is then synthesized to select the most attractive candidate(s) for the fund, subject to the board's approval.

In managing the fund and overseeing the fund's subadvisor(s), UBS AM views its research process as an ongoing one, as the team continually seeks to confirm a subadvisor's investment thesis over the appropriate investment horizon. In general, UBS AM leverages its research and market knowledge to construct funds with exposure to various subadvisors that are expected, in combination, to produce the desired overall fund characteristics. UBS AM's ongoing monitoring and risk management process incorporates daily, weekly, monthly, quarterly and annual responsibilities designed to monitor the drivers of fund risk and performance at the subadvisor level and at the overall fund level. Through this process, UBS AM may adjust a fund's positioning by altering its allocation weights across subadvisors within the fund and/or by changing the specific subadvisors within the fund.

The subadvisor utilizes a strategy that involves achieving total returns by investing in a diversified portfolio of global securities of companies primarily in the real estate industry.

Principal risks

All investments carry a certain amount of risk and the fund cannot guarantee that it will achieve its investment objective. You may lose money by investing in the fund. An investment in the fund is not a deposit of a bank and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency. The principal risks presented by an investment in the fund are:

Equity risk: Stocks and other equity securities, and securities convertible into stocks, generally fluctuate in value more than bonds. The fund could lose all of its investment in a company's stock.

Real estate industry risk: An investment in the fund is subject to certain risks associated with the direct ownership of real estate and with the real estate industry in

general, including possible declines in the value of real estate; risks related to general and local economic conditions; possible lack of availability of mortgage financing; variations in rental income, neighborhood values or the appeal of property to tenants; interest rates; over-building; extended vacancies of properties; increases in competition, property taxes and operating expenses; and changes in zoning laws. The values of securities of companies in the real estate industry, which is sensitive to economic downturns, may go through cycles of relative under-performance and out-performance in comparison to equity securities markets in general.

Real estate investment trust risk: The performance of equity and mortgage REITs depends on how well each REIT manages its properties. Equity REITs, which invest directly in real estate properties and property developers, may be affected by any changes in the value of the underlying property owned by the trusts. Mortgage REITs, which specialize in lending money to developers of properties, may be affected by the quality of any credit extended.

Sector risk: Because the fund may invest a significant portion of its assets in the stocks of companies in particular economic sectors, economic changes adversely affecting such a sector may have more of an impact on the fund's performance than another fund having a broader range of investments.

Foreign investing risk: The value of the fund's investments in foreign securities may fall due to adverse political, social and economic developments abroad and due to decreases in foreign currency values relative to the US dollar. Investments in foreign government bonds involve special risks because the fund may have limited legal recourse in the event of default. Also, foreign securities are sometimes less liquid and more difficult to sell and to value than securities of US issuers. These risks are greater for investments in emerging market issuers. In addition, investments in emerging market issuers may decline in value because of unfavorable foreign government actions, greater risks of political instability or the absence of accurate information about emerging market issuers. Issuers may not be subject to uniform accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards and there may be less publicly available financial and other information about such issuers, comparable to US issuers.

Foreign currency risk: The value of non-US dollar denominated securities held by the fund may be affected by changes in exchange rates or control regulations. If a local currency declines against the US dollar, the value of the holding increases in US dollar terms. In addition, the fund may be exposed to losses if its other foreign currency positions (e.g., options, forward commitments) move against it.

Foreign custody risk: The fund may hold foreign securities and cash with foreign banks, agents and securities depositories. Such foreign banks or securities depositories may be subject to limited regulatory oversight. The laws of certain countries also may limit the fund's ability to recover its assets if a foreign bank or depository enters into bankruptcy.

Limited capitalization risk: The risk that securities of smaller capitalization companies tend to be more volatile and less liquid than securities of larger capitalization companies. This can have a disproportionate effect on the market price of smaller capitalization companies and affect the fund's ability to purchase or sell these securities. In general, smaller capitalization companies are more vulnerable than larger companies to adverse business or economic developments and they may have more limited resources.

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

Short sales risk: There are certain unique risks associated with the use of short sales strategies. When selling a security short, the fund will sell a security it does not own at the then-current market price and then borrow the security to deliver to the buyer. The fund is then obligated to buy the security on a later date so it can return the security to the lender. Short sales therefore involve the risk that the fund will incur a loss by subsequently buying a security at a higher price than the price at which the fund previously sold the security short. This would occur if the securities lender required the fund to deliver the securities the fund had borrowed at the commencement of the short sale and the fund was unable to either purchase the security at a favorable price or to borrow the security from another securities lender. If this occurs at a time when other short sellers of the security also want to close out their positions, a "short squeeze" can occur. A short squeeze occurs when demand is greater than supply for the security sold short. Moreover, because a fund's loss on a short sale arises from increases in the value of the security sold short, such loss, like the price of the security sold short, is theoretically unlimited. By contrast, a fund's loss on a long position arises from decreases in the value of the security and therefore is limited by the fact that a security's value cannot drop below zero. It is possible that the fund's securities held long will decline in value at the same time that the value of the securities sold short increases, thereby increasing the potential for loss.

Market risk: The risk that the market value of the fund's investments may fluctuate, sometimes rapidly or unpredictably, as the stock and bond markets fluctuate. Market risk may affect a single issuer, industry, or sector of the economy, or it may affect the market as a whole. Moreover, changing market, economic, political and social conditions in one country or geographic region could adversely impact market, economic, political and social conditions in other countries or regions.

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

Initial public offerings risk: The purchase of shares issued in IPOs may expose the fund to the risks associated with issuers that have no operating history as public companies, as well as to the risks associated with the sectors of the market in which the issuer operates. The market for IPO shares may be volatile, and share prices of newly-public companies may fluctuate significantly over a short period of time.

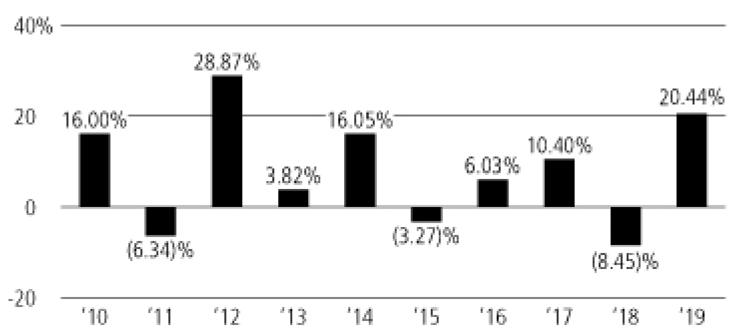
Interest rate risk: An increase in prevailing interest rates typically causes the value of fixed income securities to fall. Changes in interest rates will likely affect the value of longer-duration fixed income securities more than shorter-duration securities and higher quality securities more than lower quality securities. When interest rates are falling, some fixed income securities provide that the issuer may repay them earlier than the maturity date, and if this occurs the fund may have to reinvest these repayments at lower interest rates. The fund may face a heightened level of interest rate risk due to certain changes in monetary policy, such as certain types of interest rate changes by the Federal Reserve. During periods when interest rates are low or there are negative interest rates, the fund's yield (and total return) also may be low or the fund may be unable to maintain positive returns and may experience increased volatility of its net asset value per share.

Management risk: The risk that the investment strategies, techniques and risk analyses employed by UBS AM and/or a subadvisor may not produce the desired results.

Performance
Risk/return bar chart and table
The performance information that follows shows the fund's performance information in a bar chart and an average annual total returns table. The bar chart does not reflect the sales charges of the fund's Class A shares; if it did, the total returns shown would be lower. The information provides some indication of the risks of investing in the fund by showing changes in the fund's performance from year to year and by showing how the fund's average annual total returns compare with those of a broad measure of market performance. The fund's past performance (before and after taxes) is not necessarily an indication of how the fund will perform in the future. This may be particularly true given that other subadvisors were responsible for managing portions of the fund's assets during previous periods. Brookfield Public Securities Group LLC ("Brookfield") assumed day-to-day management of a separate portion of the fund's assets on November 17, 2009. Updated performance for the fund is available at www.ubs.com/us-mutualfundperformance.

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

PACE Global Real Estate Securities Investments Annual Total Returns of Class A Shares



Total return January 1 - September 30, 2020: (22.11)%
Best quarter during calendar years shown—3Q 2010: 18.60%
Worst quarter during calendar years shown—3Q 2011: (18.53)%

Average annual total returns *(figures reflect sales charges)*

(for the periods ended December 31, 2019)

Class (inception date)	1 year	5 years	10 years
Class A (12/18/06) Return before taxes	13.88%	3.36%	7.13%
Return after taxes on distributions	11.75	1.77	5.72
Return after taxes on distributions and sale of fund shares	8.18	1.84	5.03
FTSE EPRA Nareit Developed Index (Index reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes.)	23.06	6.53	9.25

Investment manager and advisor(s)

UBS AM serves as the fund's manager. Brookfield serves as the fund's subadvisor. UBS AM uses "associated persons" employed by an affiliate of UBS AM, UBS AM (UK), in its provision of investment advisory services to the fund under a "participating affiliate" arrangement.

Portfolio management team

- UBS AM—Mabel Lung, CFA, Managing Director and Portfolio Manager, and Fred Lee, CFA, Executive Director and Portfolio Manager, have been portfolio managers of the fund since 2006 and 2009, respectively. Gina Toth, CFA, Executive Director and Portfolio Manager, Ned Sienko, Portfolio Manager, Vincent Russo, Portfolio Manager, and Mayoor Joshi, Portfolio Manager, have been portfolio managers of the fund since 2019.
- Brookfield—Jason Baine and Bernhard Krieg, CFA, each a Global Portfolio Manager, have been portfolio managers of the fund since 2009.

Purchase & sale of fund shares

You may purchase, redeem or exchange shares of the fund on any business day, which is any day the New York Stock Exchange is open for business. You may purchase, redeem or exchange shares of the fund either through a financial advisor or directly from the fund. In general, the minimum initial investment is $1,000 and the minimum subsequent investment is $100.

Tax information

The dividends and distributions you receive from the fund are taxable and will generally be taxed as ordinary income, capital gains or some combination of both, 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 the fund through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank), the fund, UBS AM and/or its affiliates may pay the intermediary for the sale of fund shares and related services, or other shareholder services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the broker-dealer or other intermediary and your financial advisor to recommend the fund over another investment. Ask your financial advisor or visit your financial intermediary's website for more information.

Investment objective
Long-term capital appreciation.

Fees and expenses of the fund
These tables describe the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the fund. You may qualify for sales charge discounts on purchases of Class A shares if you or your family invest, or agree to invest in the future, at least $50,000 in the UBS family of funds. More information about these and other discounts and waivers, as well as eligibility requirements for each share class, is available from your financial advisor and in "Managing your fund account" on page 127 of the prospectus and in "Reduced sales charges, additional purchase, exchange and redemption information and other services" on page 225 of the fund's Statement of Additional Information. Different intermediaries and financial professionals may make available different sales charge waivers or discounts. These variations are described in Appendix A beginning on page A-1 of this prospectus (Intermediary-Specific Sales Charge Waivers and Discounts).

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

	Class A	Class Y
Maximum front-end sales charge (load) imposed on purchases (as a % of the offering price)	5.50%	None
Maximum deferred sales charge (load) (as a % of the lesser of the offering price or the redemption price)	None	None
Exchange fee	None	None

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

	Class A	Class Y
Management fees	1.30%	1.30%
Distribution and/or service (12b-1) fees	0.25	None
Other expenses	1.25	1.26
Miscellaneous expenses (includes administration fee of 0.10%)	0.51	0.51
Dividend expense, borrowing costs and related interest expense attributable to securities sold short[1]	0.74	0.75
Acquired fund fees and expenses[2]	0.11	0.11
Total annual fund operating expenses	2.91	2.67
Management fee waiver/expense reimbursements[3]	0.18	0.18
Total annual fund operating expenses after fee waiver and/or expense reimbursements[3]	2.73	2.49

[1] "Dividend expense, borrowing costs and related interest expense attributable to securities sold short" are based on estimated amounts for the current fiscal year.
[2] These "Acquired fund fees and expenses" are based on estimated amounts for the current fiscal year. Since the "Acquired fund fees and expenses" are not directly borne by the fund, they are not reflected in the fund's financial statements, and therefore the amounts listed in "Total annual fund operating expenses" and "Total annual fund operating expenses after fee waiver and/or expense reimbursements" may differ from those presented in the financial highlights.
[3] The fund and UBS Asset Management (Americas) Inc. ("UBS AM") have entered into a written fee waiver/expense reimbursement agreement pursuant to which UBS AM is contractually obligated to waive its management fees through November 30, 2021 to the extent necessary to offset the cost savings to UBS AM for allocating a portion of the fund's assets to other unaffiliated pooled investment vehicles and index futures. The fee waiver/expense reimbursement agreement may be terminated by the fund's board at any time and also will terminate automatically upon the expiration or termination of the fund's advisory contract with UBS AM.

Example
This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The example assumes that you invest $10,000 in the fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your shares at the end of

those periods unless otherwise stated. The example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the fund's operating expenses remain the same.*

Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

	1 year	3 years	5 years	10 years
Class A	$ 811	$ 1,385	$ 1,984	$ 3,593
Class Y	252	812	1,399	2,989

* Except that the expenses reflect the effects of the fund's fee waiver/expensereimbursement agreement for the first year only.

Portfolio turnover
The fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when fund shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the fund's performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the fund's portfolio turnover rate was 491% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal strategies
Principal investments
The fund has a broad investment mandate that permits it to use an extensive range of investment strategies and to invest in a wide spectrum of equity, fixed income and derivative investments in pursuing its investment objective. The fund seeks to provide investors a well diversified portfolio intended to provide participation in growing markets over a full market cycle while limiting large losses in more volatile and declining markets. The fund may pursue its investment objective by implementing a broad and diversified array of liquid alternative strategies, including strategies that are not currently employed by the fund.

The fund invests in equity securities of US and non-US companies of various market capitalizations. The fund also invests in fixed income securities, which are not subject to any credit rating or maturity limitations, issued by companies and government and supranational entities around the world. The fund may invest in emerging as well as developed markets and may invest a significant portion of its assets in the securities of companies in particular economic sectors. The fund may also invest in the securities of other investment companies, including exchange-traded funds ("ETFs").

The fund may, but is not required to, invest extensively in exchange-traded or over-the-counter derivative instruments for risk management purposes or to attempt to increase total returns. The derivatives in which the fund may invest include options, futures, currency forward and futures agreements and swap agreements (specifically, interest rate swaps and swaps on futures or indices). These derivatives may be used for risk management purposes, such as hedging the fund's security, index, currency, interest rate or other exposure, or otherwise managing the risk profile of the fund. In addition, the derivative instruments listed above may be used to enhance returns; in place of direct investments; to obtain or adjust exposure to certain markets; or to establish net short positions in markets, currencies or securities. Futures on indices and interest rate swaps may also be used to adjust the fund's portfolio duration, or to achieve a negative portfolio duration.

The fund is also permitted to engage in "short-selling." When selling short, the fund will sell a security it does not own at the then-current market price and then borrow the security to deliver to the buyer. The fund is then obligated to buy the security on a later date so that it can return the security to the lender. Short selling provides opportunities to increase the fund's total returns, but also entails significant potential risks.

The fund's investment strategies may result in high portfolio turnover.

Management process
The fund employs a "manager of managers" structure. UBS Asset Management (Americas) Inc. ("UBS AM"), the fund's manager and primary provider of investment advisory services, directly manages a separate portion of the fund's assets (i.e., it allocates a portion of the fund's assets to other unaffiliated pooled investment vehicles and index futures), and has the ultimate authority, subject to oversight by the fund's board, to oversee the fund's subadvisor(s) and recommend their hiring, termination and replacement, and to allocate assets among itself and the fund's subadvisor(s). The allocation of the fund's assets between subadvisors is designed to achieve long-term capital appreciation while having a low correlation to traditional equity and fixed income asset classes. Subject to approval by the fund's board of trustees, UBS AM may in the future allocate assets to additional or different subadvisors to employ other portfolio management strategies, and changes to current strategies may be made.

UBS AM's investment process begins with subadvisor selection. UBS AM's portfolio management team constructs a list of potential subadvisors based on information primarily from internal sources and the team's collective knowledge of the industry, but also supplemented by external sources. The team then focuses its research on that list to identify a small number of the most attractive candidates. This research includes analyzing the portfolio holdings and/or positioning of a subadvisor's investment strategy to understand whether the allocation of risk and the drivers of alpha are consistent with the subadvisor's investment philosophy and stated strengths. The most attractive subset of those subadvisors is then selected for in-depth, on-site due diligence meetings with representatives from the investment, operations and compliance groups within UBS AM. The due diligence information is then synthesized to select the most attractive candidate(s) for the fund, subject to the board's approval.

In managing the fund and overseeing the fund's subadvisor(s), UBS AM views its research process as an ongoing one, as the team continually seeks to confirm a subadvisor's investment thesis over the appropriate investment horizon. In general, UBS AM leverages its research and market knowledge to construct funds with exposure to various subadvisors that are expected, in combination, to produce the desired overall fund characteristics. UBS AM's ongoing monitoring and risk management process incorporates daily, weekly, monthly, quarterly and annual responsibilities designed to monitor the drivers of fund risk and performance at the subadvisor level and at the overall fund level. Through this process, UBS AM may adjust a fund's positioning by altering its allocation weights across subadvisors within the fund and/or by changing the specific subadvisors within the fund.

The main strategies of UBS AM and the subadvisors include:

- An "opportunistic strategy" in which UBS AM allocates a portion of the fund's assets primarily to unaffiliated actively- and passively-managed pooled investment vehicles that UBS AM believes are suitable for return generation, risk management or both.
- A "long/short global equity" strategy in which the subadvisor buys securities "long" that the subadvisor believes will out-perform the market, and sells securities "short" that the subadvisor believes will underperform the market.
- A "currency strategy" that seeks to produce absolute return from investing in currency markets.
- A "liquid alternative long/short equity strategy" in which the subadvisor generally utilizes long positions that the subadvisor believes are attractively-valued, growth-oriented companies of mid to large capitalization and short positions that the subadvisor believes have deteriorating fundamentals or appear overvalued.
- A "global unconstrained multi-strategy" strategy that identifies and pursues diverse strategies across asset classes, sectors, currencies, interest rates, inflation and volatility that are expected to work well together whether markets are rising or falling.
- An "absolute return equity market neutral" strategy that aims to earn a positive absolute and attractive risk-adjusted return while demonstrating low correlation with, and lower volatility than, traditional long-only investment portfolios.
- A "long/short US, small cap equity" strategy in which the subadvisor primarily buys securities of US small capitalization companies "long" that the subadvisor believes will out-perform the market, and sells securities of US small capitalization companies "short" that the subadvisor believes will underperform the market.
- A "relative value strategy" that seeks to generate risk-adjusted returns that are uncorrelated to the equity or credit markets by isolating opportunities in the convertible bond, high yield and listed options markets.
- A "merger arbitrage strategy" that seeks to achieve absolute returns utilizing a rule-based approach to investing.

Principal risks
All investments carry a certain amount of risk and the fund cannot guarantee that it will achieve its investment objective. You may lose money by investing in the fund. An investment in the fund is not a deposit of a bank and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency. The principal risks presented by an investment in the fund are:

Equity risk: Stocks and other equity securities, and securities convertible into stocks, generally fluctuate in value more than bonds. The fund could lose all of its investment in a company's stock.

Sector risk: Because the fund may invest a significant portion of its assets in the stocks of companies in particular economic sectors, economic changes adversely affecting such a sector may have more of an impact on the fund's performance than another fund having a broader range of investments.

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

Interest rate risk: An increase in prevailing interest rates typically causes the value of fixed income securities to fall. Changes in interest rates will likely affect the value of longer-duration fixed income securities more than shorter-duration securities and higher quality securities more than lower quality securities. When interest rates are falling, some fixed income securities provide that the issuer may repay them earlier than the maturity date, and if this occurs the fund may have to reinvest these repayments at lower interest rates. The fund may face a heightened level of interest rate risk due to certain changes in monetary policy, such as certain types of interest rate changes by the Federal Reserve. During periods when interest rates are low or there are negative interest rates, the fund's yield (and total return) also may be low or the fund may be unable to maintain positive returns and may experience increased volatility of its net asset value per share.

Foreign investing risk: The value of the fund's investments in foreign securities may fall due to adverse political, social and economic developments abroad and due to decreases in foreign currency values relative to the US dollar. Investments in foreign government bonds involve special risks because the fund may have limited legal recourse in the event of default. Also, foreign securities are sometimes less liquid and more difficult to sell and to value than securities of US issuers. These risks are greater for investments in emerging market issuers. In addition, investments in emerging market issuers may decline in value because of unfavorable foreign government actions, greater risks of political instability or the absence of accurate information about emerging market issuers. Issuers may not be subject to uniform accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards and there may be less publicly available financial and other information about such issuers, comparable to US issuers.

Foreign currency risk: The value of non-US dollar denominated securities held by the fund may be affected by changes in exchange rates or control regulations. If a local currency declines against the US dollar, the value of the holding decreases in US dollar terms. In addition, the fund may be exposed to losses if its other foreign currency positions (e.g., options, forward commitments) move against it.

Limited capitalization risk: The risk that securities of smaller capitalization companies tend to be more volatile and less liquid than securities of larger capitalization companies. This can have a disproportionate effect on the market price of smaller capitalization companies and affect the fund's ability to purchase or sell these securities. In general, smaller capitalization companies are more vulnerable than larger companies to adverse business or economic developments and they may have more limited resources.

High yield securities ("junk bonds") risk: Lower-rated securities (the issuers of which are typically in poorer financial health) are subject to higher risks than investment grade securities. For example, lower-rated securities may be (1) subject to a greater risk of loss of principal and non-payment of interest (including default by the issuer); (2) subject to greater price volatility; and (3) less liquid than investment grade securities. The prices of such securities may be more vulnerable to bad economic news, or even the expectation of bad news, than higher rated fixed income securities.

US government securities risk: There are different types of US government securities with 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 US government-sponsored entity, such as Federal National Mortgage Association ("Fannie Mae") or Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation ("Freddie Mac"), although chartered or sponsored by an Act of Congress, may issue securities that are neither insured nor guaranteed by the US Treasury and are therefore riskier than those that are.

Short sales risk: There are certain unique risks associated with the use of short sales strategies. When selling a security short, the fund will sell a security it does not own at the then-current market price and then borrow the security to deliver to the buyer. The fund is then obligated to buy the security on a later date so it can return the security to the lender. Short sales therefore involve the risk that the fund will incur a loss by subsequently buying a security at a higher price than the price at which the fund previously sold the security short. This would occur if the securities lender required the fund to deliver the securities the fund had borrowed at the commencement of the short sale and the fund was unable to either purchase the security at a favorable price or to borrow the security from another securities lender. If this occurs at a time when other short sellers of the security also want to close out their positions, a "short squeeze" can occur. A short squeeze occurs when demand is greater than supply for the security sold short. Moreover, because a fund's loss on a short sale arises from increases in the value of the security sold short, such loss, like the price of the security sold short, is theoretically unlimited. By contrast, a fund's loss on a long position arises from decreases in the value of the security and therefore is limited by the fact that a security's value cannot drop below zero. The risks associated with short sales increase when the fund invests the proceeds received upon the initial sale of the security because the fund can suffer losses on both the short position and the long position established with the short sale proceeds. It is possible that the fund's securities held long will decline in value at the same time that the value of the securities sold short increases, thereby increasing the potential for loss.

Valuation risk: During periods of reduced market liquidity or in the absence of readily available market quotations for securities, the ability of the fund to value the fund's investments becomes more difficult and the judgment of the fund's manager and subadvisors may play a greater role in the valuation of the investments due to reduced availability of reliable objective pricing data.

Structured security risk: The fund may purchase securities representing interests in underlying assets, but structured to provide certain advantages not inherent in those assets (e.g., enhanced liquidity and yields linked to short-term interest rates). If those securities behaved in a way that the fund's investment advisors did not anticipate, or if the security structures encountered unexpected difficulties, the fund could suffer a loss.

Aggressive investment risk: The fund may employ investment strategies that involve greater risks than the strategies used by typical mutual funds, including increased use of short sales (which involve the risk of an unlimited increase in the market value of the security sold short, which could result in a theoretically unlimited loss), leverage and derivative transactions, and hedging strategies.

Arbitrage trading risk: The underlying relationships between securities in which the fund takes arbitrage investment positions may change in an adverse manner, causing the fund to realize losses.

Derivatives risk: The value of derivatives—so called because their value derives from the value of an underlying asset, reference rate or index—may rise or fall more rapidly than other investments. It is possible for the fund to lose more than the amount it invested in the derivative. When using derivatives for hedging purposes, the fund's overall returns may be reduced if the hedged investment experiences a favorable price movement. In addition, if the fund has insufficient cash to meet daily variation margin or payment requirements, it may have to sell securities from its portfolio at a time when it may be disadvantageous to do so. The risks of investing in derivative instruments also include market, leverage, and management risks. Derivatives relating to fixed income markets are especially susceptible to interest rate risk and credit risk. In addition, many types of swaps and other derivatives may be subject to liquidity risk, counterparty risk, credit risk and mispricing or valuation complexity. Derivatives also involve the risk that changes in the value of a derivative may not correlate as anticipated with the underlying asset, rate, index or overall securities markets, thereby reducing their effectiveness. These derivatives risks are different from, and may be greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in securities and other instruments. Changes in regulation relating to a mutual fund's use of derivatives and related instruments could potentially limit or impact the fund's ability to invest in derivatives, limit the fund's ability to employ certain strategies that use derivatives and/or adversely affect the value of derivatives and the fund's performance.

Swap agreement risk: The fund may enter into various types of swap agreements. Swap agreements can be less liquid and more difficult to value than other investments. Because its cash flows are based in part on changes in the value of the reference asset, a swap's market value will vary with changes in that reference asset. In addition, the fund may experience delays in payment or loss of income if the counterparty fails to perform under the contract. Central clearing, required margin for uncleared swaps and other requirements are expected to decrease counterparty risk and increase liquidity compared to over-the-counter swaps. However, these requirements do not eliminate counterparty risk or illiquidity risk entirely.

Portfolio turnover risk: The fund may engage in frequent trading, which can result in high portfolio turnover. A high portfolio turnover rate involves greater expenses to the fund, including transaction costs, and is likely to generate more taxable short-term gains for shareholders, which may have an adverse impact on performance.

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

Market risk: The risk that the market value of the fund's investments may fluctuate, sometimes rapidly or unpredictably, as the stock and bond markets fluctuate. Market risk may affect a single issuer, industry, or sector of the economy, or it may affect the market as a whole. Moreover, changing market, economic, political and social conditions in one country or geographic region could adversely impact market, economic, political and social conditions in other countries or regions.

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

Investment company risk: Investments in open- or closed-end investment companies, including exchange-traded funds, involve certain risks. The shares of other investment companies are subject to the management fees and other expenses of those companies, and the purchase of shares of some investment companies requires the payment of sales loads and (in the case of closed-end investment companies) sometimes substantial premiums above the value of such companies' portfolio securities.

Model and data risk: A subadvisor for the fund may employ a complex strategy using proprietary quantitative models in selecting investments for the fund. Investments selected using these models may perform differently than expected as a result of the factors used in the models, the weight placed on each factor, changes from the factors' historical trends, and technical issues in the construction and implementation of the models (including, for example, data problems, problems with data supplied by third parties, software issues, or other types of errors). There is no guarantee that a subadvisor's quantitative models will perform as expected or result in effective investment decisions for the fund.

Multi-manager risk: The investment styles and strategies of the fund's subadvisors may not complement each other as expected by the fund's manager. The same security may be held by different subadvisors, or may be acquired by one subadvisor while another subadvisor of the fund decides to sell the same security. Subadvisors may have different views on the market causing them to make different investment decisions. For example, a subadvisor may determine that it is appropriate to take a temporary defensive position in short-term cash instruments at a time when another subadvisor deems it appropriate to maintain or increase market exposure. Because each subadvisor independently places trades for the fund, the fund may incur higher brokerage costs than would be the case if the fund only had one subadvisor. In addition, UBS AM may be subject to potential conflicts of interests in allocating fund assets because it pays different fees to the subadvisors which could impact its revenues.

Management risk: The risk that the investment strategies, techniques and risk analyses employed by UBS AM and/or a subadvisor may not produce the desired results.

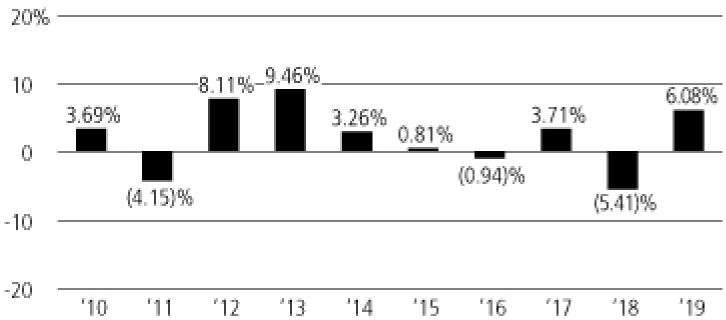
Performance

Risk/return bar chart and table

The performance information that follows shows the fund's performance information in a bar chart and an average annual total returns table. The bar chart does not reflect the sales charges of the fund's Class A shares; if it did, the total returns shown would be lower. The information provides some indication of the risks of investing in the fund by showing changes in the fund's performance from year to year and by showing how the fund's average annual total returns compare with those of a broad measure of market performance. The Bloomberg Barclays Global Aggregate Index shows how the fund's performance compares to the broad global markets for US and non-US corporate, government, governmental agency, supranational, mortgage-backed and asset-backed fixed income securities. The MSCI World Index (net) shows how the fund is performing against a diversified global equity index (an asset class in which the fund invests). The HFRI Fund of Funds Composite Index shows how the fund is performing against a broad measure of hedge fund returns. Life of class performance for the indices is as of the inception month-end of each class. The fund's past performance (before and after taxes) is not necessarily an indication of how the fund will perform in the future. This may be particularly true given that other subadvisors were responsible for managing portions of the fund's assets during previous periods. A predecessor entity of Wells Capital Management Incorporated ("WellsCap") assumed day-to-day management of a separate portion of the funds assets at the inception of the fund. First Quadrant L.P. ("First Quadrant") assumed day-to-day management of a separate portion of the fund's assets on April 8, 2009. UBS AM assumed day-to-day management of a separate portion of the fund's assets (i.e., investing in other unaffiliated pooled investment vehicles and index futures) on March 31, 2014. Sirios Capital Management, L.P. ("Sirios") assumed day-to-day management of a separate portion of the fund's assets on May 20, 2015. Aviva Investors Americas LLC ("Aviva") assumed day-to-day management of a separate portion of the fund's assets on May 9, 2016. PCJ Investment Counsel Ltd. ("PCJ") assumed day-to day management of a separate portion of the fund's assets on July 8, 2016. Kettle Hill Capital Management, LLC ("Kettle Hill") assumed day-to-day management of a separate portion of the fund's assets on September 6, 2017. DLD Asset Management, LP ("DLD") assumed day-to-day management of a separate portion of the fund's assets on February 14, 2020. Magnetar Asset Management LLC ("Magnetar") assumed day-to-day management of a separate portion of the fund's assets on February 14, 2020. Updated performance for the fund is available at www.ubs.com/us-mutualfundperformance.

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

PACE Alternative Strategies Investments
Annual Total Returns of Class A Shares



Total return January 1 - September 30, 2020: 4.61%
Best quarter during calendar years shown—1Q 2012: 6.22%
Worst quarter during calendar years shown—3Q 2011: (6.25)%

Average annual total returns *(figures reflect sales charges)*

(for the periods ended December 31, 2019)

Class (inception date)	1 year	5 years	10 years
Class A (4/10/06) Return before taxes	0.28%	(0.37)%	1.78%
Return after taxes on distributions	0.28	(0.74)	1.48
Return after taxes on distributions and sale of fund shares	0.17	(0.42)	1.26
Class Y (7/23/08) Return before taxes	6.41	1.07	2.62
FTSE Three-Month US Treasury Bill Index (Index reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes.)	2.25	1.05	0.56
Bloomberg Barclays Global Aggregate Index (Index reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes.)	6.84	2.31	2.48
MSCI World Index (net) (Index reflects no deduction for fees and expenses.)	27.67	8.74	9.47
HFRI Fund of Funds Composite Index (Index reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes.)	8.39	2.36	2.83

Investment manager and advisor(s)

UBS AM serves as the fund's manager and directly manages a separate portion of the fund's assets. WellsCap, First Quadrant, Sirios, Aviva, PCJ, Kettle Hill, DLD and Magnetar serve as the fund's subadvisors. UBS AM uses "associated persons" employed by an affiliate of UBS AM, UBS AM (UK), in its provision of investment advisory services to the fund under a "participating affiliate" arrangement. Aviva uses "associated persons" employed by an affiliate of Aviva, Aviva Investors Global Services Limited ("Aviva (UK)"), in its provision of investment advisory services to the fund under a "participating affiliate" arrangement.

Director and Portfolio Manager, have been portfolio managers of the fund since 2006, 2013 and 2009, respectively. Russell Sinder, Portfolio Manager, has been a portfolio manager of the fund since July 2019.

- WellsCap—Dennis Bein, Portfolio Manager, David Krider, Portfolio Manager, and Harindra de Silva, Portfolio Manager, have been portfolio managers of the fund since the fund's inception in 2006.
- First Quadrant—Dori Levanoni, Partner (Investments), and Jeppe Ladekarl, Partner and Co-Chief Investment Officer, have been portfolio managers of the fund since 2009 and 2016, respectively.
- Sirios—John F. Brennan, Jr., co-founder and Managing Director of Sirios, has been a portfolio manager of the fund since 2015.
- Aviva—Peter Fitzgerald, Chief Investment Officer of Multi-Assets and Macro has been a portfolio manager of the fund since 2016. James McAlevey, Portfolio Manager, and Mark Robertson, Head of Multi-Strategy Funds, have been a portfolio managers of the fund since 2018.
- PCJ—Nereo Piticco, President, Adam Posman, Vice President and Chief Investment Officer, Heiki Altosaar, Vice President and Chief Compliance Officer, and Jenny Yan, Vice President have been portfolio managers of the fund since 2016. Kevin Kingsley, Partner, has been a portfolio manager of the fund since 2018.
- Kettle Hill—Andrew Y. Kurita, Managing Member, Portfolio Manager and Chief Investment Officer, has been a portfolio manager of the fund since 2017.
- DLD—Sundeep Duttaroy, Portfolio Manager, and Mark Friedman, Chief Investment Officer, have been portfolio managers of the fund since February 2020.
- Magnetar—Devin Dallaire, Chief Investment Officer, Systematic Investing, has been a portfolio manager of the fund since February 2020.

Purchase & sale of fund shares

You may purchase, redeem or exchange shares of the fund on any business day, which is any day the New York Stock Exchange is open for business. You may purchase, redeem or exchange shares of the fund either through a financial advisor or directly from the fund. In general, the minimum initial investment is $1,000 and the minimum subsequent investment is $100. Class Y shares are available only to certain types of investors, as described in this prospectus under "Managing your fund account—Class Y shares."

Tax information

The dividends and distributions you receive from the fund are taxable and will generally be taxed as ordinary income, capital gains or some combination of both, 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.

Portfolio management team

- UBS AM—Mabel Lung, CFA, Managing Director and Portfolio Manager, Gina Toth, CFA, Executive Director and Portfolio Manager, and Fred Lee, CFA, Executive

Payments to broker-dealers and other financial intermediaries

If you purchase the fund through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank), the fund, UBS AM and/or its affiliates may pay the intermediary for the sale of fund shares and related services, or other shareholder services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the broker-dealer or other intermediary and your financial advisor to recommend the fund over another investment. Ask your financial advisor or visit your financial intermediary's website for more information.

More information about the funds—PACE Mortgage-Backed Securities Fixed Income Investments

Investment objective and principal strategies

Investment objective
Current income.

Principal strategies
Principal investments
Under normal circumstances, the fund invests at least 80% of its net assets (plus the amount of any borrowing for investment purposes) in a diversified portfolio of mortgage-related fixed income instruments, such as mortgage-backed securities (including mortgage pass-through securities and collateralized mortgage obligations ("CMOs"), commercial mortgage-backed securities, "to be announced" (or "TBA") securities and mortgage dollar rolls).

The fund also may invest in other types of investment grade fixed income instruments, and may invest up to 5% of its net assets in non-investment grade bonds (commonly known as "junk bonds") (or unrated bonds of equivalent quality). The fund may invest in when-issued or delayed delivery bonds to increase its return, giving rise to a form of leverage.

The fund may invest in mortgage-backed securities issued or guaranteed by US government agencies and instrumentalities which are backed by the full faith and credit of the US, such as the Government National Mortgage Association and the Federal Housing Administration. The fund may invest in other mortgage-backed securities issued by agencies and instrumentalities that are not backed by the full faith and credit of the US, but whose issuing agency or instrumentality has the right to borrow, to meet its obligations, from the US Treasury, such as the Federal National Mortgage Association and the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation. The fund also invests in government securities issued by agencies and instrumentalities that are backed solely by the credit of the issuing agency or instrumentality (e.g., the Federal Farm Credit System and the Federal Home Loan Banks). The fund also may invest in mortgage-backed securities sponsored or issued by private entities, i.e., generally originators of and investors in mortgage loans, including savings associations, mortgage bankers, commercial banks, investment bankers and special purposes entities.

TBA securities are mortgage-backed securities that usually are traded on a forward commitment basis with an approximate principal amount and no defined maturity date, issued or guaranteed by US government agencies and instrumentalities. The fund also may engage in TBA and Treasury "roll" transactions. A TBA roll transaction is a strategy whereby the fund decides to sell one TBA security and buy another TBA security due at a later date (Treasury roll transactions differ in that the underlying securities are US Treasury securities). The fund also may invest in when-issued or delayed delivery bonds to increase its return, giving rise to a form of leverage.

The fund invests in bonds of varying maturities, but normally limits its portfolio duration to within +/- 50% of the effective duration of the fund's benchmark index, Bloomberg Barclays US Mortgage-Backed Securities Index, which as of July 31, 2020 was approximately 1.69 years and may change over time. This means that the duration of the fund could range from approximately 0.84 years to 2.54 years in this example. Duration is a measure of the fund's exposure to interest rate risk. For example, when the level of interest rates increases by 1%, a debt security having a positive duration of 2 years generally will decrease in value by about 2%; when the level of interest rates decreases by 1%, the value of that same security generally will increase by about 2%. A longer duration means that changes in market interest rates are likely to have a larger effect on the value of the assets in a portfolio.

The fund may engage in "short-selling" with respect to securities issued by the US Treasury and certain TBA securities coupon trades. For example, the fund may take a short position in TBA securities as a means of profiting if the underlying mortgages decline in value. The fund also may hold or purchase TBA securities with one coupon and take a short position in TBA securities with another coupon. Although the price movements of the short and long positions of the transaction are, in general, correlated due to the two securities having comparable credit quality and liquidity level, there may be variances between the price movements of different coupon instruments, potentially permitting the fund to add to its return. When selling a security short, the fund will sell a security it does not own at the then-current market price and then borrow the security to deliver to the buyer. The fund is then obligated to buy the security on a later date so that it can return the security to the

More information about the funds—PACE Mortgage-Backed Securities Fixed Income Investments

lender. When the fund borrows a security, it must post collateral, which can consist of either securities or cash. If the fund uses cash as collateral, it may earn interest income on the cash set aside to secure its obligations. Short selling provides opportunities to increase the fund's total returns, but also entails significant potential risks.

The fund's investment strategies may result in high portfolio turnover.

Management process
The fund employs a "manager of managers" structure. UBS Asset Management (Americas) Inc. ("UBS AM"), the fund's manager and primary provider of investment advisory services, has the ultimate authority, subject to oversight by the fund's board, to oversee the fund's subadvisor(s) and recommend their hiring, termination and replacement, and to allocate assets among the fund's subadvisor(s). Pacific Investment Management Company LLC ("PIMCO") currently serves as the fund's subadvisor. UBS AM uses "associated persons" employed by an affiliate of UBS AM, UBS AM (UK), in its provision of investment advisory services to the fund under a "participating affiliate" arrangement.

UBS AM's investment process begins with subadvisor selection. UBS AM's portfolio management team constructs a list of potential subadvisors based on information primarily from internal sources and the team's collective knowledge of the industry, but also supplemented by external sources. The team then focuses its research on that list to identify a small number of the most attractive candidates. This research includes analyzing the portfolio holdings and/or positioning of a subadvisor's investment strategy to understand whether the allocation of risk and the drivers of alpha are consistent with the subadvisor's investment philosophy and stated strengths. The most attractive sub-set of those subadvisors is then selected for in-depth, on-site due diligence meetings with representatives from the investment, operations and compliance groups within UBS AM. The due diligence information is then synthesized to select the most attractive candidate(s) for the fund, subject to the board's approval.

In managing the fund and overseeing the fund's subadvisor(s), UBS AM views its research process as an ongoing one, as the team continually seeks to confirm a subadvisor's investment thesis over the appropriate investment horizon. In general, UBS AM leverages its research and market knowledge to construct funds with exposure to various subadvisors that are expected, in combination, to produce the desired overall fund characteristics. UBS AM's ongoing monitoring and risk management process incorporates daily, weekly, monthly, quarterly and annual responsibilities designed to monitor the drivers of fund risk and performance at the subadvisor level and at the overall fund level. Through this process, UBS AM may adjust a fund's positioning by altering its allocation weights across subadvisors within the fund and/or by changing the specific subadvisors within the fund.

PIMCO establishes duration targets for the fund's portfolio based on its expectations for changes in interest rates and then positions the fund to take advantage of yield curve shifts. PIMCO decides to buy or sell specific bonds based on an analysis of their values relative to other similar bonds. PIMCO monitors the prepayment experience of the fund's mortgage-backed securities and will also buy and sell securities to adjust the fund's average portfolio duration, credit quality, yield curve and sector and prepayment exposure, as appropriate.

The fund's 80% policy is a "non-fundamental" policy. This means that this investment policy may be changed by the fund's board of trustees without shareholder approval. However, the fund has also adopted a policy to provide its shareholders with at least 60 days' prior written notice of any change to this 80% policy.

More information about risks of an investment in the fund is provided below in "More information about the funds—Additional information about investment objectives, principal risks and investment strategies."

More information about the funds—PACE Intermediate Fixed Income Investments

Investment objective and principal strategies

Investment objective

Current income, consistent with reasonable stability of principal.

Principal strategies

Principal investments

Under normal circumstances, the fund invests at least 80% of its net assets (plus the amount of any borrowing for investment purposes) in fixed income securities. Such investments may include US government and foreign government bonds (including bonds issued by supranational and quasi-governmental entities and mortgage-backed securities) and corporate bonds (including mortgage- and asset-backed securities of private issuers, Eurodollar certificates of deposit, Eurodollar bonds and Yankee bonds). US government securities issued by agencies and instrumentalities that are backed by the full faith and credit of the US include securities issued by the Government National Mortgage Association and the Federal Housing Administration. US government securities issued by agencies and instrumentalities that are not backed by the full faith and credit of the US, but whose issuing agency or instrumentality has the right to borrow, to meet its obligations, from the US Treasury include securities issued by the Federal National Mortgage Association and the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation. US government securities issued by agencies and instrumentalities which are backed solely by the credit of the issuing agency or instrumentality include securities issued by the Federal Farm Credit System and the Federal Home Loan Banks. The fund may invest in bonds that are investment grade at the time of purchase. The fund may also invest, in the aggregate, up to 15% of its total assets (measured at the time of purchase) in (1) bonds that are below investment grade at the time of purchase (or unrated bonds of equivalent quality) (commonly known as "junk bonds"), (2) non-US dollar denominated securities, and (3) fixed income securities of issuers located in emerging markets. The fund also may invest in preferred stocks.

The fund invests in bonds of varying maturities. It normally limits its overall portfolio duration to within +/- 50% of the duration of the Bloomberg Barclays US Aggregate Bond Index, which as of July 31, 2020 was approximately 6.09 years and may change over time. This means that the duration of the fund could range from approximately 3.04 years to 9.14 years in this example. Duration is a measure of the fund's exposure to interest rate risk. For example, when the level of interest rates increases by 1%, a debt security having a positive duration of 6 years generally will decrease in value by about 6%; when the level of interest rates decreases by 1%, the value of that same security generally will increase by about 6%. A longer duration means that changes in market interest rates are likely to have a larger effect on the value of the assets in a portfolio.

The fund may invest in "to be announced" or "TBA" securities, which are mortgage-backed securities that usually are traded on a forward commitment basis with an approximate principal amount and no defined maturity date, issued or guaranteed by US government agencies and instrumentalities. The fund also may engage in TBA and Treasury "roll" transactions. A TBA roll transaction is a strategy whereby the fund decides to sell one TBA security and buy another TBA security due at a later date (Treasury roll transactions differ in that the underlying securities are US Treasury securities).

The fund may, but is not required to, use exchange-traded or over-the-counter derivative instruments for risk management purposes or to attempt to increase total returns. The derivatives in which the fund may invest include options (on swap agreements), futures (on securities or interest rate futures) and swap agreements (specifically, interest rate swaps). These derivatives may be used for risk management purposes, such as managing the risk profile of the fund. In addition, the derivative instruments listed above may be used to enhance returns or in place of direct investments. Futures, swaps and swaptions also may be used to adjust the fund's portfolio duration.

The fund's investment strategies may result in high portfolio turnover.

Management process

The fund employs a "manager of managers" structure. UBS Asset Management (Americas) Inc. ("UBS AM"), the fund's manager and primary provider of investment advisory services, has the ultimate authority, subject to oversight by the fund's board, to oversee the fund's subadvisor(s) and recommend their hiring, termination

More information about the funds—PACE Intermediate Fixed Income Investments

and replacement, and to allocate assets among the fund's subadvisor(s). BlackRock Financial Management, Inc. ("BlackRock Financial") currently serves as the fund's subadvisor. BlackRock Financial has retained BlackRock International Limited ("BlackRock International" and, together with BlackRock Financial, "BlackRock") as a sub-sub-advisor to provide certain investment advisory services with respect to non-U.S. jurisdictions pursuant to a sub-sub-advisory contract between BlackRock Financial and BlackRock International. BlackRock Financial oversees the investment advisory activities of BlackRock International. UBS AM uses "associated persons" employed by an affiliate of UBS AM, UBS AM (UK), in its provision of investment advisory services to the fund under a "participating affiliate" arrangement.

UBS AM's investment process begins with subadvisor selection. UBS AM's portfolio management team constructs a list of potential subadvisors based on information primarily from internal sources and the team's collective knowledge of the industry, but also supplemented by external sources. The team then focuses its research on that list to identify a small number of the most attractive candidates. This research includes analyzing the portfolio holdings and/or positioning of a subadvisor's investment strategy to understand whether the allocation of risk and the drivers of alpha are consistent with the subadvisor's investment philosophy and stated strengths. The most attractive sub-set of those subadvisors is then selected for in-depth, on-site due diligence meetings with representatives from the investment, operations and compliance groups within UBS AM. The due diligence information is then synthesized to select the most attractive candidate(s) for the fund, subject to the board's approval.

In managing the fund and overseeing the fund's subadvisor(s), UBS AM views its research process as an ongoing one, as the team continually seeks to confirm a subadvisor's investment thesis over the appropriate investment horizon. In general, UBS AM leverages its research and market knowledge to construct funds with exposure to various subadvisors that are expected, in combination, to produce the desired overall fund characteristics. UBS AM's ongoing monitoring and risk management process incorporates daily, weekly, monthly, quarterly and annual responsibilities designed to monitor the drivers of fund risk and performance at the subadvisor level and at the overall fund level. Through this process, UBS AM may adjust a fund's positioning by altering its allocation weights across subadvisors within the fund and/or by changing the specific subadvisors within the fund.

BlackRock decides to buy specific bonds for the fund based on its credit analysis and review. BlackRock seeks to add value by controlling portfolio duration within a narrow band relative to the Bloomberg Barclays US Intermediate Government/Credit Index (formerly known as the Lehman Brothers Intermediate Government/Credit Index). To do this, BlackRock uses an analytical process that involves evaluating macroeconomics trends, technical market factors, yield curve exposure and market volatility. Once BlackRock establishes the investment themes on duration, yield curve exposure, convexity, sector weighting, credit quality and liquidity, the fund's investments can be diversified by sector, sub-sector and security. BlackRock generally sells securities that no longer meet these selection criteria.

The fund's 80% policy is a "non-fundamental" policy. This means that this investment policy may be changed by the fund's board of trustees without shareholder approval. However, the fund has also adopted a policy to provide its shareholders with at least 60 days' prior written notice of any change to this 80% policy.

More information about risks of an investment in the fund is provided below in "More information about the funds—Additional information about investment objectives, principal risks and investment strategies."

More information about the funds—PACE Strategic Fixed Income Investments

Investment objective and principal strategies

Investment objective

Total return consisting of income and capital appreciation.

Principal strategies

Principal investments

The fund invests in bonds of varying maturities, but normally limits its portfolio duration to within +/- 50% of the effective duration of the fund's benchmark index, Bloomberg Barclays US Government/Credit Index, which as of July 31, 2020 was approximately 7.77 years and may change over time. This means that the duration of the fund could range from approximately 3.89 years to 11.66 years in this example. Duration is a measure of the fund's exposure to interest rate risk. For example, when the level of interest rates increases by 1%, a debt security having a positive duration of 8 years generally will decrease in value by about 8%; when the level of interest rates decreases by 1%, the value of that same security generally will increase by about 8%. A longer duration means that changes in market interest rates are likely to have a larger effect on the value of the assets in a portfolio.

Under normal circumstances, the fund invests at least 80% of its net assets (plus the amount of any borrowing for investment purposes) in investment grade fixed income securities. Such investments may include US government bonds, bonds that are backed by mortgages and other assets, bonds (including convertible bonds) of US and foreign private issuers, foreign government bonds (including bonds issued by supranational and quasi-governmental entities), foreign currency exchange-related securities, loan participations and assignments, repurchase agreements, municipals, structured notes, and money market instruments (including commercial paper and certificates of deposit). US government securities issued by agencies and instrumentalities that are backed by the full faith and credit of the US include securities issued by the Government National Mortgage Association and the Federal Housing Administration. US government securities issued by agencies and instrumentalities that are not backed by the full faith and credit of the US, but whose issuing agency or instrumentality has the right to borrow, to meet its obligations, from the US Treasury include securities issued by the Federal National Mortgage Association and the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation. US government securities issued by agencies and instrumentalities which are backed solely by the credit of the issuing agency or instrumentality include securities issued by the Federal Farm Credit System and the Federal Home Loan Banks.

The fund also invests, to a limited extent, in bonds that are below investment grade. Securities rated below investment grade (or unrated bonds of equivalent quality) are commonly known as "junk bonds." The fund may invest in when-issued or delayed delivery bonds to increase its return, giving rise to a form of leverage. The fund may invest in preferred securities.

The fund may invest in "to be announced" or "TBA" securities, which are mortgage-backed securities that usually are traded on a forward commitment basis with an approximate principal amount and no defined maturity date, issued or guaranteed by US government agencies and instrumentalities. The fund also may engage in TBA and Treasury "roll" transactions. A TBA roll transaction is a strategy whereby the fund decides to sell one TBA security and buy another TBA security due at a later date (Treasury roll transactions differ in that the underlying securities are US Treasury securities).

The fund may, but is not required to, use exchange-traded or over-the-counter derivative instruments for risk management purposes or to attempt to increase total returns. The derivatives in which the fund may invest include options (on securities and swap agreements), futures (on securities or interest rate futures), currency forward agreements, swap agreements (specifically, interest rate swaps) and structured notes. These derivatives may be used for risk management purposes, such as hedging the fund's security, index, currency, interest rate or other exposure, or otherwise managing the risk profile of the fund. In addition, the derivative instruments listed above may be used in place of direct investments; to obtain or adjust exposure to certain markets; or to establish net short positions in markets, currencies or securities. Options, interest rate futures and swaps may also be used to adjust the fund's portfolio duration.

The fund's investment strategies may result in high portfolio turnover.

More information about the funds—PACE Strategic Fixed Income Investments

Management process
The fund employs a "manager of managers" structure. UBS Asset Management (Americas) Inc. ("UBS AM"), the fund's manager and primary provider of investment advisory services, has the ultimate authority, subject to oversight by the fund's board, to oversee the fund's subadvisor(s) and recommend their hiring, termination and replacement, and to allocate assets among the fund's subadvisor(s). Pacific Investment Management Company LLC ("PIMCO") and Neuberger Berman Investment Advisers LLC ("Neuberger Berman") currently serve as the fund's subadvisors. UBS AM uses "associated persons" employed by an affiliate of UBS AM, UBS AM (UK), in its provision of investment advisory services to the fund under a "participating affiliate" arrangement. The relative value of each subadvisor's share of the fund's assets may change overtime.

UBS AM's investment process begins with subadvisor selection. UBS AM's portfolio management team constructs a list of potential subadvisors based on information primarily from internal sources and the team's collective knowledge of the industry, but also supplemented by external sources. The team then focuses its research on that list to identify a small number of the most attractive candidates. This research includes analyzing the portfolio holdings and/or positioning of a subadvisor's investment strategy to understand whether the allocation of risk and the drivers of alpha are consistent with the subadvisor's investment philosophy and stated strengths. The most attractive sub-set of those subadvisors is then selected for in-depth, on-site due diligence meetings with representatives from the investment, operations and compliance groups within UBS AM. The due diligence information is then synthesized to select the most attractive candidate(s) for the fund, subject to the board's approval.

In managing the fund and overseeing the fund's subadvisor(s), UBS AM views its research process as an ongoing one, as the team continually seeks to confirm a subadvisor's investment thesis over the appropriate investment horizon. In general, UBS AM leverages its research and market knowledge to construct funds with exposure to various subadvisors that are expected, in combination, to produce the desired overall fund characteristics. UBS AM's ongoing monitoring and risk management process incorporates daily, weekly, monthly, quarterly and annual responsibilities designed to monitor the drivers of fund risk and performance at the sub-advisor level and at the overall fund level. Through this process, UBS AM may adjust a fund's positioning by altering its allocation weights across subadvisors within the fund and/or by changing the specific subadvisors within the fund.

Neuberger Berman invests primarily in a diversified mix of fixed rate and floating rate debt securities. Neuberger Berman employs a consistently applied, risk-managed approach to portfolio management that leverages its proprietary fundamental research capabilities, decision-making frameworks, and quantitative risk management tools. Neuberger Berman establishes the investment profile for its portion of the fund's assets, which it monitors on an ongoing basis, including exposures to sectors (such as government, structured debt, and credit) and duration/yield curve positioning, utilizing internally generated data that are produced by specialty sector investment teams in conjunction with asset allocation tools. Once the investment profile is established, Neuberger Berman determines industry/sub-sector weightings and makes securities selections within the type of securities that the fund can purchase, such as investment grade securities, below investment grade securities, emerging market securities and non-US dollar denominated securities.

When assessing the worth of a particular security, Neuberger Berman's research and portfolio management teams utilize internally generated research and proprietary quantitatively driven tools and frameworks to (i) establish an internal outlook, (ii) evaluate the market's outlook as it is reflected in asset prices, and (iii) contrast the two. The teams then use the information generated by this process to decide which securities the fund will own. The teams will generally purchase securities if their internal outlook suggests a security is undervalued by the market and sell securities if their internal outlook suggests a security is overvalued by the market. The goal is to identify and evaluate investment opportunities that others may have missed.

PIMCO seeks to invest the fund's assets in those areas of the bond market that it considers undervalued, based on such factors as quality, sector, coupon and maturity. PIMCO establishes duration targets for the fund's portfolio based on its expectations for changes in interest rates and then positions the fund to take advantage of yield curve shifts. PIMCO decides to buy or sell specific bonds based on an analysis of their values relative to

More information about the funds—PACE Strategic Fixed Income Investments

other similar bonds. PIMCO monitors the prepayment experience of the fund's mortgage-backed bonds and will also buy and sell securities to adjust the fund's average portfolio duration, credit quality, yield curve, sector and prepayment exposure, as appropriate.

The fund's 80% policy is a "non-fundamental" policy. This means that this investment policy may be changed by the fund's board of trustees without shareholder approval. However, the fund has also adopted a policy to provide its shareholders with at least 60 days' prior written notice of any change to this 80% policy.

More information about risks of an investment in the fund is provided below in "More information about the funds—Additional information about investment objectives, principal risks and investment strategies."

Investment objective and principal strategies

Investment objective

High current income exempt from federal income tax.

Principal strategies

Principal investments

Under normal circumstances, the fund invests at least 80% of its net assets (plus the amount of any borrowing for investment purposes) in municipal fixed income investments, the income from which is exempt from regular federal income taxes. The fund invests principally in investment grade municipal bonds of varying maturities. Normally, the fund limits its investments in municipal bonds that are subject to the federal alternative minimum tax ("AMT") so that not more than 25% of its interest income will be subject to the AMT. The fund invests in municipal bonds that are subject to the AMT when its investment advisor believes that they offer attractive yields relative to municipal bonds that have similar investment characteristics but are not subject to the AMT.

The fund normally limits its portfolio duration to between three and seven years. Duration is a measure of the fund's exposure to interest rate risk. A longer duration means that changes in market interest rates are likely to have a larger effect on the value of the assets in a portfolio. For example, when the level of interest rates increases by 1%, a debt security having a positive duration of four years generally will decrease in value by about 4%; when the level of interest rates decreases by 1%, the value of that same security generally will increase by about 4%.

The fund may invest up to 50% of its total assets in municipal bonds that are secured by revenues from public housing authorities and state and local housing finance authorities, including bonds that are secured or backed by the US Treasury or other US government guaranteed securities. US government securities issued by agencies and instrumentalities that are backed by the full faith and credit of the US include securities issued by the Government National Mortgage Association and the Federal Housing Administration. US government securities issued by agencies and instrumentalities that are not backed by the full faith and credit of the US, but whose issuing agency or instrumentality has the right to borrow, to meet its obligations, from the US Treasury include securities issued by the Federal National Mortgage Association and the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation. US government securities issued by agencies and instrumentalities which are backed solely by the credit of the issuing agency or instrumentality include securities issued by the Federal Farm Credit System and the Federal Home Loan Banks.

The fund limits its investments in municipal bonds with the lowest investment grade rating (or unrated bonds of equivalent quality) to 15% of its total assets at the time the bonds are purchased.

Management process

The fund employs a "manager of managers" structure. UBS Asset Management (Americas) Inc. ("UBS AM"), the fund's manager and primary provider of investment advisory services, has the ultimate authority, subject to oversight by the fund's board, to oversee the fund's subadvisor(s) and recommend their hiring, termination and replacement, and to allocate assets among the fund's subadvisor(s). Mellon Investments currently serves as the fund's subadvisor. UBS AM uses "associated persons" employed by an affiliate of UBS AM, UBS AM (UK), in its provision of investment advisory services to the fund under a "participating affiliate" arrangement.

UBS AM's investment process begins with subadvisor selection. UBS AM's portfolio management team constructs a list of potential subadvisors based on information primarily from internal sources and the team's collective knowledge of the industry, but also supplemented by external sources. The team then focuses its research on that list to identify a small number of the most attractive candidates. This research includes analyzing the portfolio holdings and/or positioning of a subadvisor's investment strategy to understand whether the allocation of risk and the drivers of alpha are consistent with the subadvisor's investment philosophy and stated strengths. The most attractive sub-set of those subadvisors is then selected for in-depth, on-site due diligence meetings with representatives from the investment, operations and compliance groups within UBS AM. The due diligence information is then synthesized to select the most attractive candidate(s) for the fund, subject to the board's approval.

In managing the fund and overseeing the fund's subadvisor(s), UBS AM views its research process as an ongo-

More information about the funds—PACE Municipal Fixed Income Investments

ing one, as the team continually seeks to confirm a subadvisor's investment thesis over the appropriate investment horizon. In general, UBS AM leverages its research and market knowledge to construct funds with exposure to various subadvisors that are expected, in combination, to produce the desired overall fund characteristics. UBS AM's ongoing monitoring and risk management process incorporates daily, weekly, monthly, quarterly and annual responsibilities designed to monitor the drivers of fund risk and performance at the subadvisor level and at the overall fund level. Through this process, UBS AM may adjust a fund's positioning by altering its allocation weights across subadvisors within the fund and/or by changing the specific subadvisors within the fund.

In deciding which securities to buy for the fund, Mellon Investments seeks to identify undervalued sectors or geographical regions of the municipal market or undervalued individual securities. To do this, Mellon Investments uses credit research and valuation analysis and monitors the relationship of the municipal yield curve to the treasury yield curve. Mellon Investments also uses credit quality assessments from its in-house analysts to identify potential rating changes, undervalued issues and macro trends with regard to market sectors and geographical regions. Mellon Investments may make modest duration adjustments based on economic analyses and interest rate forecasts. Mellon Investments generally sells securities if it identifies more attractive investment opportunities within its investment criteria and doing so may improve the fund's return. Mellon Investments also may sell securities with weakening credit profiles or to adjust the average duration of the fund's portfolio.

More information about risks of an investment in the fund is provided below in "More information about the funds—Additional information about investment objectives, principal risks and investment strategies."

More information about the funds—PACE Global Fixed Income Investments

Investment objective and principal strategies

Investment objective
High total return.

Principal strategies
Principal investments
Under normal circumstances, the fund invests at least 80% of its net assets (plus the amount of any borrowing for investment purposes) in fixed income securities. Such investments may include US government bonds, non-US government bonds (including bonds issued by supranational organizations and quasi-governmental entities), and bonds of US or non-US private issuers. The fund invests primarily in high-grade bonds of governmental and private issuers. These high-grade bonds are rated in one of the three highest rating categories or are of comparable quality. The fund invests, to a limited extent, in emerging market bonds and lower rated bonds of governmental and private issuers, including bonds that are rated below investment grade (commonly known as "junk bonds").

The fund invests in bonds of varying maturities, but normally limits its portfolio duration to within +/- 50% of the effective duration of the fund's benchmark index, Bloomberg Barclays Global Aggregate Index, which as of July 31, 2020 was approximately 7.37 years and may change over time. This means that the duration of the fund could range from approximately 3.68 years to 11.06 years in this example. Duration is a measure of the fund's exposure to interest rate risk. For example, when the level of interest rates increases by 1%, a debt security having a positive duration of 7 years generally will decrease in value by about 7%; when the level of interest rates decreases by 1%, the value of that same security generally will increase by about 7%. A longer duration means that changes in market interest rates are likely to have a larger effect on the value of the fund's portfolio.

The fund's investments may include mortgage- and asset-backed securities. The fund may, but is not required to, use exchange-traded or over-the-counter derivative instruments for risk management purposes or to attempt to increase total returns. The derivatives in which the fund may invest include currency forward agreements. These derivatives may be used for risk management purposes, such as hedging the fund's currency exposure, or otherwise managing the risk profile of the fund. In addition, these derivative instruments may be used to enhance returns; in place of direct investments; or to obtain or adjust exposure to certain markets.

US government securities issued by agencies and instrumentalities that are backed by the full faith and credit of the US include securities issued by the Government National Mortgage Association and the Federal Housing Administration. US government securities issued by agencies and instrumentalities that are not backed by the full faith and credit of the US, but whose issuing agency or instrumentality has the right to borrow, to meet its obligations, from the US Treasury include securities issued by the Federal National Mortgage Association and the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation. US government securities issued by agencies and instrumentalities which are backed solely by the credit of the issuing agency or instrumentality include securities issued by the Federal Farm Credit System and the Federal Home Loan Banks.

The fund's investment strategies may result in high portfolio turnover.

Management process
The fund employs a "manager of managers" structure. UBS Asset Management (Americas) Inc. ("UBS AM"), the fund's manager and primary provider of investment advisory services, has the ultimate authority, subject to oversight by the fund's board, to oversee the fund's subadvisor(s) and recommend their hiring, termination and replacement, and to allocate assets among the fund's subadvisor(s). J.P. Morgan Investment Management Inc. ("J.P. Morgan") currently serves as the fund's subadvisor. UBS AM uses "associated persons" employed by an affiliate of UBS AM, UBS AM (UK), in its provision of investment advisory services to the fund under a "participating affiliate" arrangement.

UBS AM's investment process begins with subadvisor selection. UBS AM's portfolio management team constructs a list of potential subadvisors based on information primarily from internal sources and the team's collective knowledge of the industry, but also supplemented by external sources. The team then focuses its research on that list to identify a small number of the most attractive candidates. This research includes analyzing the portfolio holdings and/or positioning of a sub-

More information about the funds—PACE Global Fixed Income Investments

advisor's investment strategy to understand whether the allocation of risk and the drivers of alpha are consistent with the subadvisor's investment philosophy and stated strengths. The most attractive sub-set of those subadvisors is then selected for in-depth, on-site due diligence meetings with representatives from the investment, operations and compliance groups within UBS AM. The due diligence information is then synthesized to select the most attractive candidate(s) for the fund, subject to the board's approval.

In managing the fund and overseeing the fund's subadvisor(s), UBS AM views its research process as an ongoing one, as the team continually seeks to confirm a subadvisor's investment thesis over the appropriate investment horizon. In general, UBS AM leverages its research and market knowledge to construct funds with exposure to various subadvisors that are expected, in combination, to produce the desired overall fund characteristics. UBS AM's ongoing monitoring and risk management process incorporates daily, weekly, monthly, quarterly and annual responsibilities designed to monitor the drivers of fund risk and performance at the subadvisor level and at the overall fund level. Through this process, UBS AM may adjust a fund's positioning by altering its allocation weights across subadvisors within the fund and/or by changing the specific subadvisors within the fund.

J.P. Morgan will generally invest, either directly or through the use of financial derivative instruments where appropriate, in global fixed income securities. Issuers of these securities may be located in any country, including emerging markets. J.P. Morgan may invest a significant portion of the fund's assets in agency mortgage-backed securities, asset-backed securities and covered bonds with a less significant exposure to other structured products. J.P. Morgan may invest the fund's assets, to a limited extent, in below investment grade and unrated debt securities. J.P. Morgan may also use financial derivative instruments for hedging purposes. The financial derivative instruments J.P. Morgan may use include, but are not limited to, futures, options, forward contracts on financial instruments and options on such contracts, credit linked instruments and swap contracts and other fixed income, currency and credit derivatives. J.P. Morgan may also invest the fund's assets in other non-U.S. funds, and in assets denominated in any currency. A substantial part of the assets of the fund will be hedged into US dollars. Short-term money market instruments and deposits with credit institutions may be held on an ancillary basis.

The fund's 80% policy is a "non-fundamental" policy. This means that this investment policy may be changed by the fund's board of trustees without shareholder approval. However, the fund has also adopted a policy to provide its shareholders with at least 60 days' prior written notice of any change to this 80% policy.

More information about risks of an investment in the fund is provided below in "More information about the funds—Additional information about investment objectives, principal risks and investment strategies."

More information about the funds—PACE High Yield Investments

Investment objective and principal strategies

Investment objective
Total return.

Principal strategies
Principal investments
The fund seeks to achieve its objective by investing primarily in a professionally managed, diversified portfolio of fixed income securities rated below investment grade. Under normal circumstances, the fund invests at least 80% of its net assets (plus the amount of any borrowing for investment purposes) in high yield fixed income securities that are rated below investment grade or considered to be of comparable quality (commonly known as "junk bonds").

These investments will include fixed income securities that are (1) rated below investment grade (lower than a Baa rating by Moody's Investors Service, Inc. ("Moody's") or lower than a BBB rating by Standard and Poor's, a division of The McGraw Hill Companies Inc. ("S&P")); (2) comparably rated by another nationally recognized statistical rating organization (collectively, with Moody's and S&P, "Rating Agencies"); or (3) unrated, but deemed by the fund's investment advisor to be of comparable quality to fixed income securities rated below Baa, BBB or a comparable rating by a Rating Agency.

The fund may also invest in other instruments, including ETFs, that derive their value from such high yield fixed income securities.

The fund may invest up to 10% of its total assets in US and/or non-US senior secured bank loans (each of which may be denominated in foreign currencies), which may be in the form of loan participations and assignments. The fund may invest in a number of different countries throughout the world, including the US, Europe and emerging market countries.

Under normal circumstances, the fund's average duration will be within +/- 50% of that of the ICE BofA Global High Yield Index, which as of July 31, 2020 was approximately 3.78 years and may change over time. This means that the duration of the fund could range from approximately 1.89 years to 5.67 years in this example. Duration is a measure of the fund's exposure to interest rate risk. For example, when interest rates increase by 1%, a debt security having a positive duration of 4 years can be expected to decrease in value by about 4%; when interest rates decrease by 1%, the value of that same security generally can be expected to increase by about 4%; however, high yield investments having the same duration as investment grade investments may react to interest rate changes to a different extent. The fund has no average targeted portfolio maturity.

The fund may, but is not required to, use exchange-traded or over-the-counter derivative instruments for risk management purposes or to attempt to increase total returns. The derivatives in which the fund may invest include options, futures, currency forward and futures agreements and swap agreements. These derivatives may be used for risk management purposes, such as hedging the fund's security, index, currency, interest rate or other exposure, or otherwise managing the risk profile of the fund. In addition, the derivative instruments listed above may be used to enhance returns; in place of direct investments; and to obtain or adjust exposure to certain markets. Futures on indices and interest rate swaps may also be used to adjust the fund's portfolio duration.

Management process
The fund employs a "manager of managers" structure. UBS Asset Management (Americas) Inc. ("UBS AM"), the fund's manager and primary provider of investment advisory services, has the ultimate authority, subject to oversight by the fund's board, to oversee the fund's subadvisor(s) and recommend their hiring, termination and replacement, and to allocate assets among the fund's subadvisor(s). UBS AM uses "associated persons" employed by an affiliate of UBS AM, UBS AM (UK), in its provision of investment advisory services to the fund under a "participating affiliate" arrangement. Nomura Corporate Research and Asset Management Inc. ("NCRAM") currently serves as the fund's subadvisor. Nomura has retained Nomura Asset Management Singapore Limited ("NAM Singapore" and, together with NCRAM, "Nomura") as a sub-manager to provide certain investment advisory services with respect to Asian investments pursuant to a sub-management contract between NCRAM and NAM Singapore. NCRAM oversees the investment advisory activities of NAM Singapore.

More information about the funds—PACE High Yield Investments

UBS AM's investment process begins with subadvisor selection. UBS AM's portfolio management team constructs a list of potential subadvisors based on information primarily from internal sources and the team's collective knowledge of the industry, but also supplemented by external sources. The team then focuses its research on that list to identify a small number of the most attractive candidates. This research includes analyzing the portfolio holdings and/or positioning of a subadvisor's investment strategy to understand whether the allocation of risk and the drivers of alpha are consistent with the subadvisor's investment philosophy and stated strengths. The most attractive sub-set of those subadvisors is then selected for in-depth, on-site due diligence meetings with representatives from the investment, operations and compliance groups within UBS AM. The due diligence information is then synthesized to select the most attractive candidate(s) for the fund, subject to the board's approval.

In managing the fund and overseeing the fund's subadvisor(s), UBS AM views its research process as an ongoing one, as the team continually seeks to confirm a subadvisor's investment thesis over the appropriate investment horizon. In general, UBS AM leverages its research and market knowledge to construct funds with exposure to various subadvisors that are expected, in combination, to produce the desired overall fund characteristics. UBS AM's ongoing monitoring and risk management process incorporates daily, weekly, monthly, quarterly and annual responsibilities designed to monitor the drivers of fund risk and performance at the subadvisor level and at the overall fund level. Through this process, UBS AM may adjust a fund's positioning by altering its allocation weights across subadvisors within the fund and/or by changing the specific subadvisors within the fund.

Nomura believes that a total return strategy driven by credit research with a top-down view is the best way to generate alpha in high yield. Nomura focuses on companies that can carry their debt loads through the economic cycle (i.e., "Strong Horse" credits), generating strong, sustainable cash flows that enable them to de-lever their balance sheets and improve their ratings. As their credit quality improves, the income generated by the bonds of these companies may be supplemented by capital appreciation. Nomura believes these companies are less likely to default on payments of principal or interest to bondholders. The approach is a collaborative effort, with ideas generated by the entire investment team. Nomura analysts are organized on a sector basis and trained to focus on the return being offered for the risk being taken. In seeking total return through Strong Horse companies, Nomura focuses on avoidance of credit loss and a deep understanding of relative value and the catalysts that drive bond price appreciation.

Nomura's portfolio construction philosophy follows a fundamental, bottom-up approach with a top-down overlay that is driven by three broad factors:

- Creative idea generation by leveraging an open seating environment.

- Thorough research from experienced analysts that includes a comprehensive evaluation of each issuer's business risk, financial risk, and the structure associated with each issue.

- Disciplined portfolio construction targeting the best risk and reward opportunities, also taking into account liquidity at both the issuer and portfolio level.

In determining position size, the most important factor is Nomura's in-depth credit analysis, as it seeks to identify and invest in companies that embody the pillars of a Strong Horse credit. Nomura aims to right-size its positions based on the perceived risks and possible future catalysts for performance, seeking to create portfolios that are diversified by issuer, credit quality and industry. Portfolio managers will also actively manage the credit ratings, industry, duration, and regional exposures of the fund. Nomura also closely monitors credit risks, as credits and prices constantly change, and seeks to re-adjust its security allocations accordingly.

The fund's 80% policy is a "non-fundamental" policy. This means that this investment policy may be changed by the fund's board of trustees without shareholder approval. However, the fund has also adopted a policy to provide its shareholders with at least 60 days' prior written notice of any change to this 80% policy.

More information about risks of an investment in the fund is provided below in "More information about the funds—Additional information about investment objectives, principal risks and investment strategies."

More information about the funds—PACE Large Co Value Equity Investments

Investment objective and principal strategies

Investment objective
Capital appreciation and dividend income.

Principal strategies
Principal investments
The fund invests primarily in stocks of US companies that are believed to be undervalued. Under normal circumstances, the fund invests at least 80% of its net assets (plus the amount of any borrowing for investment purposes) in equity securities issued by large capitalization companies. Large capitalization companies means companies with a total market capitalization within the market capitalization range of the companies in the Russell 1000® Value Index at the time of purchase. As of July 31, 2020, the Russell 1000® Value Index included companies with a market capitalization range of approximately $642 million and $1,013.6 billion. The market capitalization range and the composition of the Russell 1000® Value Index are subject to change. The fund seeks income primarily from dividend paying stocks.

The fund may from time to time invest a significant portion of its assets in the stocks of companies in various economic sectors, such as financials. The fund may also invest, to a lesser extent, in other securities, such as securities convertible into stocks, initial public offerings and stocks of companies with smaller total market capitalizations. The fund may invest up to 20% of its total assets in non-US securities. Such securities may trade either within or outside the US. "Non-US securities" generally means securities which are issued by a company that is organized under the laws of a country other than the US where the principal trading market for the issuer's securities is in a country other than the US.

The fund is also permitted to engage in "short-selling." When selling a security short, the fund will sell a security it does not own at the then-current market price and then borrow the security to deliver to the buyer. The fund is then obligated to buy the security on a later date so that it can return the security to the lender. The fund may also invest the proceeds received upon the initial sale of the security, resulting in leverage and increasing the fund's return and loss potential. When the fund borrows a security, it must post collateral, which can consist of either securities or cash. If the fund uses cash as collateral, it may earn interest income on the cash set aside to secure its obligations. The interest income may be sufficient to offset certain costs related to short sales, such as "dividend expense." Dividend expense arises when a short seller such as the fund makes a payment to the buyer of the security sold short in lieu of the dividend normally received on the shares that have been sold short. Dividend expense can vary depending upon the nature of the securities sold short and the extent to which short selling is utilized. Although dividend expense and other costs of short selling may be reflected under "Total annual fund operating expenses" provided in the annual fund operating expenses table above, the expense information would not reflect the offsetting benefit of interest income, if any, and would be based upon historical information. Short selling provides opportunities to increase the fund's total returns, but also entails significant potential risks.

Management process
The fund employs a "manager of managers" structure. The fund's manager, UBS Asset Management (Americas) Inc. ("UBS AM") and primary provider of investment advisory services, has the ultimate authority, subject to oversight by the fund's board, to oversee the fund's subadvisor(s) and recommend their hiring, termination and replacement, and to allocate assets among the fund's subadvisor(s). Pzena Investment Management, LLC ("Pzena"), Los Angeles Capital Management and Equity Research, Inc. ("Los Angeles Capital") and Wellington Management Company LLP ("Wellington") currently serve as the fund's subadvisors. UBS AM uses "associated persons" employed by an affiliate of UBS AM, UBS AM (UK), in its provision of investment advisory services to the fund under a "participating affiliate" arrangement. The relative value of each subadvisor's share of the fund's assets may change over time.

UBS AM's investment process begins with subadvisor selection. UBS AM's portfolio management team constructs a list of potential subadvisors based on information primarily from internal sources and the team's collective knowledge of the industry, but also supplemented by external sources. The team then focuses its research on that list to identify a small number of the most attractive candidates. This research includes analyzing the portfolio holdings and/or positioning of a subadvisor's investment strategy to understand whether the allocation of risk and the drivers of alpha are

More information about the funds—PACE Large Co Value Equity Investments

consistent with the subadvisor's investment philosophy and stated strengths. The most attractive sub-set of those subadvisors is then selected for in-depth, on-site due diligence meetings with representatives from the investment, operations and compliance groups within UBS AM. The due diligence information is then synthesized to select the most attractive candidate(s) for the fund, subject to the board's approval.

In managing the fund and overseeing the fund's subadvisor(s), UBS AM views its research process as an ongoing one, as the team continually seeks to confirm a subadvisor's investment thesis over the appropriate investment horizon. In general, UBS AM leverages its research and market knowledge to construct funds with exposure to various subadvisors that are expected, in combination, to produce the desired overall fund characteristics. UBS AM's ongoing monitoring and risk management process incorporates daily, weekly, monthly, quarterly and annual responsibilities designed to monitor the drivers of fund risk and performance at the subadvisor level and at the overall fund level. Through this process, UBS AM may adjust a fund's positioning by altering its allocation weights across subadvisors within the fund and/or by changing the specific subadvisors within the fund.

In managing its segment of the fund's assets, Pzena follows a disciplined investment process to implement its value philosophy. Pzena focuses exclusively on companies that are underperforming their historically demonstrated earnings power. Pzena applies intensive fundamental research to these companies in an effort to determine whether the problems that caused the earnings shortfall are temporary or permanent. Pzena looks for companies where, in its opinion: (1) the current valuation is low compared to the company's normalized earnings power; (2) current earnings are below historic norms; (3) the problems are temporary; (4) management has a viable strategy to generate earnings recovery; and (5) there is meaningful downside protection in case the earnings recovery does not materialize.

In managing its segment of the fund's assets, Los Angeles Capital employs a "long/short" or "130/30" equity strategy. Los Angeles Capital buys securities "long" that it believes will outperform the market or decrease portfolio risk, and sells securities "short" that it believes will underperform the market. When Los Angeles Capital sells a security short, it may invest the proceeds from that sale in additional securities. (For example, if Los Angeles Capital were responsible for $100 of fund assets, it may take traditional long positions in equity securities with the full $100, borrow and sell short $30 of equity securities, and also invest long the $30 received upon the initial short sale, resulting in long/short equity exposure, as percentages of its assets, of "130/30".)

Los Angeles Capital uses a proprietary quantitative model that includes fundamental data inputs for a universe of global equity securities and, through the use of statistical tools, estimates expected returns based on each security's risk characteristics and the expected return to each characteristic in the current market environment. Security weights, both long and short, are assigned through an integrated optimization process which identifies the portfolio with the highest expected return for an acceptable level of risk. The portfolio is rebalanced periodically using the quantitative model. Los Angeles Capital seeks to generate incremental investment returns above the fund's benchmark, while attempting to control investment risk relative to the benchmark.

While Los Angeles Capital does not set price targets or valuation constraints, it will sell or short sell a security if it no longer has the desired risk characteristics, or if there are concerns about a particular company's merits. As economic conditions change and investor risk preferences evolve, Los Angeles Capital's forecasts will change accordingly. Los Angeles Capital closely monitors its short positions and borrowing costs. In addition, Los Angeles Capital will ordinarily seek to almost fully invest its segment of the fund's portfolio.

In managing its portion of the fund's assets, Wellington invests in quality large cap dividend-paying companies, with an emphasis on companies with solid balance sheets and below-market valuations. Wellington focuses on solid companies with temporary issues, rather than distressed opportunities, which inherently entails more risk. Wellington's strategy utilizes a contrarian approach focused on longer-term fundamentals to create a portfolio with an above-market projected growth rate and higher dividend yield and which trades at a discount to the market. The investment team conducts detailed fundamental research on each stock that is identified as a solid, but temporarily out-of-favor, company with sustainable or growing dividends. In addition to focusing

More information about the funds—PACE Large Co Value Equity Investments

on valuation, the investment team seeks to find companies they believe have the potential to continue paying their dividends in weak economic environments. Key research is generated by members of the investment team and is aggregated and compared via Wellington's fact sheet methodology. The methodology is a means by which each investment opportunity and existing portfolio position is ranked based on total appreciation potential. It incorporates Wellington's fundamental analysis and detailed financial modeling of earnings growth potential, and relative price-to-earnings estimation for each company. The potential investment universe is narrowed through a fundamentally-based focus on "areas of opportunity" (misunderstood negative events, temporarily depressed returns, management changes, industry consolidation) that the investment team believes creates the potential for excessive valuation discounts relative to normalized expectations. Based on fact sheet comparisons, Wellington seeks to identify new positions that may improve the portfolio's aggregate total return potential and candidates for possible sales.

The fund's 80% policy is a "non-fundamental" policy. This means that this investment policy may be changed by the fund's board of trustees without shareholder approval. However, the fund has also adopted a policy to provide its shareholders with at least 60 days' prior written notice of any change to this 80% policy.

More information about risks of an investment in the fund is provided below in "More information about the funds—Additional information about investment objectives, principal risks and investment strategies."

More information about the funds—PACE Large Co Growth Equity Investments

Investment objective and principal strategies

Investment objective
Capital appreciation.

Principal strategies
Principal investments
The fund invests primarily in stocks of companies that are believed to have substantial potential for capital growth. Under normal circumstances, the fund invests at least 80% of its net assets (plus the amount of any borrowing for investment purposes) in equity securities issued by large capitalization companies, which may be represented by derivatives such as swap agreements or futures contracts and investments in securities of other investment companies that invest primarily in equity securities of large capitalization companies. Large capitalization companies means companies with a total market capitalization within the market capitalization range of the companies in the Russell 1000® Growth Index at the time of purchase. As of July 31, 2020, the Russell 1000® Growth Index included companies with a market capitalization range of approximately $642 million and $1,820.9 billion. The market capitalization range and the composition of the Russell 1000® Growth Index are subject to change. Dividend income is an incidental consideration in the investment advisors' selection of stocks for the fund.

The fund may from time to time invest a significant portion of its assets in the stocks of companies in various economic sectors, such as technology. The fund may invest, to a lesser extent, in other securities, such as securities convertible into stocks, fixed income securities, initial public offerings and stocks of companies with smaller total market capitalizations. The fund may invest up to 20% of its total assets in non-US securities. Such securities may trade either within or outside the US. "Non-US securities" generally means securities which are issued by a company that is organized under the laws of a country other than the US (including an emerging market country) where the principal trading market for the issuer's securities is in a country other than the US (including an emerging market country).

Management process
The fund employs a "manager of managers" structure. UBS Asset Management (Americas) Inc. ("UBS AM"), the fund's manager and primary provider of investment advisory services, has the ultimate authority, subject to oversight by the fund's board, to oversee the fund's subadvisor(s) and recommend their hiring, termination and replacement, and to allocate assets among the fund's subadvisor(s). Jackson Square Partners, LLC ("JSP"), Mar Vista Investment Partners, LLC ("Mar Vista") and J.P. Morgan Investment Management Inc. ("J.P. Morgan") currently serve as the fund's subadvisors. UBS AM uses "associated persons" employed by an affiliate of UBS AM, UBS AM (UK), in its provision of investment advisory services to the fund under a "participating affiliate" arrangement. The relative value of each subadvisor's share of the fund's assets may change over time.

UBS AM's investment process begins with subadvisor selection. UBS AM's portfolio management team constructs a list of potential subadvisors based on information primarily from internal sources and the team's collective knowledge of the industry, but also supplemented by external sources. The team then focuses its research on that list to identify a small number of the most attractive candidates. This research includes analyzing the portfolio holdings and/or positioning of a subadvisor's investment strategy to understand whether the allocation of risk and the drivers of alpha are consistent with the subadvisor's investment philosophy and stated strengths. The most attractive sub-set of those subadvisors is then selected for in-depth, on-site due diligence meetings with representatives from the investment, operations and compliance groups within UBS AM. The due diligence information is then synthesized to select the most attractive candidate(s) for the fund, subject to the board's approval.

In managing the fund and overseeing the fund's subadvisor(s), UBS AM views its research process as an ongoing one, as the team continually seeks to confirm a subadvisor's investment thesis over the appropriate investment horizon. In general, UBS AM leverages its research and market knowledge to construct funds with exposure to various subadvisors that are expected, in combination, to produce the desired overall fund characteristics. UBS AM's ongoing monitoring and risk management process incorporates daily, weekly, monthly, quarterly and annual responsibilities designed to monitor the drivers of fund risk and performance at the subadvisor level and at the overall fund level. Through this process, UBS AM may adjust a fund's positioning by altering its allocation weights across subadvisors within

More information about the funds—PACE Large Co Growth Equity Investments

the fund and/or by changing the specific subadvisors within the fund.

In managing its segment of the fund's assets, JSP invests primarily in common stocks of large capitalization growth-oriented companies that JSP believes have long-term capital appreciation potential and are expected to grow faster than the US economy. Using a bottom-up approach, JSP seeks to select securities of companies that it believes have large-end market potential, dominant business models and strong free cash flow generation that are attractively priced compared to the intrinsic value of the securities. JSP also considers a company's operational efficiencies, management's plans for capital allocation and the company's shareholder orientation.

JSP researches individual companies and analyzes economic and market conditions, seeking to identify the securities that JSP thinks are the best investments for the fund. Specifically, JSP looks for disruptive change that might increase a company's potential for free cash flow growth, such as structural changes in the economy, corporate restructurings or turnaround situations, new products or changes in management.

Using a bottom-up approach, JSP looks for companies that:

- have attractive end market potential, dominant business models and strong free cash flow generation;
- demonstrate operational and scale efficiencies;
- have demonstrated expertise for capital allocation; and
- have clear shareholder-oriented governance and compensation policies.

Although JSP tends to hold a relatively focused portfolio of between 25 to 40 stocks, it generally maintains a diversified portfolio representing a number of different industries. Such an approach helps to minimize the impact that any one security or industry could have on the portfolio if it were to experience a period of slow or declining growth.

In managing its portion of the fund's assets, Mar Vista employs a bottom-up approach to stock selection, seeking high quality growth companies whose stocks are trading at discounts to fair value. Mar Vista looks for companies with sustainable competitive advantages and opportunities to grow and reinvest capital at higher rates than their cost of capital. Mar Vista also seeks to invest in companies with management teams with a proven ability to allocate capital in ways that maximize shareholder value. Mar Vista's investment approach seeks to balance both the protection of capital as well as the appreciation potential of a stock. Mar Vista evaluates companies as private entities to determine the intrinsic worth of the business. Mar Vista uses scenario analysis to determine a "margin of safety," or discount to intrinsic value, which varies depending on the stability and predictability of the business. The wider the range of potential outcomes, the higher the margin of safety required for investment. Mar Vista typically sells a stock if the market price exceeds Mar Vista's estimate of intrinsic value, the company's fundamentals fall short of Mar Vista's investment thesis, or when there are more attractive investment alternatives. Mar Vista may invest in a limited number of stocks that it believes have attractive risk-reward profiles, and this may also result in significant absolute and relative weights in a sector.

In managing its portion of the fund, J.P. Morgan invests primarily in a focused portfolio of equity securities of large capitalization companies. J.P. Morgan considers large capitalization companies to be companies with market capitalizations equal to those within the universe of the Russell 1000 Growth Index at the time of purchase. Although J.P. Morgan will invest primarily in equity securities of U.S. companies, it may invest in foreign securities, including depositary receipts. J.P. Morgan utilizes a combination of qualitative analysis and quantitative metrics in order to seek to achieve target returns which are higher than those of the fund's benchmark while attempting to maintain a moderate risk profile. J.P. Morgan employs a process that combines research, valuation and stock selection to identify companies that have a history of above-average growth or which it believes will achieve above-average growth in the future, and looks for companies with leading competitive positions, predictable and durable business models and management that can achieve sustained growth. J.P. Morgan's analysis focuses on companies where the market has started to recognize the existence of positive fundamentals or where structural reasons exist for companies to continue to exceed market expectations over the intermediate to long-term.

More information about the funds—PACE Large Co Growth Equity Investments

J.P. Morgan may sell a security for several reasons. J.P. Morgan may sell a security: due to a change in the company's fundamentals or a change in the original reason for purchase of an investment; if it no longer considers the security to be reasonably valued; or if it identifies a stock that it believes offers a better investment opportunity.

The fund's 80% policy is a "non-fundamental" policy. This means that this investment policy may be changed by the fund's board of trustees without shareholder approval. However, the fund has also adopted a policy to provide its shareholders with at least 60 days' prior written notice of any change to this 80% policy.

More information about risks of an investment in the fund is provided below in "More information about the funds—Additional information about investment objectives, principal risks and investment strategies."

More information about the funds—PACE Small/Medium Co Value Equity Investments

Investment objective and principal strategies

Investment objective

Capital appreciation.

Principal strategies

Principal investments

The fund invests primarily in stocks of companies that are believed to be undervalued or overlooked in the marketplace. These stocks also generally have price-to-earnings ("P/E") ratios below the market average. Under normal circumstances, the fund invests at least 80% of its net assets (plus the amount of any borrowing for investment purposes) in equity securities issued by small/medium capitalization companies. Small/medium capitalization companies means companies with a total market capitalization within the market capitalization range of the companies in the Russell 2500® Value Index at the time of purchase. As of July 31, 2020, the Russell 2500® Value Index included companies with a market capitalization range of approximately $7.4 million and $15.5 billion. The market capitalization range and the composition of the Russell 2500® Value Index are subject to change. The fund invests only in stocks that are traded on major exchanges or the over-the-counter market.

The fund may from time to time invest a significant portion of its assets in the stocks of companies in various economic sectors, such as financials. The fund may invest, to a limited extent, in stocks of companies with larger total market capitalizations and other securities, including securities convertible into stocks. The fund may invest up to 10% of its total assets in non-US securities. Such securities may trade either within or outside the US. "Non-US securities" generally means securities which are issued by a company that is organized under the laws of a country other than the US where the principal trading market for the issuer's securities is in a country other than the US.

The fund's investment strategies may result in high portfolio turnover.

Management process

The fund employs a "manager of managers" structure. UBS Asset Management (Americas) Inc. ("UBS AM"), the fund's manager and primary provider of investment advisory services, has the ultimate authority, subject to oversight by the fund's board, to oversee the fund's subadvisor(s) and recommend their hiring, termination and replacement, and to allocate assets among the fund's subadvisor(s). Sapience Investments, LLC ("Sapience"), Kayne Anderson Rudnick Investment Management, LLC ("Kayne Anderson Rudnick") and Huber Capital Management LLC ("Huber Capital") currently serve as the fund's subadvisors. UBS AM uses "associated persons" employed by an affiliate of UBS AM, UBS AM (UK), in its provision of investment advisory services to the fund under a "participating affiliate" arrangement. The relative value of each subadvisor's share of the fund's assets may change over time.

UBS AM's investment process begins with subadvisor selection. UBS AM's portfolio management team constructs a list of potential subadvisors based on information primarily from internal sources and the team's collective knowledge of the industry, but also supplemented by external sources. The team then focuses its research on that list to identify a small number of the most attractive candidates. This research includes analyzing the portfolio holdings and/or positioning of a subadvisor's investment strategy to understand whether the allocation of risk and the drivers of alpha are consistent with the subadvisor's investment philosophy and stated strengths. The most attractive sub-set of those subadvisors is then selected for in-depth, on-site due diligence meetings with representatives from the investment, operations and compliance groups within UBS AM. The due diligence information is then synthesized to select the most attractive candidate(s) for the fund, subject to the board's approval.

In managing the fund and overseeing the fund's subadvisor(s), UBS AM views its research process as an ongoing one, as the team continually seeks to confirm a subadvisor's investment thesis over the appropriate investment horizon. In general, UBS AM leverages its research and market knowledge to construct funds with exposure to various subadvisors that are expected, in combination, to produce the desired overall fund characteristics. UBS AM's ongoing monitoring and risk management process incorporates daily, weekly, monthly, quarterly and annual responsibilities designed to monitor the drivers of fund risk and performance at the subadvisor level and at the overall fund level. Through this process, UBS AM may

More information about the funds—PACE Small/Medium Co Value Equity Investments

adjust a fund's positioning by altering its allocation weights across subadvisors within the fund and/or by changing the specific subadvisors within the fund.

In advising its segment of the fund, Sapience directly researches smaller capitalization companies with sustainable business models from an objective perspective. Sapience attempts to identify companies selling below intrinsic value with clear value drivers to realize full value within their investment time horizon (typically two to four years), and constructs a portfolio consisting of highest-conviction ideas.

Sapience utilizes a bottom-up, fundamental, research-driven, low-risk style that it believes is ideally suited to the small cap market segment, along with a long-term focus that attempts to take advantage of opportunities presented by short-term anomalies. Sapience concentrates on selecting unique individual investments utilizing a low-risk, value-oriented methodology. Sapience typically requires the existence of one or more factors, or value drivers, that it considers an impetus for change at the companies in which it invests. In other words, the team strives to determine why an undervalued security is accorded a discount by other investors and what will change to eliminate that discount.

Kayne Anderson Rudnick employs a fundamental, bottom-up, research-driven investment style and a disciplined investment process to identify high-quality companies that are characterized by differentiated resilient business models, solid balance sheets and free cash flow generation, and whose securities can be acquired at attractive valuations. Kayne Anderson Rudnick's research philosophy is founded on the principle that first-hand fundamental research is essential in order to make sound, long-term investment decisions. Kayne Anderson Rudnick utilizes a research process that carefully looks at a company from a three-tiered perspective involving qualitative, financial, and valuation analyses. Qualitative analysis assesses the company's long-term market positioning in terms of market structure and prospects, business model, and competitive advantages. The sustainability of the business model is continuously evaluated in light of changing business conditions. In addition, Kayne Anderson Rudnick evaluates management's strategies, financial goals, track record, and shareholder value orientation. Financial analysis involves a historical examination of the income statement, cash flow statement, balance sheet, and associated ratios on both an absolute and peer relative basis. Valuation analysis determines the current and potential value of each company in the investable universe using a variety of proprietary models to establish the value of a business under various scenarios.

Kayne Anderson Rudnick's portfolio managers, in consultation with analysts, establish price ranges for each security held by the fund. These prices are developed in consideration of expected return and comparative valuation, and are actively monitored. Sector weights are also evaluated.

Huber Capital's "deep value" strategy seeks long-term total investment return through capital appreciation, generally investing its assets in 40-80 common stocks of US companies with a market capitalization range generally consistent with, but in some cases higher than, that of the Russell 2500® Value Index, the fund's benchmark, and whose stocks are considered by Huber Capital to be undervalued.

Huber Capital may also make investments in securities of non-US issuers, including issuers in emerging markets. Huber Capital will invest primarily in domestic US securities but may invest up to 20% of its net assets in American Depositary Receipts, dollar-denominated securities of non-US issuers, or directly in securities of non-US issuers. Excluded from the securities of non-US issuers calculation are those securities which are members of a major US index or whose primary listing is on a major US exchange or quote system.

Huber Capital may invest in cash, cash equivalents, and high-quality, short-term debt securities and money market instruments for opportunistic purposes or for temporary defensive purposes in response to adverse market, economic or political conditions.

Huber Capital employs a value investing style, investing in stocks which, in Huber Capital's opinion, trade at a significant discount to the present value of future cash flows. Huber Capital attempts to identify out-of-favor stocks that represent solid fundamental value. Huber Capital identifies these investment opportunities by employing a disciplined, bottom-up investment process that emphasizes internally generated fundamental research. The process includes an initial review, in-depth analysis and employment of Huber Capital's proprietary valuation methodology.

More information about the funds—PACE Small/Medium Co Value Equity Investments

Huber Capital's decision to sell portfolio securities is based on valuation, risk and portfolio guidelines. As individual stocks approach their intrinsic value or established target price and decline in their relative attractiveness, they become candidates for sale. Other sell decisions may occur because of deterioration in the fundamentals that supported the initial investment. Proceeds from sales are reinvested in companies that are more attractively valued based on purchase disciplines.

The fund's 80% policy is a "non-fundamental" policy. This means that this investment policy may be changed by the fund's board of trustees without shareholder approval. However, the fund has also adopted a policy to provide its shareholders with at least 60 days' prior written notice of any change to this 80% policy.

More information about risks of an investment in the fund is provided below in "More information about the funds—Additional information about investment objectives, principal risks and investment strategies."

Investment objective and principal strategies

Investment objective
Capital appreciation.

Principal strategies
Principal investments
The fund invests primarily in stocks of "emerging growth" companies that are believed to have potential for high future earnings growth relative to the overall market. Under normal circumstances, the fund invests at least 80% of its net assets (plus the amount of any borrowing for investment purposes) in equity securities issued by small/medium capitalization companies. Small/medium capitalization companies means companies with a total market capitalization within the market capitalization range of the companies in the Russell 2500® Growth Index at the time of purchase. As of July 31, 2020, the Russell 2500® Growth Index included companies with a market capitalization range of approximately $48 million and $17.3 billion. The market capitalization range and the composition of the Russell 2500® Growth Index are subject to change. Dividend income is an incidental consideration in the investment advisors' selection of stocks for the fund.

The fund may from time to time invest a significant portion of its assets in the stocks of companies in various economic sectors, such as technology. The fund may invest, to a limited extent, in stocks of companies with larger total market capitalizations and other securities, including securities convertible into stocks. The fund may invest up to 10% of its total assets in non-US securities. Such securities may trade either within or outside the US. "Non-US securities" generally means securities which are issued by a company that is organized under the laws of a country other than the US where the principal trading market for the issuer's securities is in a country other than the US.

Management process
The fund employs a "manager of managers" structure. UBS Asset Management (Americas) Inc. ("UBS AM"), the fund's manager and primary provider of investment advisory services, has the ultimate authority, subject to oversight by the fund's board, to oversee the fund's subadvisor(s) and recommend their hiring, termination and replacement, and to allocate assets among the fund's subadvisor(s). Riverbridge Partners, LLC ("Riverbridge"), Calamos Advisors LLC ("Calamos") and Jacobs Levy Equity Management, Inc. ("Jacobs Levy") currently serve as the fund's subadvisors. UBS AM uses "associated persons" employed by an affiliate of UBS AM, UBS AM (UK), in its provision of investment advisory services to the fund under a "participating affiliate" arrangement. The relative value of each subadvisor's share of the fund's assets may change over time.

UBS AM's investment process begins with subadvisor selection. UBS AM's portfolio management team constructs a list of potential subadvisors based on information primarily from internal sources and the team's collective knowledge of the industry, but also supplemented by external sources. The team then focuses its research on that list to identify a small number of the most attractive candidates. This research includes analyzing the portfolio holdings and/or positioning of a subadvisor's investment strategy to understand whether the allocation of risk and the drivers of alpha are consistent with the subadvisor's investment philosophy and stated strengths. The most attractive sub-set of those subadvisors is then selected for in-depth, on-site due diligence meetings with representatives from the investment, operations and compliance groups within UBS AM. The due diligence information is then synthesized to select the most attractive candidate(s) for the fund, subject to the board's approval.

In managing the fund and overseeing the fund's subadvisor(s), UBS AM views its research process as an ongoing one, as the team continually seeks to confirm a subadvisor's investment thesis over the appropriate investment horizon. In general, UBS AM leverages its research and market knowledge to construct funds with exposure to various subadvisors that are expected, in combination, to produce the desired overall fund characteristics. UBS AM's ongoing monitoring and risk management process incorporates daily, weekly, monthly, quarterly and annual responsibilities designed to monitor the drivers of fund risk and performance at the subadvisor level and at the overall fund level. Through this process, UBS AM may adjust a fund's positioning by altering its allocation weights across subadvisors within the fund and/or by changing the specific subadvisors within the fund.

In managing its segment of the fund's assets, Riverbridge believes that earnings power determines

More information about the funds—PACE Small/Medium Co Growth Equity Investments

the value of a franchise. Riverbridge focuses on companies that are viewed as building their earnings power and building the intrinsic value of the company over long periods of time. Riverbridge looks to invest in high-quality growth companies that demonstrate the ability to sustain strong secular earnings growth, regardless of overall economic conditions.

In managing its segment of the fund's assets, Calamos seeks to invest in small cap companies where growth is robust, sustainable and underestimated by the market. Calamos uses fundamental research, focusing on companies that it believes have superior management and whose business models have a high potential for earnings upside. Calamos forms an investment decision based on this research and an assessment of the market's perception of these companies. Calamos may invest in any sector, may emphasize one or more particular sectors and may sell a company's stock when it believes a company's prospects for growth have diminished. Calamos may also sell or reduce a portfolio position when it sees market sentiment turn negative on a stock held in the portfolio.

Jacobs Levy invests in small- and mid-cap growth stocks for the fund using a dynamic, multidimensional investment process that combines human insight and intuition, finance and behavioral theory, and quantitative and statistical methods. Jacobs Levy's security evaluation process focuses on the modeling of a large number of stocks and proprietary factors, using financial statements, security analyst forecasts, corporate management signals, economic releases, security prices and other information. This approach is intended to promote investment exposure across securities, industries, and sectors, while managing risk exposures relative to an underlying benchmark. The range of models used by Jacobs Levy is intended to provide the fund with exposure to numerous potential opportunities.

The fund's 80% policy is a "non-fundamental" policy. This means that this investment policy may be changed by the fund's board of trustees without shareholder approval. However, the fund has also adopted a policy to provide its shareholders with at least 60 days' prior written notice of any change to this 80% policy.

More information about risks of an investment in the fund is provided below in "More information about the funds—Additional information about investment objectives, principal risks and investment strategies."

More information about the funds—PACE International Equity Investments

Investment objective and principal strategies

Investment objective
Capital appreciation.

Principal strategies
Principal investments
Under normal circumstances, the fund invests at least 80% of its net assets (plus the amount of any borrowing for investment purposes) in equity securities. The fund invests primarily in stocks of companies that are domiciled in developed foreign countries and principally traded in Japanese, European, Pacific and Australian securities markets or traded in US securities markets. Such investments may include common stocks, which may or may not pay dividends, and securities convertible into common stocks, of companies domiciled outside the US.

The fund may invest, to a limited extent, in stocks of companies in emerging markets, including Asia, Latin America and other regions where markets may not yet fully reflect the potential of the developing economy. The fund may also invest, to a limited extent, in securities of other investment companies that invest in foreign markets and securities convertible into stocks, including convertible bonds that are below investment grade. The fund may, but is not required to, use exchange-traded or over-the-counter derivative instruments for risk management purposes or to attempt to increase total returns. The derivatives in which the fund may invest include currency forward agreements. These derivatives may be used for risk management purposes, such as hedging the fund's currency exposure. In addition, these derivative instruments may be used to obtain or adjust exposure to certain markets.

The fund is also permitted to engage in "short-selling." When selling a security short, the fund will sell a security it does not own at the then-current market price and then borrow the security to deliver to the buyer. The fund is then obligated to buy the security on a later date so that it can return the security to the lender. The fund may also invest the proceeds received upon the initial sale of the security, resulting in leverage and increasing the fund's return and loss potential. When the fund borrows a security, it must post collateral, which can consist of either securities or cash. If the fund uses cash as collateral, it may earn interest income on the cash set aside to secure its obligations. The interest income may be sufficient to offset certain costs related to short sales, such as "dividend expense." Dividend expense arises when a short seller such as the fund makes a payment to the buyer of the security sold short in lieu of the dividend normally received on the shares that have been sold short. Dividend expense can vary depending upon the nature of the securities sold short and the extent to which short selling is utilized. Although dividend expense and other costs of short selling may be reflected under "Total annual fund operating expenses" provided in the annual fund operating expenses table above, the expense information would not reflect the offsetting benefit of interest income, if any, and would be based upon historical information. Short selling provides opportunities to increase the fund's total returns, but also entails significant potential risks.

Management process
The fund employs a "manager of managers" structure. UBS Asset Management (Americas) Inc. ("UBS AM"), the fund's manager and primary provider of investment advisory services, has the ultimate authority, subject to oversight by the fund's board, to oversee the fund's subadvisor(s) and recommend their hiring, termination and replacement, and to allocate assets among the fund's subadvisor(s). Mondrian Investment Partners Limited ("Mondrian"), Los Angeles Capital Management and Equity Research, Inc. ("Los Angeles Capital") and Chautauqua Capital Management—a Division of Robert W. Baird & Co. Incorporated ("Baird") currently serve as the fund's subadvisors. UBS AM uses "associated persons" employed by an affiliate of UBS AM, UBS AM (UK), in its provision of investment advisory services to the fund under a "participating affiliate" arrangement. The relative value of each subadvisor's share of the fund's assets may change over time.

UBS AM's investment process begins with subadvisor selection. UBS AM's portfolio management team constructs a list of potential subadvisors based on information primarily from internal sources and the team's collective knowledge of the industry, but also supplemented by external sources. The team then focuses its research on that list to identify a small number of the most attractive candidates. This research includes analyzing the portfolio holdings and/or positioning of a subadvisor's investment strategy to understand whether the allocation of risk and the drivers of alpha are consistent

More information about the funds—PACE International Equity Investments

with the subadvisor's investment philosophy and stated strengths. The most attractive sub-set of those subadvisors is then selected for in-depth, on-site due diligence meetings with representatives from the investment, operations and compliance groups within UBS AM. The due diligence information is then synthesized to select the most attractive candidate(s) for the fund, subject to the board's approval.

In managing the fund and overseeing the fund's subadvisor(s), UBS AM views its research process as an ongoing one, as the team continually seeks to confirm a subadvisor's investment thesis over the appropriate investment horizon. In general, UBS AM leverages its research and market knowledge to construct funds with exposure to various subadvisors that are expected, in combination, to produce the desired overall fund characteristics. UBS AM's ongoing monitoring and risk management process incorporates daily, weekly, monthly, quarterly and annual responsibilities designed to monitor the drivers of fund risk and performance at the subadvisor level and at the overall fund level. Through this process, UBS AM may adjust a fund's positioning by altering its allocation weights across subadvisors within the fund and/or by changing the specific subadvisors within the fund.

In managing its segment of the fund's assets, Mondrian conducts research on a global basis in an effort to identify securities that have the potential for capital appreciation over a market cycle. The center of the research effort is a value-oriented dividend discount methodology toward individual securities and market analysis that attempts to identify value across country boundaries. This approach focuses on future anticipated dividends and discounts the value of those dividends back to what they would be worth if they were being paid today. Comparisons of the values of different possible investments are then made. In an international portfolio, currency returns can be an integral component of an investment's total return. Mondrian uses a purchasing power parity approach to assess the value of individual currencies. Purchasing power parity attempts to identify the amount of goods and services that a dollar will buy in the US and compares that to the amount of a foreign currency required to buy the same amount of goods and services in another country.

In managing its segment of the fund's assets, Los Angeles Capital employs a "long/short" or "130/30" equity strategy. Los Angeles Capital buys securities "long" that it believes will outperform the market or decrease portfolio risk, and sells securities "short" that it believes will underperform the market. When Los Angeles Capital sells a security short, it may invest the proceeds from that sale in additional securities. (For example, if Los Angeles Capital were responsible for $100 of fund assets, it may take traditional long positions in equity securities with the full $100, borrow and sell short $30 of equity securities, and also invest long the $30 received upon the initial short sale, resulting in long/short equity exposure, as percentages of its assets, of "130/30"). Los Angeles Capital uses a proprietary quantitative model that includes fundamental data inputs for a universe of global equity securities and, through the use of statistical tools, estimates expected returns based on each security's risk characteristics and the expected return to each characteristic in the current market environment. Security weights, both long and short, are assigned through an integrated optimization process which identifies the portfolio with the highest expected return for an acceptable level of risk. Los Angeles Capital also employs monitoring tools and certain additional constraints to ensure compliance with global short sale regulations. The portfolio is rebalanced periodically using the quantitative model. Los Angeles Capital seeks to generate incremental investment returns above the fund's benchmark, while attempting to control investment risk relative to the benchmark.

While Los Angeles Capital does not set price targets or valuation constraints, it will sell or short sell a security if it no longer has the desired risk characteristics, or if there are concerns about a particular company's merits. As economic conditions change and investor risk preferences evolve, Los Angeles Capital's forecasts will change accordingly. Los Angeles Capital closely monitors its short positions and borrowing costs. In addition, Los Angeles Capital will ordinarily seek to almost fully invest its segment of the fund's portfolio.

In managing its segment of the fund's assets, Baird endeavors to achieve consistent risk adjusted excess returns by managing a concentrated portfolio of 25-35 quality, growth companies generally headquartered outside of the United States. The portfolio consists of a carefully diversified set of best idea equities that Baird believes will benefit from long-term trends, have sustainable competitive advantages and exhibit growth that should outpace the market. Companies are valued

More information about the funds—PACE International Equity Investments

based on a forward looking cash flow analysis. When selecting investments, Baird has a long-term time horizon.

The fund's 80% policy is a "non-fundamental" policy. This means that this investment policy may be changed by the fund's board of trustees without shareholder approval. However, the fund has also adopted a policy to provide its shareholders with at least 60 days' prior written notice of any change to this 80% policy.

More information about risks of an investment in the fund is provided below in "More information about the funds—Additional information about investment objectives, principal risks and investment strategies."

More information about the funds—PACE International Emerging Markets Equity Investments

Investment objective and principal strategies

Investment objective
Capital appreciation.

Principal strategies
Principal investments
Under normal circumstances, the fund invests at least 80% of its net assets (plus the amount of any borrowing for investment purposes) in equity securities that are tied economically to emerging market countries. Such investments may include equity securities issued by companies domiciled in emerging market countries. The fund generally defines emerging market countries as countries that are not included in the MSCI World Index of major world economies. However, countries included in this index may be considered emerging markets based on current political and economic factors. The fund may not always diversify its investments on a geographic basis among emerging market countries.

The fund may invest, to a limited extent, in bonds, including up to 10% of its total assets in bonds that are below investment grade. Below investment grade securities are commonly known as "junk bonds." The fund may also invest, to a limited extent, in securities of other investment companies that invest in emerging markets.

Management process
The fund employs a "manager of managers" structure. UBS Asset Management (Americas) Inc. ("UBS AM"), the fund's manager and primary provider of investment advisory services, has the ultimate authority, subject to oversight by the fund's board, to oversee the fund's subadvisor(s) and recommend their hiring, termination and replacement, and to allocate assets among the subadvisor(s). Mondrian Investment Partners Limited ("Mondrian"), William Blair Investment Management, LLC ("William Blair"), LMCG Investments, LLC ("LMCG") and RWC Asset Advisors (US) LLC ("RWC") currently serve as the fund's subadvisors. UBS AM uses "associated persons" employed by an affiliate of UBS AM, UBS AM (UK), in its provision of investment advisory services to the fund under a "participating affiliate" arrangement. The relative value of each subadvisor's share of the fund's assets may change over time.

UBS AM's investment process begins with subadvisor selection. UBS AM's portfolio management team constructs a list of potential subadvisors based on information primarily from internal sources and the team's collective knowledge of the industry, but also supplemented by external sources. The team then focuses its research on that list to identify a small number of the most attractive candidates. This research includes analyzing the portfolio holdings and/or positioning of a subadvisor's investment strategy to understand whether the allocation of risk and the drivers of alpha are consistent with the subadvisor's investment philosophy and stated strengths. The most attractive sub-set of those subadvisors is then selected for in-depth, on-site due diligence meetings with representatives from the investment, operations and compliance groups within UBS AM. The due diligence information is then synthesized to select the most attractive candidate(s) for the fund, subject to the board's approval.

In managing the fund and overseeing the fund's subadvisor(s), UBS AM views its research process as an ongoing one, as the team continually seeks to confirm a subadvisor's investment thesis over the appropriate investment horizon. In general, UBS AM leverages its research and market knowledge to construct funds with exposure to various subadvisors that are expected, in combination, to produce the desired overall fund characteristics. UBS AM's ongoing monitoring and risk management process incorporates daily, weekly, monthly, quarterly and annual responsibilities designed to monitor the drivers of fund risk and performance at the subadvisor level and at the overall fund level. Through this process, UBS AM may adjust a fund's positioning by altering its allocation weights across subadvisors within the fund and/or by changing the specific subadvisors within the fund.

In managing its segment of the fund's assets, Mondrian conducts research on a global basis in an effort to identify securities that have the potential for capital appreciation over a market cycle. The center of the research effort is a value-oriented dividend discount methodology toward individual securities and market analysis that identifies value across country boundaries. This approach focuses on future anticipated dividends and discounts the value of those dividends back to what they would be worth if they were being paid today. Comparisons of the values of different possible investments are then made. In an international portfolio,

More information about the funds—PACE International Emerging Markets Equity Investments

currency returns can be an integral component of an investment's total return. Mondrian uses a purchasing power parity approach to assess the value of individual currencies. Purchasing power parity attempts to identify the amount of goods and services that a dollar will buy in the US and compares that to the amount of a foreign currency required to buy the same amount of goods and services in another country.

In managing its portion of the fund's assets, William Blair invests in a portfolio of mid cap and large cap equity securities issued by companies in emerging markets worldwide, according to a quality growth philosophy. William Blair's primary focus is on identifying such companies whose growth characteristics (rate and durability) are underestimated by the market and supported by quality management and strong competitive positioning. After screening the universe of emerging country issuers for certain quality, growth and liquidity characteristics to create a prospective list of investible securities, William Blair undertakes detailed fundamental analysis of these companies, focusing attention on areas where short- to intermediate-term earnings trends and overall operating performance are improving or are strong. Key considerations are the sustainability of a company's competitive advantage relative to peers, its industry and market conditions, a sound financial structure and high reinvestment rates that combine to create favorable conditions for prospective growth. William Blair normally invests on a relatively concentrated basis.

To a lesser extent, William Blair also takes into account country selection and industry sector allocation. Normally, William Blair's investments will be allocated among at least six different countries, and no more than 50% of its segment of the fund may be invested in securities of issuers in any one country at any given time. In making country allocation decisions, William Blair considers such factors as the conditions and growth potential of various economies and securities markets, currency exchange rates, technological developments in the various countries and other pertinent financial, social, national and political factors. William Blair may obtain exposure to emerging markets equity securities through limited investments in investment company securities, such as exchange-traded funds ("ETFs").

In managing its segment of the fund's assets, LMCG uses a bottom-up quantitative approach to investing in emerging markets equity securities. Inefficiencies in the market create opportunities, and LMCG believes that a quantitative process, which relies on sophisticated mathematical or statistical models in selecting investments, is well-suited to capture these inefficiencies and provide an opportunity to outperform the market. LMCG's stock selection model groups factors used to select investments into three major categories: market dynamics, value and quality. Market dynamic factors are designed to exploit short term trends as LMCG believes investors under-react to certain developments in the short term; value factors are intended to capture mean reversion (i.e., a return to the average) as investors tend to overreact to certain developments in the longer term; and quality factors incorporate information about the quality of earnings that investors tend to overlook. LMCG's team constructs its portion of the fund's portfolio one stock at a time in order to select those stocks that offer the best exposure to certain return and risk factors. This approach also allows LMCG to specifically adapt to market conditions and lessen or accentuate certain factors in the model to capture opportunities or reduce downside risk. LMCG continuously monitors the stocks held in the portfolio and considers selling any stock with a relatively low ranking relative to its peers. LMCG uses the proceeds to purchase stocks with a relatively higher ranking by the model.

In managing its segment of the fund's assets, RWC combines top-down analyses of economic, political and social factors with bottom-up quantitative and qualitative fundamental research to seek to identify countries, sectors and companies with attractive risk/return profiles based, in part, on RWC's experience investing in a wide range of markets at various stages of development. RWC's strategy focuses on companies that demonstrate robust growth characteristics and are undervalued by investors. RWC first performs qualitative and quantitative macroeconomic research regarding environment and potential tailwinds and headwinds for regions and countries, which then drives its bottom-up research on specific companies. Macroeconomic factors that RWC considers in its investment process include strength of the business cycle, inflation management, foreign exchange reserves, current account balance, fiscal policy, gross domestic product growth, and monetary policy. These factors are subsequently analyzed along with institutional and political factors. RWC may adjust its strategy to help manage the segment's liquidity and position sizing, and may sell a security that reaches its

More information about the funds—PACE International Emerging Markets Equity Investments

price target or that is negatively impacted by changes in macroeconomic conditions or geographic-, sector- or issuer-specific factors.

The fund's 80% policy is a "non-fundamental" policy. This means that this investment policy may be changed by the fund's board of trustees without shareholder approval. However, the fund has also adopted a policy to provide its shareholders with at least 60 days' prior written notice of any change to this 80% policy.

More information about risks of an investment in the fund is provided below in "More information about the funds—Additional information about investment objectives, principal risks and investment strategies."

More information about the funds—PACE Global Real Estate Securities Investments

Investment objective and principal strategies

Investment objective
Total return.

Principal strategies
Principal investments
The fund seeks to achieve its objective of total return by investing primarily in real estate investment trusts ("REITs") and other real-estate related securities. UBS Asset Management (Americas) Inc. ("UBS AM"), the fund's manager, considers "total return" to include income and capital appreciation, and income to include interest and dividends/distributions. Under normal market circumstances, the fund invests at least 80% of its net assets (plus the amount of any borrowing for investment purposes) in securities of companies in the real estate industry. Such securities may include common shares, preferred shares, initial public offerings ("IPOs") and units of beneficial interest in real estate companies (inclusive of REITs). The fund invests in such securities of companies with varying market capitalizations.

The fund will consider real estate securities to be those securities issued by companies principally engaged in the real estate industry, defined to mean those companies which (1) derive at least 50% of their revenues from the ownership, operation, development, construction, financing, management or sale of commercial, industrial or residential real estate and similar activities, or (2) invest at least 50% of their assets in such real estate.

The fund may invest in the securities of issuers located in a number of different countries throughout the world. Under normal market circumstances, the fund will maintain exposure to real estate related securities of issuers in the US and in at least three countries outside the US. The amount invested outside the US may vary, and at any given time, the fund might or might not have a significant exposure to non-US securities depending upon the investment advisor's investment decisions.

The fund may engage in "short-selling." When selling a security short, the fund will sell a security it does not own at the then-current market price and then borrow the security to deliver to the buyer. The fund is then obligated to buy the security on a later date so that it can return the security to the lender. When the fund borrows a security, it must post collateral, which can consist of either securities or cash. If the fund uses cash as collateral, it may earn interest income on the cash set aside to secure its obligations. The interest income may be sufficient to offset certain costs related to short sales, such as "dividend expense." Dividend expense arises when a short seller such as the fund makes a payment to the buyer of the security sold short in lieu of the dividend normally received on the shares that have been sold short. Dividend expense can vary depending upon the nature of the securities sold short and the extent to which short selling is utilized. Short selling provides opportunities to increase the fund's total returns, but also entails significant potential risks.

Management process
The fund employs a "manager of managers" structure. UBS AM, the fund's manager and primary provider of investment advisory services, has the ultimate authority, subject to oversight by the fund's board, to oversee the fund's subadvisor(s) and recommend their hiring, termination and replacement, and to allocate assets among the fund's subadvisor(s). Brookfield currently serves as the fund's subadvisor. UBS AM uses "associated persons" employed by an affiliate of UBS AM, UBS AM (UK), in its provision of investment advisory services to the fund under a "participating affiliate" arrangement.

UBS AM's investment process begins with subadvisor selection. UBS AM's portfolio management team constructs a list of potential subadvisors based on information primarily from internal sources and the team's collective knowledge of the industry, but also supplemented by external sources. The team then focuses its research on that list to identify a small number of the most attractive candidates. This research includes analyzing the portfolio holdings and/or positioning of a subadvisor's investment strategy to understand whether the allocation of risk and the drivers of alpha are consistent with the subadvisor's investment philosophy and stated strengths. The most attractive sub-set of those subadvisors is then selected for in-depth, on-site due diligence meetings with representatives from the investment, operations and compliance groups within UBS AM. The due diligence information is then synthesized to select the most attractive candidate(s) for the fund, subject to the board's approval.

More information about the funds—PACE Global Real Estate Securities Investments

In managing the fund and overseeing the fund's subadvisor(s), UBS AM views its research process as an ongoing one, as the team continually seeks to confirm a subadvisor's investment thesis over the appropriate investment horizon. In general, UBS AM leverages its research and market knowledge to construct funds with exposure to various subadvisors that are expected, in combination, to produce the desired overall fund characteristics. UBS AM's ongoing monitoring and risk management process incorporates daily, weekly, monthly, quarterly and annual responsibilities designed to monitor the drivers of fund risk and performance at the subadvisor level and at the overall fund level. Through this process, UBS AM may adjust a fund's positioning by altering its allocation weights across subadvisors within the fund and/or by changing the specific subadvisors within the fund.

In managing its portion of the fund's assets, Brookfield intends to achieve total returns by investing in a diversified portfolio of global securities of companies primarily in the real estate industry, including real estate investment trusts, real estate operating companies, companies whose values are significantly affected by the value of such companies' real estate holdings, and related entities and structures. Real estate operating companies and related entities and structures include: (1) traditional real estate companies whose primary business is the ownership, operation and development of commercial and residential real estate; (2) those companies whose value is, in the judgment of Brookfield, significantly affected by the value of such companies' real estate holdings; and (3) non-traditional real estate companies, such as homebuilders and infrastructure companies, and asset-rich companies that own significant real estate assets, although their primary business might not be the ownership of real estate.

Brookfield utilizes a fundamental, bottom-up, value-based stock selection methodology. In the long term, Brookfield believes that a company's value is largely determined by a combination of the value of its underlying assets and the related cash flows and the strength of its management team. In the short term, however, Brookfield believes that real estate stocks are often mispriced because a range of stock market factors can influence share prices and cause divergence from their long-term fair value, in which case Brookfield may take advantage of these short-term opportunities.

The fund's 80% policy is a "non-fundamental" policy. This means that this investment policy may be changed by the fund's board of trustees without shareholder approval. However, the fund has also adopted a policy to provide its shareholders with at least 60 days' prior written notice of any change to this 80% policy.

More information about risks of an investment in the fund is provided below in "More information about the funds—Additional information about investment objectives, principal risks and investment strategies."

More information about the funds—PACE Alternative Strategies Investments

Investment objective and principal strategies

Investment objective

Long-term capital appreciation.

Principal strategies

Principal investments

The fund has a broad investment mandate that permits it to use an extensive range of investment strategies and to invest in a wide spectrum of equity, fixed income and derivative investments in pursuing its investment objective. The fund seeks to provide investors a well diversified portfolio intended to provide participation in growing markets over a full market cycle while limiting large losses in more volatile and declining markets. The fund may pursue its investment objective by implementing a broad and diversified array of liquid alternative strategies, including strategies that are not currently employed by the fund.

The fund invests in equity securities of US and non-US companies of various market capitalizations. The fund also invests in fixed income securities, which are not subject to any credit rating or maturity limitations, issued by companies and government and supranational entities around the world. The fund may invest in emerging as well as developed markets and may invest a significant portion of its assets in the securities of companies in particular economic sectors. The fund may also invest in the securities of other investment companies, including ETFs.

The fund may, but is not required to, invest extensively in exchange-traded or over-the-counter derivative instruments for risk management purposes or to attempt to increase total returns. The derivatives in which the fund may invest include options, futures, currency forward and futures agreements and swap agreements (specifically, interest rate swaps and swaps on futures or indices). These derivatives may be used for risk management purposes, such as hedging the fund's security, index, currency, interest rate or other exposure, or otherwise managing the risk profile of the fund. In addition, the derivative instruments listed above may be used to enhance returns; in place of direct investments; to obtain or adjust exposure to certain markets; or to establish net short positions in markets, currencies or securities. Futures on indices and interest rate swaps may also be used to adjust the fund's portfolio duration, or to achieve a negative portfolio duration.

The fund is also permitted to engage in "short-selling." When selling a security short, the fund will sell a security it does not own at the then-current market price and then borrow the security to deliver to the buyer. The fund is then obligated to buy the security on a later date so that it can return the security to the lender. When the fund borrows a security, it must post collateral, which can consist of either securities or cash. If the fund uses cash as collateral, it may earn interest income on the cash set aside to secure its obligations. The interest income may be sufficient to offset certain costs related to short sales, such as "dividend expense." Dividend expense arises when a short seller such as the fund makes a payment to the buyer of the security sold short in lieu of the dividend normally received on the shares that have been sold short. Dividend expense can vary depending upon the nature of the securities sold short and the extent to which short selling is utilized. Although dividend expense and other costs of short selling are reflected under "Total annual fund operating expenses" provided in the annual fund operating expenses table above, the expense information does not reflect the offsetting benefit of interest income, if any, and is based upon historical information. Short selling provides opportunities to increase the fund's total returns, but also entails significant potential risks.

The fund's investment strategies may result in high portfolio turnover.

Management process

The fund employs a "manager of managers" structure. UBS Asset Management (Americas) Inc. ("UBS AM"), the fund's manager and primary provider of investment advisory services, allocates a portion of the fund's assets to other unaffiliated pooled investment vehicles and index futures, and has the ultimate authority, subject to oversight by the fund's board, to oversee the fund's other subadvisor(s) and recommend their hiring, termination and replacement, and to allocate assets among itself and the fund's subadvisor(s). Wells Capital Management Incorporated ("WellsCap"), First Quadrant L.P. ("First Quadrant"), Sirios Capital Management, L.P. ("Sirios"), Aviva Investors Americas LLC ("Aviva"), PCJ Investment Counsel Ltd. ("PCJ"). Kettle Hill Capital Management, LLC ("Kettle Hill") , DLD Asset Management, LP ("DLD") and Magnetar Asset Management LLC ("Magnetar")

More information about the funds—PACE Alternative Strategies Investments

currently serve as the fund's subadvisors. UBS AM uses "associated persons" employed by an affiliate of UBS AM, UBS AM (UK), in its provision of investment advisory services to the fund under a "participating affiliate" arrangement. Aviva uses "associated persons" employed by an affiliate of Aviva, Aviva Investors Global Services Limited ("Aviva (UK)"), in its provision of investment advisory services to the fund under a "participating affiliate" arrangement. The allocation of the fund's assets between subadvisors who employ investment strategies is designed to achieve long-term capital appreciation while having a low correlation to traditional equity and fixed income asset classes. The relative value of each subadvisor's share of the fund's assets may change over time.

UBS AM's investment process begins with subadvisor selection. UBS AM's portfolio management team constructs a list of potential subadvisors based on information primarily from internal sources and the team's collective knowledge of the industry, but also supplemented by external sources. The team then focuses its research on that list to identify a small number of the most attractive candidates. This research includes analyzing the portfolio holdings and/or positioning of a subadvisor's investment strategy to understand whether the allocation of risk and the drivers of alpha are consistent with the subadvisor's investment philosophy and stated strengths. The most attractive sub-set of those subadvisors is then selected for in-depth, on-site due diligence meetings with representatives from the investment, operations and compliance groups within UBS AM. The due diligence information is then synthesized to select the most attractive candidate(s) for the fund, subject to the board's approval.

In managing the fund and overseeing the fund's subadvisor(s), UBS AM views its research process as an ongoing one, as the team continually seeks to confirm a subadvisor's investment thesis over the appropriate investment horizon. In general, UBS AM leverages its research and market knowledge to construct funds with exposure to various subadvisors that are expected, in combination, to produce the desired overall fund characteristics. UBS AM's ongoing monitoring and risk management process incorporates daily, weekly, monthly, quarterly and annual responsibilities designed to monitor the drivers of fund risk and performance at the subadvisor level and at the overall fund level. Through this process, UBS AM may adjust a fund's positioning by altering its allocation weights across subadvisors within the fund and/or by changing the specific subadvisors within the fund.

UBS AM, WellsCap, First Quadrant, Sirios, Aviva, PCJ, Kettle Hill, DLD and Magnetar employ the following portfolio management strategies:

- Opportunistic Strategy (UBS AM);
- Long/Short Global Equity Strategy (WellsCap);
- Currency Strategy (First Quadrant);
- Liquid Alternative Long/Short Equity Strategy (Sirios);
- Global Unconstrained Multi-Strategy Approach (Aviva);
- Absolute Return Equity Market Neutral Strategy (PCJ);
- Long/Short US Small Cap Equity Strategy (Kettle Hill);
- Relative Value Strategy (DLD); and
- Merger Arbitrage Strategy (Magnetar).

Subject to approval by the fund's board of trustees, UBS AM may in the future allocate assets to additional or different subadvisors to employ other portfolio management strategies, and changes to current strategies may be made. Such other strategies may include, among others, fixed income arbitrage and convertible equity strategies. UBS AM also may utilize additional or changes to investment strategies with the current subadvisors subject to the oversight of the fund's board of trustees.

Opportunistic Strategy—UBS AM allocates a portion of the fund's assets primarily to other unaffiliated actively- and passively-managed pooled investment vehicles, including ETFs, that it believes are suitable for return generation, risk management (e.g., increased portfolio diversification), or both. In addition, UBS AM may invest in index futures primarily for cash management (i.e., to obtain certain market exposures in the fund and reduce cash holdings) and risk management purposes. UBS AM generally invests in other unaffiliated pooled investment vehicles and index futures that have risk and return

More information about the funds—PACE Alternative Strategies Investments

objectives that are deemed to be complementary to the other investments and strategies within the fund overall.

Long/short global equity strategy—WellsCap employs a long/short global equity strategy. This strategy is implemented by taking long and short positions of equity securities publicly traded in the US and in foreign markets by direct equity investment (and may also be implemented through the use of derivatives). The fund buys securities "long" that WellsCap believes will out-perform the market, and sells securities "short" that WellsCap believes will under-perform the market. This is, however, not a market neutral strategy.

The fund's long-short exposure will vary over time based on WellsCap's assessment of market conditions and other factors. WellsCap may increase the fund's short equity exposure when it believes that market conditions are particularly favorable for a short strategy, such as during periods of modest gains and moderate volatility in the global equity markets, or when the market is considered to be overvalued.

Currency Strategy—First Quadrant employs a "currency strategy." First Quadrant seeks positive absolute returns from its active currency strategy to deliver returns (or alpha) that are not correlated to the movements of other securities markets. The strategy seeks to exploit factors that drive the relative value of currency markets and to take advantage of the effects of changes in short-term and long-term interest rates, capital flows, trade flows and supply/demand pressures. This investment process involves the use of the First Quadrant's proprietary investment models which are the systematic expression of its research and fundamental ideas. The investment models may not be able to protect against or capture certain extraordinary sudden market events such as U.S. or foreign governments' actions or interventions, and as a result may not be as effective during these periods. First Quadrant's portfolio management team maintains the ultimate discretion over the investment models and investment decisions.

The strategy may be exposed to currencies of developed and emerging-market countries that, in First Quadrant's opinion, have liquid currency markets. Under normal market conditions, the strategy will be primarily exposed to currency through currency forwards, cross currency forwards, spot currency transactions and currency options. The strategy's investments in derivative currency transactions may result in net short exposure to a particular currency that is not offset by a long position in another non-base currency versus the US dollar. The fund may hold cash or invest its cash balances at times and in any permissible investments deemed appropriate by First Quadrant in order to cover the derivative transactions or otherwise in the discretion of First Quadrant. These instruments may include, without limitation, money market instruments and other short-term debt obligations, shares of money market collective investment funds, and repurchase agreements with banks and broker-dealers. The strategy seeks to achieve positive absolute returns, or a positive return regardless of market conditions, through the income produced by investing cash and any net gains resulting from fluctuations in the values of currencies. Net losses on currency transactions will reduce positive absolute returns.

The strategy may consider selling a security for several reasons, including when (1) its fundamentals deteriorate or its price appears overvalued relative to other currencies; (2) its security price appears to be overvalued; or (3) a more attractive investment opportunity is identified.

Liquid alternative long/short equity strategy—Sirios employs a liquid alternative long/short equity strategy. Sirios generally utilizes long positions that it believes are attractively-valued, growth-oriented companies of mid to large capitalization and short positions that include sector hedges, single name and index put options, and a selection of single name large-capitalization companies that Sirios believes have deteriorating fundamentals or appear overvalued.

Sirios expects to maintain significant short positions. Although Sirios intends to maintain an overall long position in its portfolio investments, in certain circumstances, Sirios's short positions may approach or reach the size of its allocated portion's overall long position.

Investments in equity securities may include common and preferred stocks, convertible securities, rights and warrants, depositary receipts, real estate investment trusts, pooled investment vehicles, including other investment companies and ETFs, and master limited partnerships. Sirios may also invest in fixed income securities and other debt instruments, including bank debt, US Treasury securities and money market instruments. Its investments may include securities of US and foreign issuers, including securities of issuers in emerging mar-

More information about the funds—PACE Alternative Strategies Investments

ket countries, and securities denominated in a currency other than the US dollar. Sirios invests in securities of issuers of any market capitalization.

Sirios may also use derivative instruments, such as options, forwards, swaps (including total return swaps) and other derivative instruments or combinations of derivative instruments, as a substitute for investing directly in an underlying asset, as an alternative to selling a security short, to increase returns, to manage foreign currency risk, as part of a hedging strategy or for other purposes related to the management of its allocated portion of the fund's assets.

Global Unconstrained Multi-Strategy Strategy—Aviva seeks to deliver returns by identifying investment ideas and opportunities across and within asset classes. After evaluating these ideas, Aviva decides how to implement a select number of them in investment strategies within the portfolio in light of the fund's objectives. Strategies may involve buying a share on the market or buying a derivative with the option to buy the share at a future date. Aviva believes multi-strategy investing provides it with many ways to reflect ideas more precisely than is possible in traditional funds.

The portfolio managers pick diverse strategies that can take views on asset classes, sectors, currencies, interest rates, inflation and volatility. The portfolio managers pick a range of strategies expected to work well together whether markets are rising or falling so that Aviva's portion of the fund can deliver growth while managing volatility.

The following three beliefs underpin Aviva's investment process and portfolio construction:

- Markets are not efficient—markets are quick to embed information but not always the correct information, potentially leading to large swings in sentiment.

- Markets are more focused on the short term than the medium-to-long term. Aviva's three-year investment outlook is significantly longer term in nature than many market participants, allowing Aviva to benefit from the resulting market inefficiencies. This provides an opportunity to find investment ideas and capture attractive risk-adjusted returns more consistently over a three-year investment period.

- Diversification is of the same importance as idea generation. Moreover, Aviva believes that a portfolio construction process that recognizes the importance of risk is essential for building a well-diversified portfolio.

Aviva's portfolio managers allocate assets between investment strategies depending on how much each strategy contributes to fund risk. The fund does not seek to beat a benchmark index or peer group. Consequently, the portfolio managers can invest as much or as little as they want across asset classes and geographies. The portfolio managers and dedicated risk managers monitor how well Aviva's strategies work together in diversifying risk across the fund, resizing positions or rebalancing the portfolio as appropriate.

Aviva's dedicated risk managers are solely focused on AIMS funds and are integral to portfolio construction. They use long-term and short-term ex-ante risk models, together with hypothetical and historical scenario stress tests to provide the framework for their analysis. Critically, these models and tests alone are not sufficient validation for risk; a negative result means that the portfolio management team will not implement a position. However, even positive results from the models and tests are analysed by the on-desk risk team and portfolio managers, who use their experience to interpret the results in the context of the prevailing market.

Liquidity of underlying instruments is a key consideration in the portfolio construction process. Positions held by the fund should be scalable and easily exited, should the need arise. Aviva aims to minimize the frequency of dealing via entering/exiting positions, but may adjust position sizing as required.

The ideas proposed by investment experts across Aviva's business are broadly grouped into "market strategies", "opportunistic strategies" or "risk-reducing strategies". There are no fixed levels of exposure to these categories of strategies as the most attractive ideas will drive the category allocations at any one time.

Market strategies focus on harvesting the risk premia from traditional asset markets which Aviva believes offer attractive long-term returns. Opportunistic strategies aim to profit from market mispricing that may exist due to market segmentation, central bank intervention or regulatory changes. Aviva believes opportunities can be created by market panics or beliefs driven by external

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events. For instance, a particular market or sector may become undervalued compared to others due to overreaction to a short-term event. Aviva aims to generate positive returns over the medium-term (in this case, three years), depending on a broadly positive market environment and irrespective of the business cycle.

In times of market stress, risk-reducing strategies can significantly add to the fund's returns, while retaining a neutral to positive return over a three-year horizon. Risk-reducing strategies would be expected to perform particularly strongly in a weaker broad market environment. Such strategies would act similar to a hedging strategy that does not incur additional costs to implement.

Absolute Return Equity Market Neutral Strategy—PCJ's investment objective is to earn a positive absolute and attractive risk-adjusted return while demonstrating low correlation with, and lower volatility than, traditional long-only investment portfolios. The strategy is a non-traditional investment product that seeks to generate absolute returns through security selection (primarily in Canadian and US stocks) while targeting low volatility and correlation to market movements. PCJ strives to achieve this objective primarily by investing in attractively valued securities with superior fundamentals such as valuations, growth profiles and profitability, while hedging by taking short positions in securities that present an inferior return profile as a way to minimize market risk. Securities in which the strategy may invest include cash, money market instruments, debt instruments, currencies and derivatives including, but not limited to, exchange traded futures contracts on equities, bonds and commodities.

Long/Short US Small Cap Equity Strategy—Kettle Hill employs a strategy that is characterized by a value orientation with an emphasis on identifying potential intermediate-term catalysts that will drive share price performance. The combination aims to create a differentiated strategy with roots in a value discipline with some elements of growth investing. The strategy is further enhanced by active portfolio management and trading.

The strategy seeks to identify companies undergoing material dynamic change not yet recognized by the market. Kettle Hill seeks to anticipate significant changes in earnings at companies by looking for long investments that are characterized by companies undergoing earnings growth with low valuations and potentially low downside risk. Potential short investments include companies in secular decline, with what Kettle Hill views as poor management teams, deteriorating fundamentals, and/or less diversified business models that face specific negative catalysts in the near- or mid-term.

The nature of an identified catalyst may be positive or negative and the corresponding opportunities long or short. The types of catalysts that drive meaningful changes in earnings include new products, new management, restructuring programs, recapitalizations, acquisitions, divestitures, spin-offs, initial public offerings, liquidity events, financings, large changes in the supply/demand balance and/or changes in the competitive structure of the applicable industry. Such events and conditions may lead to significant price movements which Kettle Hill seeks to capture. Given the specific nature of these changes or events, Kettle Hill believes that these price changes will sometimes be uncorrelated to small cap indices.

The strategy is meant to strike a balance between the return potential of the individual securities and the risks embedded in the marketplace, especially those associated with the small cap sector. Net exposure may vary substantially as a result of Kettle Hill's bottom up investment process and overall view of the market.

Relative Value Strategy—DLD seeks to combine fundamental research and statistical screens to build a portfolio of primarily shorter duration convertible securities, isolating affordable relative value in the convertible bond, high yield and listed options markets. DLD will target holdings of 20-40 positions within its sleeve of the fund at any given time. DLD's strategy seeks to identify opportunities in four main areas:

- Put/carry trades that focus on deep in-the-money convertible securities with positive to neutral cash flow, and which create natural hedges for the portfolio.

- Catalyst/event trading where DLD looks to isolate opportunities through research and probability analysis.

- Balanced trading that focuses on convertible securities with undervalued option and credit elements.

More information about the funds—PACE Alternative Strategies Investments

• Volatility trading that focuses on short duration convertible securities that are actively trading underlying equity while remaining market neutral.

Merger Arbitrage Strategy—Magnetar uses a merger arbitrage strategy to seek to achieve absolute returns. Magnetar utilizes a rule-based approach to investing and will typically invest in equity securities (including in derivatives linked to the value of the equity securities) of companies that are targets of potential merger transactions by purchasing target company securities at a discount to the expected value of such securities upon completion of the transaction. Typically, in an announced cash-for-stock or stock-for-stock transaction, Magnetar will buy equity securities of the target company, and in the case of a stock-for-stock transaction, Magnetar will also sell short the equity securities of the acquiring company. In either case, Magnetar aims to realize the price differential if and when the transaction closes. Magnetar intends to invest in a portfolio of target company equity securities meeting certain criteria with the intention of systematically capturing risk arbitrage-specific premium, and considers various factors in making investment decisions, including ramp-up periods, subscriptions and redemptions, position entry and exit conditions, market appreciation or depreciation, and desired maximum position sizes. Magnetar expects to use leverage and a variety of hedging techniques including short selling.

More information about risks of an investment in the fund is provided below in "More information about the funds—Additional information about investment objectives, principal risks and investment strategies."

Additional information about investment objectives, principal risks and investment strategies

Additional information about investment objectives
The investment objective of each fund is nonfundamental and may be changed by the board of trustees at any time without shareholder approval.

Additional information about principal risks
The main risks of investing in the funds are described below. As indicated in the table below, not all of these risks are main risks of investing in each fund. The table below summarizes the main risks of investing in each fund.

Other risks of investing in a fund, along with further details about some of the risks described below, are discussed in the funds' Statement of Additional Information ("SAI"). Information on how you can obtain the SAI is on the back cover of this prospectus.

PACE Mortgage-Backed Securities Fixed Income Investments, PACE Intermediate Fixed Income Investments, PACE Strategic Fixed Income Investments, PACE Municipal Fixed Income Investments, PACE Global Fixed Income Investments and PACE High Yield Investments

Ranking	PACE Mortgage-Backed Securities Fixed Income Investments	PACE Intermediate Fixed Income Investments	PACE Strategic Fixed Income Investments	PACE Municipal Fixed Income Investments	PACE Global Fixed Income Investments	PACE High Yield Investments
1	Mortgage-related securities risk	Interest rate risk	Credit risk	Municipal securities risk	Interest rate risk	High yield securities ("junk bonds") risk
2	Interest rate risk	Credit risk	Interest rate risk	Interest rate risk	Credit risk	Credit risk
3	Credit risk	Mortgage-related securities risk	Mortgage-related securities risk	Credit risk	Foreign investing risk	Interest rate risk
4	US government securities risk	US government securities risk	High yield securities ("junk bonds") risk	Related securities concentration risk	Foreign custody risk	Loan Investments risk
5	Prepayment risk	Prepayment risk	US government securities risk	US government securities risk	Mortgage-related securities risk	Valuation risk
6	Arbitrage trading risk	Foreign investing risk	Prepayment risk	Liquidity risk	US government securities risk	Foreign investing risk
7	Short sales risk	High yield securities ("junk bonds") risk	Foreign investing risk	Market risk	High yield securities ("junk bonds") risk	Market risk
8	Portfolio turnover risk	Portfolio turnover risk	Portfolio turnover risk	Management risk	Prepayment risk	Liquidity risk
9	Market risk	Market risk	Market risk		Portfolio turnover risk	Leverage risk associated with financial instruments and practices
10	Liquidity risk	Liquidity risk	Liquidity risk		Market risk	Derivatives risk
11	Leverage risk associated with financial instruments and practices	Leverage risk associated with financial instruments and practices	Leverage risk associated with financial instruments and practices		Liquidity risk	Investment company risk
12	Management risk	Derivatives risk	Derivatives risk		Leverage risk associated with financial instruments and practices	Management risk
13		Swap agreement risk	Swap agreement risk		Derivatives risk	
14		Management risk	Management risk		Management risk	
15			Multi-manager risk			

PACE Large Co Value Equity Investments, PACE Large Co Growth Equity Investments, PACE Small/Medium Co Value Equity Investments, PACE Small/Medium Co Growth Equity Investments, PACE International Equity Investments, PACE International Emerging Markets Equity Investments, PACE Global Real Estate Securities Investments and PACE Alternative Strategies Investments

Ranking	PACE Large Co Value Equity Investments	PACE Large Co Growth Equity Investments	PACE Small/ Medium Co Value Equity Investments	PACE Small/ Medium Co Growth Equity Investments	PACE International Equity Investments	PACE International Emerging Markets Equity Investments	PACE Global Real Estate Securities Investments	PACE Alternative Strategies Investments
1	Equity risk	Equity risk	Equity risk	Equity risk	Equity risk	Equity risk	Equity risk	Equity risk
2	Sector risk	Sector risk	Limited capitalization risk	Limited capitalization risk	Foreign investing risk	Foreign investing risk	Real estate industry risk	Sector risk
3	Foreign investing risk	Foreign investing risk	Sector risk	Sector risk	Foreign currency risk	Foreign currency risk	Real estate investment trust risk	Credit risk
4	Short sales risk	Market risk	Foreign investing risk	Market risk	Foreign custody risk	Foreign custody risk	Sector risk	Interest rate risk
5	Limited capitalization risk	Initial public offerings risk	Portfolio turnover risk	Foreign investing risk	Short sales risk	Geographic concentration risk	Foreign investing risk	Foreign investing risk
6	Market risk	Limited capitalization risk	Market risk	Model and data risk	Market risk	Limited capitalization risk	Foreign currency Risk	Foreign currency risk
7	Leverage risk associated with financial instruments and practices	Interest rate risk	Management risk	Management risk	Leverage risk associated with financial instruments and practices	High yield securities ("junk bonds") risk	Foreign custody risk	Limited capitalization risk
8	Initial public offerings risk	Credit risk	Multi-manager risk	Multi-manager risk	Credit risk	Market risk	Limited capitalization risk	High yield securities ("junk bonds") risk
9	Model and data risk	Management risk			Derivatives risk	Investment company risk	Leverage risk associated with financial instruments and practices	US government securities risk
10	Management risk	Multi-manager risk			Investment company risk	Model and data risk	Short sales risk	Short sales risk
11	Multi-manager risk				Model and data risk	Credit risk	Market risk	Valuation risk
12					Management risk	Interest rate risk	Liquidity risk	Structured Security risk
13					Multi-manager risk	Management risk	Initial public offerings risk	Aggressive investment risk
14						Multi-manager risk	Interest rate risk	Arbitrage trading risk
15							Management risk	Derivatives risk
16								Swap agreement risk
17								Portfolio turnover risk
18								Liquidity risk
19								Market risk
20								Leverage risk associated with financial instruments and practices

Ranking	PACE Large Co Value Equity Investments	PACE Large Co Growth Equity Investments	PACE Small/ Medium Co Value Equity Investments	PACE Small/ Medium Co Growth Equity Investments	PACE International Equity Investments	PACE International Emerging Markets Equity Investments	PACE Global Real Estate Securities Investments	PACE Alternative Strategies Investments
21								Investment company risk
22								Model and data risk
23								Multi-manager risk
24								Management risk

Aggressive investment risk. PACE Alternative Strategies Investments may employ investment strategies that involve greater risks than the strategies used by typical mutual funds, including increased use of short sales (which involve the risk of an unlimited increase in the market value of the security sold short, which could result in a theoretically unlimited loss), leverage and derivative transactions. An investment advisor may also employ hedging strategies. There is no assurance that hedging strategies will protect against losses or perform better than non-hedging, that hedging strategies will be successful, or that consistent returns will be received through the use of hedging strategies.

Arbitrage trading risk. The underlying relationships between securities in which the fund takes arbitrage investment positions may change in an adverse manner, causing the fund to realize losses.

Credit risk. Credit risk is the risk that the issuer or guarantor of a fixed income security, or the counterparty to or guarantor of a derivative contract, is unable or unwilling to meet its financial obligations. Even if an issuer or counterparty does not default on a payment, an investment's value may decline if the market believes that the issuer or counterparty has become less able, or less willing, to make payments on time. Even high quality investments are subject to some credit risk. However, credit risk is greater for lower quality investments than for investments that are higher quality. Bonds that are not investment grade, which are commonly known as "junk bonds," involve high credit risk and are considered speculative. Some of these low quality bonds may be in default when purchased by a fund. Low quality bonds may fluctuate in value more than higher quality bonds and, during periods of market volatility, may be more difficult to sell at the time and price a fund desires.

Derivatives risk. In addition to the risks associated with the underlying assets, reference rates or indices on which derivatives are based, derivatives are subject to risks different from, and possibly greater than, those of direct investments in securities and other instruments. Certain derivative transactions may also have a leveraging effect on a fund. For example, a small investment in a derivative instrument may have a significant impact on a fund's exposure to interest rates, currency exchange rates or other investments. If an investment advisor incorrectly forecasts the value of securities, currencies, interest rates, or other economic factors in using derivatives, a fund might have been in a better position had it not entered into the derivatives. While some strategies involving derivatives are designed to protect against the risk of loss, this use of derivatives may also reduce the opportunity for gain or even result in losses by offsetting favorable price movements in other fund investments. Gains or losses involving some options, futures, and other derivatives may be substantial, and in some cases losses may exceed the amount the fund's initial investment. In addition, if a fund has insufficient cash to meet daily variation margin requirements, it may have to sell securities from its portfolio at a time when it may be disadvantageous to do so. Some derivatives tend to be more volatile than other investments, resulting in larger gains or losses in response to market changes. Derivatives also involve the risk of mispricing or other improper valuation; the risk that changes in the value of a derivative may not correlate as anticipated with the underlying asset, rate, index or overall securities markets, thereby reducing their effectiveness; credit risk; counterparty risk (the risk that the other party to a swap agreement or other derivative will not fulfill its contractual obligations, whether because of bankruptcy or other default); liquidity risk (the possible lack of a secondary market for derivatives and the resulting inability of a fund to sell or otherwise close out the derivatives at a favorable price, if at all); and interest rate risk (some derivatives are more sensitive to interest rate changes and market price fluctuations). Finally, a fund's use of derivatives may cause the fund to realize higher amounts of short-term capital gains (generally taxed at ordinary income tax rates) than if the fund had not used such instruments.

Equity risk. The prices of common stocks and other equity securities (and securities convertible into stocks) generally fluctuate more than those of other investments. They reflect changes in the issuing company's financial condition and changes in the overall market. Common stocks generally represent the riskiest investment in a company. A fund may lose a substantial part, or even all, of its investment in a company's stock. Growth stocks may be more volatile than value stocks.

Foreign custody risk. A fund investing in foreign securities may hold such securities and cash with foreign banks, agents and securities depositories that are organized recently or new to the foreign custody business. In some countries, foreign banks, agents and securities depositories may be subject to less regulatory oversight. Further, the laws of certain countries may limit a fund's ability to recover its assets if a foreign bank, agent or securities depository enters into bankruptcy. Additionally, custody expenses often are more expensive outside the US, which may result in higher operating expenses for a fund. Investments in emerging markets may be subject to even greater custody risks and costs than investments in more developed markets.

Foreign investing risk; foreign currency risk. Foreign investing may involve risks relating to political, social and economic developments abroad to a greater extent than investing in the securities of US issuers. In addition, there are differences between US and foreign regulatory requirements and market practices. Foreign investments denominated in foreign currencies are subject to the risk that the value of a foreign currency will fall in relation to the US dollar. Currency exchange rates can be volatile and can be affected by, among other factors, the general economics of a country, the actions of US and foreign governments or central banks, the imposition of currency controls and speculation. Investments in foreign government bonds involve special risks because the investors may have limited legal recourse in the event of default. Political conditions, especially a country's willingness to meet the terms of its debt obligations, can be of considerable significance.

Securities of issuers located in emerging market countries are subject to all of the risks of other foreign securities. However, the level of those risks often is higher due to the fact that social, political, legal and economic systems in emerging market countries may be less fully developed and less stable than those in developed countries. Emerging market securities also may be subject to additional risks, such as lower liquidity and larger or more rapid changes in value. Issuers may not be subject to uniform accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards and there may be less publicly available financial and other information about such issuers, comparable to US issuers. Governments in emerging market countries are often less stable and more likely to take extralegal action with respect to companies, industries, assets, or foreign ownership than those in more developed markets. Moreover, it can be more difficult for investors to bring litigation or enforce judgments against issuers in emerging markets or for US regulators to bring enforcement actions against such issuers.

Geographic concentration risk. PACE International Emerging Markets Equity Investments will not necessarily seek to diversify its investments on a geographic basis within the emerging markets category. To the extent the fund concentrates its investments in issuers located in one country or area, it is more susceptible to factors adversely affecting that country or area.

High yield securities ("junk bonds") risk. National rating agencies typically rate bonds and other fixed income securities. These ratings generally assess the ability of the issuer to pay principal and interest. Issuers of securities that are rated below investment grade (i.e., Ba1/BBB or lower) and their unrated equivalents are typically in poor financial health, and lower-rated securities and their unrated equivalents may be (1) subject to a greater risk of loss of principal and non-payment of interest (including default by the issuer); (2) subject to greater price volatility; and (3) less liquid than investment grade securities. High yield securities are particularly sensitive to interest rates, and the prices of such securities may be more vulnerable to bad economic news, or even the expectation of bad news, than higher rated or investment grade bonds and other fixed income securities. In addition, high yield securities are often thinly traded and may be more difficult to sell and value accurately than higher rated fixed income securities of a similar maturity.

Initial public offerings risk. Certain funds may purchase shares issued as part of, or a short period after, a company's initial public offering ("IPO"), and may dispose of those shares shortly after their acquisition. The purchase of shares issued in IPOs exposes a fund to the risks associated with organizations that have little operating history as public companies, as well as to the risks associated with the sectors of the market in which the issuer operates. Further, the absence of a prior public market, unseasoned trading, the small number of shares usually available for trading or the possibility of dilution of share value by issuance of additional shares may affect the market value of IPO shares. The market for IPO shares has been volatile, and share prices of newly public companies have fluctuated significantly over short periods of time.

Interest rate risk. The value of bonds generally can be expected to fall when short-term interest rates rise and to rise when short-term interest rates fall. Interest rate risk is the risk that interest rates will rise, so that the value of a fund's investments in bonds will fall. Duration is a measure of a fund's exposure to interest rate risk. A longer duration means that changes in market interest rates will generally have a larger effect on the fund's market value.

Interest rate risk is the primary source of risk for US government securities and usually for other very high quality bonds. The impact of changes in the general level of interest rates on lower quality bonds may be greater or less than the impact on higher quality bonds.

A fund may face a heightened level of interest rate risk due to certain changes in monetary policy, such as certain types of interest rate changes by the Federal Reserve. The risks associated with changing interest rates may have unpredictable effects on the markets and a fund's investments. A sudden or unpredictable increase in interest rates may cause volatility in the market and may decrease liquidity in the money market securities markets, making it harder for a fund to sell its money market investments at an advantageous time. Decreased market liquidity also may make it more difficult to value some or all of a fund's securities holdings. Certain countries have experienced negative interest rates on certain fixed-income securities. A low or negative interest rate environment may pose additional risks to a fund because low or negative yields on a fund's portfolio holdings may have an adverse impact on a fund's ability to provide a positive yield to its shareholders, pay expenses out of fund assets, or may cause a fund to experience increased volatility of its net asset value per share.

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

Investment company risk. Investments in open- or closed-end investment companies, including exchange-traded funds, involve certain risks, including market risk and the risks arising from the investments made by the investment companies. Further, shares of other investment companies are subject to management fees and other expenses of those companies, and a fund indirectly will bear its proportionate share of the expenses of those companies. The purchase of shares of some investment companies requires the payment of sales loads and (in the case of closed-end investment companies) sometimes substantial premiums above the value of such companies' portfolio securities.

Leverage risk-financial instruments and practices. Leverage involves increasing the total assets in which a fund can invest beyond the level of its net assets, through the investment in certain financial instruments. Because leverage increases the amount of a fund's assets, it can magnify the effect on the fund of changes in market values. As a result, while leverage can increase a fund's income and potential for gain, it also can increase expenses and the risk of loss. PACE Mortgage-Backed Securities Fixed Income Investments, PACE Intermediate Fixed Income Investments and PACE Strategic Fixed Income Investments, which use leverage by investing in when-issued and delayed delivery bonds, and PACE Alternative Strategies Investments, which uses leverage by investing in certain financial instruments, attempt to limit the potential magnifying effect of the leverage by managing their portfolio duration. PACE Large Co Value Equity Investments and PACE International Equity Investments may achieve leverage in their portfolios by engaging in short sales and using the initial proceeds received to make additional investments. PACE Intermediate Fixed Income Investments, PACE Strategic Fixed Income Investments, PACE Global Fixed Income Investments, PACE High Yield Investments, PACE International Equity Investments and PACE Global Real Estate Securities Investments may achieve leverage in their portfolios by investing in derivatives.

Limited capitalization risk. Securities of mid and small capitalization companies generally involve greater risk than securities of larger capitalization companies because they may be more vulnerable to adverse business or economic developments. Mid and small capitalization companies also may have limited product lines, markets or financial resources, and they may be dependent on a relatively small management group. Securities of mid and small cap companies may be less liquid and more volatile than securities of larger capitalization companies or the market averages in general. In addition, small cap companies may not be well known to the investing public, may not have institutional ownership and may have only cyclical, static or moderate growth prospects. In general, all of these risks are greater for small cap companies than for mid cap companies.

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

Loan investments risk. In addition to those risks typically associated with investments in debt securities, investments in bank loans are subject to the risk that the collateral securing a loan may not provide sufficient protection to the fund. With respect to participations in loans, a fund's contractual relationship is typically with the lender (rather than the borrower). Consequently, the fund may have limited rights of enforcement against the borrower and assumes the credit risk of both the lender and the borrower. The market for bank loans may be subject to irregular trading activity, wide bid/ask spreads and extended trade settlement periods that may be longer than seven days. Investments in bank loans may be relatively illiquid, which could adversely affect the value of these investments and a fund's ability to dispose of them.

Management risk. UBS AM's and/or a subadvisor's judgment about whether securities acquired by a fund will increase or decrease in value may prove to be incorrect. For example, UBS AM and/or a subadvisor can take long positions in securities with the expectation that they subsequently will outperform the market and short positions in securities with the expectation that they subsequently will underperform the market, but UBS AM's and/or the subadvisor's expectations may not be realized, resulting in underperformance of and/or losses to a fund.

Further, there is the risk that the investment strategies, techniques and risk analyses employed by UBS AM and/or a subadvisor, while designed to enhance returns, may not produce the desired results. UBS AM and/or a subadvisor may be incorrect in its assessment of a particular security or assessment of market, interest rate or other trends, which can result in losses to a fund. Also, in some cases, derivatives or other investments may be unavailable or UBS AM and/or a subadvisor may choose not to use them under market conditions when their use, in hindsight, may be determined to have been beneficial to a fund.

Market risk. The risk that the market value of a fund's investments will fluctuate as the stock and fixed-income markets fluctuate. Market risk may affect a single issuer, industry or sector of the economy, or it may affect the market as a whole. In addition, turbulence in financial markets and reduced liquidity in equity and/or fixed-income markets may negatively affect a fund. Global economies and financial markets are becoming increasingly interconnected, and conditions and events in one country, region or financial market may adversely impact issuers in a different country, region or financial market. These risks may be magnified if certain events or developments adversely interrupt the global supply chain, and could affect companies worldwide. Recent examples include pandemic risks related to the novel coronavirus ("COVID-19") and the aggressive measures taken worldwide in response by (i) governments, including closing borders, restricting travel and imposing prolonged quarantines of, or similar restrictions on, large populations, and (ii) businesses, including forced or voluntary closures, changes to operations and reductions of staff. The effects of COVID-19 have contributed to increased volatility in global financial markets and may affect certain countries, regions, companies, industries and market sectors more dramatically than others. The COVID-19 pandemic has had, and any other outbreak of an infectious disease or serious environmental or public health concern could have, a significant negative impact on economic and market conditions, could exacerbate pre-existing political, social and economic risks in certain countries or regions and could trigger a prolonged period of global economic slowdown, which may impact a fund. It is not known how long the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic will, or future impacts of other significant events would, last or the severity thereof. To the extent a fund is overweight in certain countries, regions, companies, industries or market sectors, such positions will increase the risk of loss from adverse developments affecting those countries, regions, companies, industries or sectors.

Model and data risk: Subadvisors for PACE Large Co Value Equity Investments, PACE Small/Medium Co Growth Equity Investments, PACE International Emerging Markets Equity Investments, PACE International Equity Investments and PACE Alternative Strategies Investments may employ a complex strategy using proprietary quantitative models in selecting investments for the fund. Investments selected using these models may perform differently than expected as a result of the factors used in the models, the weight placed on each factor, changes from the factors' historical trends, and technical issues in the construction and implementation of the models (including, for example, data problems, problems with data supplied by third parties, software issues, or other types of errors). There is no guarantee that a subadvisor's quantitative models will perform as expected or result in effective investment decisions for the fund.

Mortgage-related securities risk. Mortgage related securities are subject to risks that are different from and/or more acute than risks associated with other types of debt instruments. Such risks may include prepayment risk, as discussed below. Conversely, in periods of rising interest rates, a fund may be subject to extension risk, and may receive principal later than expected. As a result, in periods of rising interest rates, a fund may exhibit additional volatility. During periods of difficult or frozen credit markets, significant changes in interest rates, or deteriorating economic conditions, such securities may decline in value, face valuation difficulties, become more volatile and become illiquid. Collateralized mortgage obligations ("CMOs") and stripped mortgage-backed securities, including those structured as interest-only ("IOs") and principal-only ("POs"), can be even more volatile and may be more sensitive to the rate of prepayments than other mortgage-related securities. This can reduce the returns of a fund because the fund may have to reinvest that money at the lower prevailing interest rates. The risk of default for "sub-prime" mortgages is generally higher than other types of mortgage-backed securities. The structure of some of these securities may be complex and there may be less available information than other types of debt securities.

Multi-manager risk. The investment styles and strategies of a fund's subadvisors may not complement each other as expected by the fund's manager. A fund's exposure to a particular stock, industry or technique could be greater or smaller than if the fund had a single advisor. The same security may be held by different subadvisors, or may be acquired by one subadvisor while another subadvisor of the fund decides to sell the same security. Subadvisors may have different views on the market causing them to make different investment decisions. For example, a subadvisor may determine that it is appropriate to take a temporary defensive position in short-term cash instruments at a time when another subadvisor deems it appropriate to maintain or increase market exposure. Because each subadvisor independently places trades for the fund, the fund may incur higher brokerage costs than would be the case if the fund only had one subadvisor. In addition, UBS AM may be subject to potential conflicts of interests in allocating fund assets because it pays different fees to the subadvisors which could impact its revenues.

Municipal securities risk. Municipal securities are subject to interest rate, credit, illiquidity and market and political risks. The ability of a municipal issuer to make payments and the value of municipal securities can be affected by uncertainties in the municipal securities market, including litigation, the strength of the local or national economy, the issuer's ability to raise revenues through tax or other means, and the bankruptcy of the issuer affecting the rights of municipal securities holders and budgetary constraints of local, state and federal governments upon which the issuer may be relying for funding. Municipal securities and issuers of municipal securities may be more susceptible to downgrade, default and bankruptcy as a result of recent periods of economic stress. In addition, the municipal securities market can be significantly affected by political changes, including legislation or proposals at either the state or the federal level to eliminate or limit the tax-exempt status of municipal bond interest or the tax-exempt status of a municipal bond fund's dividends. Similarly, reductions in tax rates may make municipal securities less attractive in comparison to taxable bonds. Legislatures also may be unable or unwilling to appropriate funds needed to pay municipal securities obligations. These events can cause the value of the municipal securities held by a fund to fall and might adversely affect the tax-exempt status of a fund's investments or of the dividends that a fund pays.

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

Portfolio turnover risk. A fund may engage in frequent trading, which can result in high portfolio turnover. A high portfolio turnover rate generally involves greater expenses to a fund, including brokerage commissions, dealer mark-ups and other transaction costs, and may generate more taxable short-term gains for shareholders, which may have an adverse impact on performance.

Prepayment risk. Payments on bonds that are backed by mortgage loans or similar assets may be received earlier or later than expected due to changes in the rate at which the underlying loans are prepaid. Faster prepayments often happen when market interest rates are falling. As a result, a fund may need to reinvest these early payments at those lower interest rates, thus reducing its income. Conversely, when interest rates rise, prepayments may happen more slowly, causing the underlying loans to be outstanding for a longer time than anticipated. This can cause the market value of the security to fall because the market may view its interest rate as too low for a longer term investment.

Real estate industry risk. PACE Global Real Estate Securities Investments concentrates its investments in the real estate industry. Concentration in the real estate industry will subject the fund to risks in addition to those that apply to the general equity markets. Economic, legislative or regulatory developments may occur that significantly affect the entire real estate industry and, thus, may subject the fund to greater market fluctuations than a fund that does not concentrate in a particular industry. In addition, the fund will generally be subject to risks associated with direct ownership of real estate. These risks include decreases in real estate value or fluctuations in rental income caused by a variety of factors, condemnation losses, possible environmental liabilities and changes in supply and demand for properties. Because of the fund's strategy to concentrate in the real estate industry, it may not perform as well as other mutual funds that do not concentrate in a single industry. Investments in the real estate industry that include investments in mortgage-backed securities may be subject to a high degree of credit risk, valuation risk and liquidity risk. These risks may be higher if the securities are backed by subprime mortgages.

Real estate investment trust risk. Some of the risks of equity and mortgage REITs are that the performance of such REITs depends on how well each REIT manages the properties it owns. An equity REIT holds equity positions in real estate and provides its shareholders with income from the leasing of its properties and capital gains from any sale of properties. Accordingly, equity REITs may be affected by any changes in the value of the underlying property owned by the trusts. A decline in rental income may occur because of extended vacancies, the failure to collect rents, increased competition from other properties or poor management. A REIT's performance also depends on the company's ability to finance property purchases and renovations and manage its cash flows. A mortgage REIT specializes in lending money to developers of properties and passes any interest income earned to its shareholders. Accordingly, mortgage REITs may be affected by the quality of any credit extended. The fund attempts to manage these risks by selecting REITs diversified by sector (i.e., shopping malls, apartment building complexes, health care facilities) and geographic location.

Related securities concentration risk. PACE Municipal Fixed Income Investments may invest more than 25% of its total assets in municipal bonds that are issued by public housing authorities and state and local housing finance authorities. Economic, business or political developments or changes that affect one municipal bond in this sector also may affect other municipal bonds in the same sector. As a result, the fund is subject to greater risk than a fund that does not follow this practice. To the extent the fund's investment strategy leads to sizable allocations to the municipal securities of a particular state or territory, the fund may be more sensitive to any single economic, business, political, tax, regulatory, or other event that occurs in that state or territory, including changes in the credit ratings assigned to municipal issuers of such state or territory. As a result, there may be more fluctuation in the price of the fund's shares.

Sector risk. PACE Large Co Value Equity Investments, PACE Large Co Growth Equity Investments, PACE Small/Medium Co Value Equity Investments, PACE Small/Medium Co Growth Equity Investments, PACE Global Real Estate Securities Investments and PACE Alternative Strategies Investments each may invest a significant portion of its assets in the stocks of companies in various economic sectors. Because each of these funds may invest a significant portion of its assets in the stocks of companies in particular economic sectors, economic changes adversely affecting such a sector may have more of an impact on the fund's performance than another fund having a broader range of investments. For example, individual issuers within the technology sector, as well as the technology sector as a whole, can be significantly affected by obsolescence of existing technology, short product cycles, falling prices and profits and competition from new market entrants.

Short sales risk. There are certain unique risks associated with the use of short sales strategies. When selling a security short, a fund will sell a security it does not own at the then-current market price and then borrow the security to deliver to the buyer. A fund is then obligated to buy the security on a later date so it can return the security to the lender. Short sales therefore involve the risk that a fund will incur a loss by subsequently buying a security at a higher price than the price at which the fund previously sold the security short. This would occur if the securities lender required a fund to deliver the securities the fund had borrowed at the commencement of the short sale and the fund was unable to either purchase the security at a favorable price or to borrow the security from another securities lender. If this occurs at a time when other short sellers of the sale security also want to close out their positions, a "short squeeze" can occur. A short squeeze occurs when demand is greater than supply for the security sold short. Moreover, because a fund's loss on a short sale arises from increases in the value of the security sold short, such loss, like the price of the security sold short, is theoretically unlimited. By contrast, a fund's loss on a long position arises from decreases in the value of the security and therefore is limited by the fact that a security's value cannot drop below zero. The risks associated with short sales increase when a fund invests the proceeds received upon the initial sale of the security because the fund can suffer losses on both the short position and the long position established with the short sale proceeds. It is possible that a fund's securities held long will decline in value at the same time that the value of the securities sold short increases, thereby increasing the potential for loss. In addition, a fund may incur transaction costs, including dividend expense, borrowing costs and interest expenses in connection with opening, maintaining and closing short sales. Government actions also may affect a fund's ability to engage in short selling.

Structured security risk. A fund may purchase securities representing interests in underlying assets, but structured to provide certain advantages not inherent in those assets (e.g., enhanced liquidity and yields linked to short-term interest rates). If those securities behaved in a way that the fund's investment advisors did not anticipate, or if the security structures encountered unexpected difficulties, the fund could suffer a loss. Structured securities represent a significant portion of the short-term securities market.

Swap agreement risk. A fund may enter into swap agreements, including credit, total return equity, interest rate, index, currency rate and (in the case of PACE Mortgage-Backed Securities Fixed Income Investments, PACE Strategic Fixed Income Investments and PACE Alternative Strategies Investments) variance swap agreements. Swap agreements can be less liquid and more difficult to value than other investments. Swap agreements are entered into primarily by institutional investors for periods ranging from one day to more than a year. Swap agreements may be negotiated bilaterally and traded OTC between two parties or, in some instances, must be transacted through a futures commission merchant and cleared through a clearinghouse that serves as a central counterparty. In a standard swap transaction, two parties agree to exchange the returns earned on specific assets, such as the returns on, or increase in value of, a particular dollar amount invested at a particular interest rate, in a particular foreign currency, or in a "basket" of securities representing a particular index. Because its cash flows are based in part on changes in the value of the reference asset, a swap's market value will vary with changes in that reference asset. In addition, a fund may experience delays in payment or loss if the counterparty fails to perform under the contract. Central clearing, required margin for uncleared swaps and other requirements are expected to decrease counterparty risk and increase liquidity compared to over-the-counter swaps. However, these requirements do not eliminate counterparty risk or illiquidity risk entirely.

US government securities risk. Credit risk is the risk that the issuer will not make principal or interest payments when they are due. There are different types of US government securities with different relative levels of credit risk depending on the nature of the particular government support for that security. US government securities may be supported by (1) the full faith and credit of the US; (2) the ability of the issuer to borrow from the US Treasury; (3) the credit of the issuing agency, instrumentality or government-sponsored entity; (4) pools of assets (e.g., mortgage-backed securities); or (5) the US in some other way. In some cases, there is even the risk of default. For example, for asset-backed securities there is the risk those assets will decrease in value below the face value of the security. Similarly, for certain agency-issued securities there is no guarantee the US government will support the agency if it is unable to meet its obligations. Further, the US government and its agencies and instrumentalities do not guarantee the market value of their securities; consequently, the value of such securities will fluctuate. This may be the case especially when there is any controversy or ongoing uncertainty regarding the status of negotiations in the US Congress to increase the statutory debt ceiling. If the US Congress is unable to negotiate an adjustment to the statutory debt ceiling, there is also the risk that the US government may default on payments on certain US government securities, including those held by the funds, which could have a material negative impact on the funds.

Valuation risk. During periods of reduced market liquidity or in the absence of readily available market quotations for investments in a fund's portfolio, the ability of the fund to value the fund's investments becomes more difficult and the judgment of the fund may play a greater role in the valuation of the fund's investments due to reduced availability of reliable objective pricing data. Consequently, while such determinations may be made in good faith, it may nevertheless be more difficult for the fund to accurately assign a daily value to such investments.

Additional (non-principal) risks

China A-shares (PACE International Emerging Markets Equity Investments). The fund's investments may include investments in China A-shares (shares of companies based in mainland China that trade on the Shanghai Stock Exchange and the Shenzhen Stock Exchange). China A-shares are traded through the Shanghai-Hong Kong Stock Connect program and the Shenzhen-Hong Kong Stock Connect program (together, the "Stock Connect Program"), a mutual market access program designed to, among other things, enable foreign investment in the People's Republic of China ("PRC") via brokers in Hong Kong. The Stock Connect Program is subject to a number of restrictions imposed by Chinese securities regulations and listing rules. The Stock Connect Program continues to evolve and future developments may restrict or otherwise affect the fund's investments or returns. Furthermore, any changes in laws, regulations and policies of the China A-shares market or rules in relation to the Stock Connect Program may affect China A-share prices. These risks are heightened by the underdeveloped state of the PRC's investment and banking systems in general.

There are special risks associated with investments in China, including exposure to currency fluctuations, limited access to securities, potentially widespread trading halts on Chinese-listed issuers, expropriation, confiscatory taxation, nationalization and exchange control regulations (including currency blockage). Inflation and rapid fluctuations in inflation and interest rates have had, and may continue to have, negative effects on the economy and securities markets of China. Certain securities issued by companies located or operating in China, such as China A-shares, are subject to trading restrictions, and quota limitations. Additionally, developing countries, such as China, may subject the fund's investments to a number of tax rules, and the application of many of those rules may be uncertain. Moreover, China has implemented a number of tax reforms in recent years, and may amend or revise its existing tax laws and/or procedures in the future, possibly with retroactive effect. Changes in applicable Chinese tax law could reduce the after-tax profits of the fund, directly or indirectly, including by reducing the after-tax profits of companies in China in which the fund invests. Uncertainties in Chinese tax rules could result in unexpected tax liabilities for the fund. China is deemed by UBS AM to be a developing country, which means an investment in China has more heightened risks than general foreign investing due to a lack of established legal, political, business and social frameworks in China to support securities markets as well as the possibility for more widespread corruption and fraud. In addition, the standards for environmental, social and corporate governance matters in China tend to be lower than such standards in more developed economies.

Chinese Bonds Traded Through Bond Connect (PACE Global Fixed Income Investments). The fund may invest in bonds issued by the Chinese government and certain other PRC-based entities traded on the China interbank bond market through the Bond Connect program (the "Bond Connect Program"). The Bond Connect Program is a mutual market access arrangement between Hong Kong and the PRC that, among other things, enables investors from outside the PRC to trade certain debt securities in the PRC's bond markets.

Investments made through the Bond Connect Program are subject to order, clearance and settlement procedures that are relatively untested and the Bond Connect Program is only available on days when markets in both the PRC and Hong Kong are open. Securities purchased through the Bond Connect Program will be held via a book entry omnibus account with the local clearinghouse and the fund's ownership interest in such securities will only be reflected on the books of its Hong Kong sub-custodians, exposing the fund to the risk of settlement delays, the risk of counterparty default of the Hong Kong sub-custodian and the risk that the fund may have a limited ability to enforce rights as a bondholder. Transactions through the Bond Connect Program are settled in Chinese Renminbi ("RMB") and investors must have timely access to a reliable supply of RMB in Hong Kong to effect such transactions. Securities purchased through Bond Connect generally may not be sold, purchased or otherwise transferred other than through the Bond Connect Program. Investments in securities made through the Bond Connect Program are generally subject to PRC law, securities regulations, listing rules, policies and other restrictions. Changes in such laws, regulations, rules or policies in relation to the Bond Connect Program or the PRC bond markets generally may restrict or otherwise affect the fund's investments or returns. The Bond Connect program is relatively new and may be subject to further interpretation and guidance and future developments may restrict or otherwise affect the fund's investments or returns. The necessary trading, settlement and information technology systems for the Bond Connect Program are also relatively new and are continuing to evolve. These risks may be heightened by the underdeveloped state of the PRC's investment and banking systems in general.

There are special risks associated with investments in China, including exposure to currency fluctuations, limited access to securities, potentially widespread trading halts on Chinese-listed issuers, expropriation, confiscatory taxation, nationalization and exchange control regulations (including currency blockage). Inflation and rapid fluctuations in inflation and interest rates have had, and may continue to have, negative effects on the economy and securities markets of China. Certain securities issued by companies located or operating in China are subject to trading restrictions, and quota limitations. Additionally, developing countries, such as China, may subject the fund's investments to a number of tax rules, and the application of many of those rules may be uncertain. Moreover, China has implemented a number of tax reforms in recent years, and may amend or revise its existing tax laws and/or procedures in the future, possibly with retroactive effect. Changes in applicable Chinese tax law could reduce the after-tax profits of the fund, directly or indirectly, including by reducing the after-tax profits of companies in China in which the fund invests. Uncertainties in Chinese tax rules could result in unexpected tax liabilities for the fund. China is deemed by UBS AM to be a developing country, which means an investment in China has more heightened risks than general foreign investing due to a lack of established legal, political, business and social frameworks in China to support securities markets as well as the possibility for more widespread corruption and fraud. In addition, the standards for environmental, social and corporate governance matters in China tend to be lower than such standards in more developed economies.

LIBOR replacement risk. Certain variable- and floating-rate debt securities that a fund may invest in are subject to rates that are tied to an interest rate, such as the London Interbank Offered Rate ("LIBOR"). In 2017, the United Kingdom's Financial Conduct Authority ("FCA") announced that after 2021 it will cease its active encouragement of banks to provide the quotations needed to sustain LIBOR. There remains uncertainty regarding the future utilization of LIBOR and the nature of any replacement rate. The unavailability or replacement of LIBOR may affect the value, liquidity or return on, and may cause increased volatility in markets for, certain fund investments and may result in costs incurred in connection with closing out positions and entering into new trades. Accordingly, the potential effect of a transition away from LIBOR on a fund or the debt securities or other instruments based on LIBOR in which a fund invests cannot yet be determined. Any pricing adjustments to a fund's investments resulting from a substitute reference rate may also adversely affect the fund's performance and/or net asset value. Because the usefulness of LIBOR as a benchmark could deteriorate during the transition period, these effects could occur prior to the end of 2021.

Securities lending risk. Securities lending involves the lending of portfolio securities owned by a fund to qualified broker-dealers and financial institutions. When lending portfolio securities, a fund initially will require the borrower to provide the fund with collateral, most commonly cash, which the fund will invest. Although a fund invests this collateral in a conservative manner, it is possible that it could lose money from such an investment or fail to earn sufficient income from its investment to cover the fee or rebate that it has agreed to pay the borrower. PACE Large Co Value Equity Investments and PACE International Equity Investments may also use the cash collateral they receive from their securities lending activity to finance their short selling activity, subjecting these funds to the risk that the counterparty holding this cash collateral may fail to return it promptly (e.g., in the event of a bankruptcy). Loans of securities also involve a risk that the borrower may fail to return the securities or deliver the proper amount of collateral, which may result in a loss to a fund. In addition, in the event of bankruptcy of the borrower, a fund could experience losses or delays in recovering the loaned securities. In some cases, these risks may be mitigated by an indemnification provided by the funds' lending agent.

Additional information about investment strategies

Cash reserves; defensive positions. Each fund may invest to a limited extent in money market instruments as a cash reserve for liquidity or other purposes. PACE Municipal Fixed Income Investments may invest to a limited extent in taxable money market instruments for liquidity purposes during adverse market conditions or when the investment advisor believes that suitable municipal money market instruments are not available.

As vehicles to implement long-term investment strategies, each fund is normally fully invested in accordance with its investment objective and policies. However, with the concurrence of UBS AM, a fund may take a defensive position that is different from its normal investment strategy to protect itself from adverse market conditions. This means that a fund may temporarily invest a larger-than-normal part, or even all, of its assets in cash or money market instruments, including (for funds that are authorized to invest outside the US) money market instruments that are denominated in foreign currencies. In addition, each fund may increase its cash reserves to facilitate the transition to the investment style and strategies of a new subadvisor. Because these investments provide relatively low income, a defensive or transition position may not be consistent with achieving a fund's investment objective.

In addition, the funds listed below may make the following temporary investments for defensive purposes:

- During adverse market conditions or when the investment advisor believes that there is an insufficient supply of municipal securities in which PACE Municipal Fixed Income Investments primarily invests, PACE Municipal Fixed Income Investments may invest without limit in certain taxable securities.

- PACE Global Fixed Income Investments may invest in securities of only one country, including the US.

- PACE International Equity Investments may invest without limit in bonds that are traded in the US and in foreign markets.

Portfolio turnover. Each fund may engage in frequent trading to achieve its investment objective. Frequent trading can result in portfolio turnover in excess of 100% (high portfolio turnover).

Frequent trading may increase the portion of a fund's capital gains that are realized for tax purposes in any given year. This may increase the fund's taxable distributions in that year. Frequent trading also may increase the portion of a fund's realized capital gains that are considered "short-term" for tax purposes. Shareholders will pay higher taxes on distributions that represent short-term capital gains than they would pay on distributions that represent long-term capital gains. Frequent trading also may result in higher fund expenses due to transaction costs and may negatively impact fund performance.

The funds do not restrict the frequency of trading to limit expenses or to minimize the tax effect that a fund's distributions may have on shareholders.

Name-linked investment policies. As noted above, most funds have an investment policy of investing at least 80% of their net assets in the type of investment suggested by their names; in most cases, this policy may be changed by the fund's board without shareholder approval. However, these funds have also adopted a policy to provide their shareholders with at least 60 days' prior written notice of any change to their 80% investment policy. PACE Municipal Fixed Income Investments' investment policy of investing at least 80% of its net assets in municipal fixed income securities, the income from which is exempt from regular federal income tax, may not be changed without approval of the fund's shareholders. PACE Alternative Strategies Investments is not required to adopt an 80% investment policy and has not done so.

Managing your fund account

Flexible pricing

The funds (except PACE Global Real Estate Investments) offer two classes of shares in this prospectus—Class A and Class Y. PACE Global Real Estate Investments offers Class A shares in this prospectus. Each class has different sales charges and ongoing expenses. You can choose the class that is best for you, based on how much you plan to invest in a fund, how long you plan to hold your fund shares, the expenses of the share class and whether you qualify for a reduction or waiver of an applicable sales charge. Class Y shares are only available to certain types of investors.

Each fund has adopted a Rule 12b-1 plan for its Class A shares that allows it to pay service fees for the sale of its shares and services provided to shareholders.

You may qualify for a waiver of certain sales charges on Class A shares. See "Sales charge waivers for Class A shares" below. You may also qualify for a reduced sales charge on Class A shares. See "Sales charge reductions for Class A shares" below.

The availability of sales charge waivers and discounts may depend on the particular intermediary or type of account through which you purchase or hold fund shares.

The funds' sales charge waivers and discounts disclosed below in this prospectus are available for qualifying purchases made directly from the distributor and are generally available through financial intermediaries, unless otherwise specified in Appendix A to this prospectus (Intermediary-Specific Sales Charge Waivers and Discounts).

The sales charge waivers and discounts available through certain financial intermediaries are set forth in Appendix A to this prospectus, which may differ from those available for purchases made directly from the distributor or certain other financial intermediaries. Please contact your financial intermediary for more information regarding sales charge waivers and discounts and the financial intermediary's related policies and procedures, including information regarding eligibility requirements for waivers or discounts that may be available to you.

Class A shares

Class A shares have a front-end sales charge that is included in the offering price of the Class A shares. This sales charge is paid at the time of purchase and is not invested in the fund. Class A shares pay an annual 12b-1 service fee of 0.25% of average net assets, on an ongoing basis. Over time these fees will increase the cost of your investment and may cost you more than pay other kinds of sales charges. Class A shares pay no 12b-1 distribution fees.

If you intend to purchase more than $2 million of Class A shares of a fund, subject to availability at your intermediary, you should instead purchase Class Y shares, which have lower ongoing expenses.

The Class A sales charges for each fund are described in the following tables.

Class A sales charges. PACE Mortgage-Backed Securities Fixed Income Investments, PACE Intermediate Fixed Income Investments, PACE Strategic Fixed Income Investments, PACE Global Fixed Income Investments, and PACE High Yield Investments.

	Front-end sales charge as a percentage of:		Reallowance to selected dealers as percentage of offering price
Amount of investment	Offering price	Net amount invested	
Less than $100,000	3.75%	3.90%	3.25%
$100,000 to $249,999	3.25	3.36	2.75
$250,000 to $499,999	2.25	2.30	2.00
$500,000 to $999,999	1.75	1.78	1.50
$1,000,000 and over[1]	None	None	May pay up to 1.00[2]

Class A sales charges. PACE Municipal Fixed Income Investments.

Amount of investment	Front-end sales charge as a percentage of: Offering price	Front-end sales charge as a percentage of: Net amount invested	Reallowance to selected dealers as percentage of offering price
Less than $100,000	2.25%	2.30%	2.00%
$100,000 to $249,999	1.75	1.78	1.50
$250,000 to $499,999	1.25	1.27	1.00
$500,000 and over[3]	None	None	May pay up to 0.75[4]

Class A sales charges. PACE Large Co Value Equity Investments, PACE Large Co Growth Equity Investments, PACE Small/Medium Co Value Equity Investments, PACE Small/Medium Co Growth Equity Investments, PACE International Equity Investments, PACE International Emerging Markets Equity Investments, PACE Global Real Estate Securities Investments and PACE Alternative Strategies Investments.

Amount of investment	Front-end sales charge as a percentage of: Offering price	Front-end sales charge as a percentage of: Net amount invested	Reallowance to selected dealers as percentage of offering price
Less than $50,000	5.50%	5.82%	5.00%
$50,000 to $99,999	4.50	4.71	4.00
$100,000 to $249,999	3.50	3.63	3.00
$250,000 to $499,999	2.50	2.56	2.00
$500,000 to $999,999	2.00	2.04	1.75
$1,000,000 and over[1]	None	None	May pay up to 1.00[2]

[1] A contingent deferred sales charge ("CDSC") of 1.00% of the shares' offering price or the net asset value at the time of sale by the shareholder, whichever is less, is charged on sales of shares made within one year of the purchase date. Class A shares representing reinvestment of dividends are not subject to this 1.00% charge. Withdrawals in the first year after purchase of up to 12% of the value of the fund account under a fund's Automatic Cash Withdrawal Plan are not subject to this charge.

[2] For sales of $1 million or more, UBS Asset Management (US) Inc. ("UBS AM (US)") pays to the dealer an amount based upon the following schedule: 1.00% on the first $3 million and 0.75% on the next $2 million.

[3] A CDSC of 0.75% of the shares' offering price or the net asset value at the time of sale by the shareholder, whichever is less, is charged on sales of shares made within one year of the purchase date. Class A shares representing reinvestment of dividends are not subject to this 0.75% charge. Withdrawals in the first year after purchase of up to 12% of the value of the fund account under a fund's Automatic Cash Withdrawal Plan are not subject to this charge.

[4] For sales of $500,000 or more, UBS AM (US) pays to the dealer an amount based upon the following schedule: 0.75% on the first $3 million and 0.50% on the next $2 million.

Sales charge waivers for Class A shares

Class A front-end sales charge waivers—Front-end sales charges will be waived if you buy Class A shares with proceeds from the following sources:

1. Redemptions of Class A shares of any registered mutual fund for which UBS AM (US) or any of its affiliates serve as principal underwriter if you:

– Originally paid a front-end sales charge on the shares; and

– Reinvest the money into Class A shares of the same fund within 365 days of the redemption date.

The fund's front-end sales charges will also not apply to Class A purchases by or through:

2. Employees of UBS Group AG and its subsidiaries and members of the employees' immediate families; and members of (and nominees to) the Board of Directors/Trustees (and former board members who retire from such boards after December 1, 2005) of any investment company for which UBS AM (US) or any of its affiliates serve as principal underwriter.

3. Trust companies and bank trust departments investing on behalf of their clients if clients pay the bank

or trust company an asset-based fee for trust or asset management services.

4. Retirement plans and deferred compensation plans that have assets of at least $1 million or at least 25 eligible employees.

5. Broker-dealers and other financial institutions (including registered investment advisors and financial planners) that have entered into a selling agreement with UBS AM (US) (or otherwise have an arrangement with a broker-dealer or other financial institution with respect to sales of fund shares), on behalf of clients participating in a fund supermarket, wrap program, or other program in which clients pay a fee for advisory services, executing transactions in fund shares, or for otherwise participating in the program.

6. Employees of broker-dealers and other financial institutions (including registered investment advisors and financial planners) that have entered into a selling agreement with UBS AM (US) (or otherwise have an arrangement with a broker-dealer or other financial institution with respect to sales of fund shares), and their immediate family members, as allowed by the internal policies of their employer.

7. Insurance company separate accounts.

8. Shareholders of the Class N shares of any UBS fund who held such shares at the time they were redesignated as Class A shares.

9. Reinvestment of capital gains distributions and dividends.

10. College savings plans organized under Section 529 of the Internal Revenue Code.

11. Broker-dealers or financial institutions that have entered into an agreement with UBS AM (US), on behalf of clients participating in certain self-directed investment brokerage accounts, in which clients may or may not pay a transaction fee to the broker-dealer or financial institution.

12. Customers of financial intermediaries that have a contractual arrangement with the distributor or investment advisor where such contract provides for the waiver of the front-end sales charge. Each such contractual arrangement with a financial intermediary is described in Appendix A to this prospectus.

13. Clients of a financial intermediary that convert their shares from Class P shares to Class A shares in connection with the termination of their participation in the financial intermediary's fee-based advisory program.

Class A shares CDSC waivers—The CDSC will be waived for:

• Redemptions of Class A shares by former holders of Class N shares of any UBS Fund;

• Exchanges between Family Funds ("Family Funds" include the PACE Select funds, the UBS Funds, and other funds for which UBS AM (US) serves as principal underwriter), if purchasing the same class of shares;

• Redemptions following the death or disability of the shareholder or beneficial owner;

• Tax-free returns of excess contributions from employee benefit plans;

• Distributions from employee benefit plans, including those due to plan termination or plan transfer;

• Redemptions made in connection with the Automatic Cash Withdrawal Plan, provided that such redemptions:

– are limited annually to no more than 12% of the original account value;

– are made in equal monthly amounts, not to exceed 1% per month;

– the minimum account value at the time the Automatic Cash Withdrawal Plan was initiated was no less than $5,000;

• Redemptions of shares purchased through certain retirement plans;

• Redemptions made for distributions from certain retirement plans (accounts);

• Broker-dealers or other financial institutions that have entered into an agreement with UBS AM (US) to offer Class A shares through a no-load network or platform or self-directed brokerage account, in which clients may or may not pay a transaction fee to the broker-dealer or financial institution; and

• Customers of financial intermediaries that have a contractual arrangement with the distributor or investment advisor where such contract provides for the waiver of the deferred sales charge. Each such contractual arrangement with a financial intermediary is described in Appendix A to this prospectus.

A CDSC applicable to Class A shares exchanged for Class P shares (as described in the prospectus offering Class P shares of the funds) for traditional individual retirement accounts (IRAs), Roth IRAs, Rollover IRAs, Inherited IRAs, SEP IRAs, SIMPLE IRAs, BASIC Plans, Educational Savings Accounts and Medical Savings Accounts on a Merrill Lynch platform will be waived. With respect to such waiver, Merrill Lynch will pay a portion of the CDSC that would have otherwise applied to UBS AM (US). Please ask your financial advisor if you are eligible for exchanging your Class A shares for Class P shares pursuant to these exchange features, which are described under "Managing your fund account—Exchanging shares" below.

For more information regarding intermediary-specific sales charge waivers and discounts, please refer to Appendix A to this prospectus.

Sales charge reductions for Class A shares

Right of accumulation A purchaser of Class A shares may qualify for a reduction of the front-end sales charge on purchases of Class A shares by combining a current purchase with certain other Class A, Class Y and/or Class P shares of Family Funds[1] already owned. To determine if you qualify for a reduction of the front-end sales charge, the amount of your current purchase is added to the current net asset value of your other Class A, Class Y and/or Class P shares as well as those Class A, Class Y and/or Class P shares of your spouse and children under the age of 21 and who reside in the same household. If you are the sole owner of a company, you may also add any company accounts, including retirement plan accounts invested in Class A, Class Y and/or Class P shares of the Family Funds. Companies with one or more retirement plans may add together the total plan assets invested in Class A, Class P and/or Class Y shares of the Family Funds to determine the front-end sales charge that applies. To qualify for the discount on a purchase through a financial institution, when each purchase is made the investor or institution must provide UBS AM (US) with sufficient information to verify that the purchase qualifies for the privilege or discount. The right of accumulation may be amended or terminated by UBS AM (US) at any time as to purchases occurring thereafter. Shares purchased through a broker/dealer may be subject to different procedures concerning a Right of Accumulation. Please contact your investment professional for more information.

Securities brokers or dealers or other financial institutions, including UBS Financial Services Inc., may charge a fee to process a purchase or redemption of shares. UBS Financial Services Inc. charges a fee of $5.25 as of the date of this prospectus.

Letter of intent

Investors may also obtain reduced sales charges for Class A shares for investments of a particular amount by means of a written Letter of Intent, which expresses the investor's intention to invest that amount within a period of 13 months in shares of one or more Family Funds. Each purchase of Class A shares under a Letter of Intent will be made at the public offering price applicable at the time of such purchase to a single transaction of the total dollar amount indicated in the Letter of Intent. A Letter of Intent may include purchases of Class A, Class Y and/or Class P shares made not more than three months prior to the date that an investor signs a Letter of Intent and in the 13-month period during which the Letter of Intent is in effect; however, the 13-month period during which the Letter of Intent is in effect will begin on the date on which the Letter of Intent is signed.

Investors do not receive credit for shares purchased by the reinvestment of distributions. Investors qualifying for a right of accumulation discount (described above) may purchase shares under a single Letter of Intent.

The Letter of Intent is not a binding obligation upon the investor to purchase the full amount indicated. The minimum initial investment under a Letter of Intent is 5% of such amount, and must be invested immediately.

[1] Please note any Family Fund that is a money market fund will not count for purposes of the right of accumulation discount or for purposes of satisfying the terms of a Letter of Intent.

Class A shares purchased with the first 5% of such amount may be held in escrow to secure payment of the higher sales charge applicable to the shares actually purchased if the full amount indicated is not purchased. When the full amount indicated has been purchased, the escrow will be released. If an investor desires to redeem escrowed shares before the full amount has been purchased, the shares will be released only if the investor pays the sales charge that, without regard to the Letter of Intent, would apply to the total investment made to date. Shares purchased through certain broker-dealers may be subject to different terms or procedures concerning Letters of Intent. Please contact your investment professional for more information.

Letter of Intent forms may be obtained from UBS AM (US) or from your Financial Advisor. Investors should read the Letter of Intent carefully.

Note on sales charge reductions and waivers for Class A shares
Additional information concerning sales charge reductions and waivers is available in the funds' SAI and Appendix A to this prospectus. You are responsible for notifying your financial intermediary of any facts that may qualify you for a sales charge waiver or discount. If you think you qualify for any of the sales charge waivers described above, you may need to notify and/or provide certain documentation to UBS AM (US) or the funds. You will also need to notify UBS AM (US) of the existence of other accounts in which there are holdings eligible to be aggregated to meet certain sales load breakpoints.

Information you may need to provide to UBS AM (US) includes:

• Information or records regarding shares of the funds or other funds held in all accounts at any financial intermediary;

• Information or records regarding shares of the funds or other funds held in any account at any financial intermediary by related parties of the shareholder, such as members of the same family; and/or

• Any other information that may be necessary for UBS AM (US) to determine your eligibility for a reduction or waiver of a sales charge.

For more information, you should contact your Financial Advisor or call 1-800-647 1568. If you want information on the funds' Automatic Cash Withdrawal Plan, see the SAI or contact your Financial Advisor. Also, information regarding the funds' distribution arrangements and applicable sales charge reductions and waivers is available free of charge on the funds' website at https://www.ubs.com/us/en/asset-management/individual-investors-and-financial-advisors/products/ii_pace.html. The information is presented in a clear and prominent format and you can click on links to see the information. The information contained in or otherwise accessible through the funds' website does not form part of this prospectus.

For more information regarding intermediary-specific sales charge waivers and discounts, please refer to Appendix A to this prospectus.

Class Y shares
Shareholders pay no front-end or deferred sales charges on Class Y shares. Prior to May 25, 2010, UBS AM (US), the principal underwriter of the funds, made payments out of its own resources to certain affiliated dealers (e.g., UBS Financial Services Inc.) and, from time to time, unaffiliated dealers. These dealers may continue to receive such payments after May 25, 2010 in UBS AM (US)'s sole discretion. Only specific types of investors can purchase Class Y shares.

The following are eligible to purchase Class Y shares:

• Shareholders of Class I shares of any UBS fund who held such shares as of the date the shares were redesignated Class Y shares;

• Shareholders of any liquidated series of the UBS Relationship Funds who (i) held shares of the liquidated series as of the date such series liquidated, (ii) establish an account in the shareholder's name directly with the funds' transfer agent within 30 days of the series' liquidation date, and (iii) purchase a minimum initial amount of $100,000 of Class Y shares;

• Retirement plans with 5,000 or more eligible employees or $100 million or more in plan assets;

• Retirement plan platforms/programs that include fund shares if the platform/program covers plan assets of at least $100 million;

• Trust companies and bank trust departments purchasing shares on behalf of their clients in a fiduciary capacity;

• Shareholders who owned Class Y shares of the fund through the PACE[SM] Multi Advisor Program as of November 15, 2001, will be eligible to continue to purchase Class Y shares of that fund through the Program;

• College savings plans organized under Section 529 of the Internal Revenue Code ("IRC"), if shareholder servicing fees are paid exclusively outside of the participating funds;

• Shareholders who invest a minimum initial amount of $2 million in a fund. An institutional investor may aggregate its holdings with holdings of certain related institutional investors to meet the foregoing minimum;

• Employees of UBS AM or UBS AM (US) as long as the employee establishes an account in his or her name directly at the funds' transfer agent and purchases a minimum initial amount of $50,000;

• Members of (and nominees to) the Board of Director/Trustees (and former board members who retire from such boards after December 1, 2005) of any investment company for which UBS AM (US) or any of its affiliates serves as principal underwriter, subject to a minimum initial purchase amount of $50,000 in an account established by the member or nominee in his or her name directly at the fund's transfer agent; and

• Other investors as approved by the funds' board.

Class Y shares of the funds are no longer available for purchase by banks, registered investment advisers and other financial institutions purchasing Class Y shares as part of a discretionary asset allocation model portfolio. Certain financial institutions currently using Class Y shares, however, may be "grandfathered" by agreement and thus continue to hold and buy Class Y shares.

Class Y shares do not pay ongoing distribution or service fees. The ongoing expenses for Class Y shares are the lowest of all the classes.

Buying shares

You can buy fund shares through your Financial Advisor at a broker-dealer or other financial institution with which UBS AM (US) has a dealer agreement or through the funds' transfer agent as described below.

If you wish to invest in other Family Funds, you can do so by:

• Contacting your Financial Advisor (if you have an account at a financial institution that has entered into a dealer agreement with UBS AM (US));

• Buying shares through the transfer agent as described below; or

• Opening an account by exchanging shares from another Family Fund.

The funds and UBS AM (US) reserve the right to reject a purchase order or suspend the offering of shares.

Selected securities brokers or dealers or other financial institutions, including UBS Financial Services Inc., may charge you a processing fee to confirm a purchase. UBS Financial Services Inc. charges a fee of $5.25 as of the date of this prospectus.

A note about financial intermediary fee based advisory programs—intermediary directed share class conversions

Class A shares of a fund held through a financial intermediary may be converted into Class P shares of the same fund at net asset value per share (the "Conversion"). Class A shares may only be converted into Class P shares if the Conversion is made to facilitate the shareholder's participation in a fee based advisory program and the transaction is recorded by the financial intermediary or the fund's transfer agent as a share class conversion. To qualify for a Conversion, the shareholder must satisfy the conditions for investing in the Class P shares. Financial intermediaries may only convert a shareholder's Class A shares into Class P shares if the Class A shares shares are no longer subject to a CDSC or the financial intermediary has agreed to reimburse UBS AM (US) a portion of the CDSC otherwise payable on those shares. **The timing and implementation of the Conversion are at the discretion of the shareholder's financial intermediary. Please contact your**

financial intermediary for more information about a Conversion of shares within your account.

Shareholders converting from Class A and shares into Class P shares of the fund will experience lower total share class expenses because Class P shares do not pay Rule 12b-1 distribution or service fees. It is generally expected that the Conversion will be tax-free for federal income tax purposes, which means former Class A shareholders would not have a taxable gain or loss on the Conversion of their shares to Class P shares. Merrill Lynch brokerage account holders who hold Class A shares of the funds and Merrill Lynch customers transferring external accounts to Merrill Lynch who hold Class A shares of the funds may exchange those Class A or Class C shares for Class P shares of the same fund to be held in a Merrill Advisory Program. Such exchanges will occur at the net asset value per share, without requiring any investment minimum to be met and without the imposition of any fees or other charges.

Please contact your investment professional for further information.

Additional compensation to affiliated broker-dealer
UBS AM (US) pays its affiliate, UBS Financial Services Inc., the following additional compensation in connection with the sale of fund shares through UBS Financial Services Inc. in consideration of distribution, marketing support and other services:

• Annual rate of 0.05% (5 basis points) of the value of the net assets invested in each fund to be paid on a quarterly basis (although UBS Financial Services Inc. may choose not to receive such payments, or receive a reduced amount, on assets held in certain type of accounts).

UBS Financial Services Inc. charges a minimum of $75,000 per calendar year with respect to the funds and certain other investment companies managed by UBS AM for distribution, marketing support and other services.

The foregoing payments are made by UBS AM (US) out of its own resources. Such payments are often referred to as "revenue sharing."

Additional compensation to other financial institution(s)
UBS AM (US) or UBS AM may pay compensation, out of UBS AM's profits and not as an additional charge to a fund, to certain financial institutions (which may include banks, securities dealers and other industry professionals) for the sale and/or distribution of fund shares or the retention and/or servicing of fund investors and fund shares. These payments are often referred to as "revenue sharing." Revenue sharing payments are paid in addition to any distribution or servicing fees payable under a 12b-1 or service plan of a fund, any record keeping or sub-transfer agency fees payable by a fund, or other fees described in the fee tables or elsewhere in the prospectus or SAI. Revenue sharing payments are paid from UBS AM's own resources and not as an additional charge to a fund.

The level of revenue sharing payments made to financial institutions may be a fixed fee or based upon one or more of the following factors: gross sales, current assets and/or number of accounts of the fund attributable to the financial institution, or other factors as agreed to by UBS AM and the financial institution or any combination thereof. The amount of the revenue share may be different for different financial institutions. For specific information about revenue sharing arrangements for a particular financial institution please see the SAI.

In some circumstances, revenue sharing payments may create an incentive for a financial institution, its employees or associated persons to recommend or sell shares of the fund to you. You should consult with your Financial Advisor and review carefully any disclosure by the financial institution as to compensation received.

Minimum investments:
Class A shares (except retirement accounts):

To open an account: $1,000
To add to an account: $100

Class A Shares (retirement accounts):

To open an account: $250
To add to an acount: $25

Class Y Shares:

To open an account: $2,000,000
To add to an acount: $0

Each fund may waive or reduce these amounts for (or as otherwise noted in the prospectus):

- Employees of UBS AM (US) or its affiliates; or

- Participants in certain pension plans, retirement accounts, unaffiliated investment programs or the funds' automatic investment plans.

Selling shares

You can sell your fund shares at any time. If you own more than one class of shares, you should specify which class you want to sell. If you do not, the fund will assume that you want to sell shares in the following order: Class A then, Class Y.

If you want to sell shares that you purchased recently, the fund may delay payment until it verifies that it has received good payment. Also, if conditions exist that make cash payments undesirable, each fund reserves the right to honor any request for redemption by making payment in whole or in part in securities to the extent permitted by law. Additional information is available in the SAI.

If you hold your shares through a financial institution, you can sell shares by contacting your Financial Advisor. Each fund typically expects to pay sale proceeds to redeeming shareholders within 1-3 business days following receipt of a shareholder redemption order for those payments made to your account held with a financial institution; however a fund may take up to 7 days to pay sale proceeds. For sale proceeds that are paid directly to a shareholder by a fund, the fund typically expects to pay sales proceeds by wire, ACH, or mailing a check to redeeming shareholders within 1 business day following receipt of the shareholder redemption order; however, a fund may take up to 7 days to pay sale proceeds.

Securities brokers or dealers or other financial institutions, including UBS Financial Services Inc., may charge a fee to process a redemption of shares. UBS Financial Services Inc. charges a fee of $5.25 as of the date of this prospectus.

If you purchased shares through the funds' transfer agent, you may sell them as explained below. Each fund typically expects to pay sale proceeds by wire, ACH, or mailing a check, to redeeming shareholders within 1 business day following receipt of a shareholder redemption order; however, a fund may take up to 7 days to pay sale proceeds.

If you sell Class A shares and then repurchase Class A shares of the same fund within 365 days of the sale, you can reinstate your account without paying a sales charge.

It costs each fund money to maintain shareholder accounts. Therefore, the funds reserve the right to repurchase all shares in any account that has a net asset value of less than $500, except for pension plan and retirement accounts. If a fund elects to do this with your account, it will notify you that you can increase the amount invested to $500 or more within 60 days. A fund will not repurchase shares in accounts that fall below $500 solely because of a decrease in the fund's net asset value.

Typically, redemptions of fund shares will be made by the funds wiring cash payments or deposits into your account. Each fund typically expects to meet redemption requests by using holdings of cash or cash equivalents and/or proceeds from the sale of portfolio holdings. On a less regular basis, a fund may also draw on a bank line of credit to meet redemption requests. Although not routinely used by the funds, the funds reserve the right to pay proceeds "in kind" (i.e., payment in securities rather than cash) if the investment you are redeeming is large enough to affect a fund's operations or in particularly stressed market conditions. In these cases, you might incur brokerage costs converting the securities to cash. The securities included in a redemption in kind may include illiquid securities that may not be immediately saleable.

Exchanging shares

You may exchange Class A shares of the funds, as applicable, for shares of the same class of most other Family Funds which currently offer them. You may not exchange Class Y shares.

You will not pay either a front-end sales charge or a CDSC when you exchange shares. Also, you may have to pay a CDSC if you later sell the shares you acquired in the exchange. Each fund will use the date of your original purchase to determine whether you must pay a deferred sales charge when you sell the shares of the fund acquired in the exchange.

Other Family Funds may have different minimum investment amounts. You may not be able to exchange your shares if the value of shares you exchange is not as large as the minimum investment amount in that other fund.

You may exchange shares of one fund for shares of another fund only after the first purchase has settled and the first fund has received your payment.

If you hold your fund shares through a financial institution, you may exchange your shares by placing an order with that institution. If you hold your fund shares through the funds' transfer agent, you may exchange your shares as explained below.

A fund may modify or terminate the exchange privilege at any time.

Transfer agent

If you wish to invest in this or any other Family Funds through the funds' transfer agent, BNY Mellon Investment Servicing (US) Inc. ("BNY Mellon"), you can obtain an application by calling 1-800-647 1568. You must complete and sign the application and mail it, along with a check, to the transfer agent.

You may also sell or exchange your shares by writing to the fund's transfer agent. Your letter must include:

- Your name and address;
- Your account number;
- The name of the fund whose shares you are selling, and if exchanging shares, the name of the fund whose shares you want to buy;
- The dollar amount or number of shares you want to sell and/or exchange; and
- A guarantee of each registered owner's signature. A signature guarantee may be obtained from a financial institution, broker, dealer or clearing agency that is a participant in one of the medallion programs recognized by the Securities Transfer Agents Association. These are: Securities Transfer Agents Medallion Program (STAMP), Stock Exchanges Medallion Program (SEMP) and the New York Stock Exchange Medallion Signature Program (MSP). The funds will not accept signature guarantees that are not part of these programs.

Applications to purchase shares (along with a check), and letters requesting redemptions of shares or exchanges of shares through the transfer agent, should be mailed to:

BNY Mellon Investment Servicing (US) Inc.
UBS Asset Management
P.O. Box 9786
Providence, RI 02940

You do not have to complete an application when you make additional investments in the same fund.

Different procedures may apply to investments through the transfer agent by UBS AM employees or members of (and nominees to) the Board of Directors/Trustees (and former board members who retire from such boards after December 1, 2005) of any investment company for which UBS AM (US) or any of its affiliates serves as principal underwriter.

Unless you specifically elect otherwise, you will receive telephone privileges when you open your account, allowing you to obtain your account information, and conduct a number of transactions by phone, including: buy, sell, or exchange shares of the funds; use electronic funds transfer or wire to buy or sell shares of the funds; change your address; and add or change account services by calling 1-800-647 1568.

As long as we follow reasonable security procedures and act on instructions we reasonably believe are genuine, we will not be responsible for any losses that may occur from unauthorized requests. We will request account information and also may record calls. To help safeguard your account, keep your account information confidential and verify the accuracy of your confirmation statements immediately after you receive them.

Contact us immediately if you believe someone has obtained unauthorized access to your account. Certain methods of contacting us (such as by phone) may be unavailable or delayed during periods of unusual market activity. If you have telephone privileges on your account and want to discontinue them, please contact us for instructions. You may reinstate these privileges at any time in writing.

Note that telephone privileges may not be available to all Family Funds. The funds may modify, suspend or terminate telephone privileges at any time. For more information, you should contact your investment professional or call 1-800-647 1568.

Transfer of accounts limitations
If you hold your shares with UBS Financial Services, Inc. or another securities firm, please note that if you change securities firms, you may not be able to transfer your fund shares to an account at the new securities firm. Fund shares may only be transferred to an account held with a securities dealer or financial intermediary that has entered into an agreement with the funds' principal underwriter. If you cannot transfer your shares to another firm, you may choose to hold the shares directly in your own name with the funds' transfer agent, BNY Mellon. Please contact your broker or Financial Advisor, for information on how to transfer your shares to the funds' transfer agent. If you transfer your shares to the funds' transfer agent, the funds' principal underwriter may be named as the dealer of record and you will receive ongoing account statements from BNY Mellon.

Should you decide to sell your shares of a fund in lieu of transfer, you will pay a CDSC if such charge is applicable. Should you have any questions regarding the portability of your fund shares, please contact your broker or Financial Advisor.

Additional information about your account

To help the government fight the funding of terrorism and money laundering activities, federal law requires all financial institutions to obtain, verify and record information that identifies each person who opens an account. If you do not provide the information requested, a fund may not be able to maintain your account. If a fund is unable to verify your identity (or that of another person(s) authorized to act on your behalf) within a reasonable time, the fund and UBS AM (US) reserve the right to close your account and/or take such other action they deem reasonable or required by law. If we decide to close your account for this reason, your fund shares will be redeemed at the net asset value per share next calculated after the account is closed, less any applicable CDSC or fees. In addition, you will not be entitled to recoup any sales charges paid to a fund in connection with your purchase of fund shares. You may recognize a gain or loss on the redemption of your fund shares and you may incur a tax liability.

Each fund may suspend redemption privileges or postpone the date of payment beyond the same or next business day (1) for any period (a) during which the New York Stock Exchange ("NYSE") is closed other than customary weekend and holiday closings or (b) during which trading on the NYSE is restricted; (2) for any period during which an emergency exists as a result of which (a) disposal by the fund of securities owned by it is not reasonably practicable or (b) it is not reasonably practicable for the fund fairly to determine the value of its net assets; (3) for such other periods as the US Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") may by order permit for the protection of security holders of the fund; or (4) to the extent otherwise permitted by applicable laws and regulations.

Market timing

The interests of each fund's long-term shareholders and each fund's ability to manage its investments may be adversely affected when its shares are repeatedly bought and sold in response to short-term market fluctuations—also known as "market timing." Market timing may cause a fund to have difficulty implementing long-term investment strategies, because it would have more difficulty predicting how much cash it would need to have available to meet redemption requests and to invest. Market timing also may force a fund to sell portfolio securities at disadvantageous times to raise the cash needed to buy a market timer's fund shares. Market timing also may materially increase a fund's transaction costs or administrative costs. These factors may hurt a fund's performance and its shareholders.

In addition, the nature of a fund's portfolio holdings may allow a shareholder to engage in a short-term trading strategy to take advantage of possible delays between the change in the fund's portfolio holdings and the reflection of that change in the fund's net asset value (often called "arbitrage market timing"). Such a delay may occur if a fund has significant investments in non-US securities, where due to time zone differences, the value of those securities is established some time before the fund calculates its net asset value. In such circumstances, the available market prices for such non-US securities may not accurately reflect the latest indications of value at the time the fund calculates its net asset value. A fund also may be subject to arbitrage market timing because the fund may have significant holdings in smaller cap securities, which may have market prices that do not accurately reflect the latest indications of value of these securities at the time that the fund calculates its net asset value due to, among other reasons, infrequent trading or illiquidity. There is a possibility that arbitrage market timing may dilute the value of fund shares if redeeming shareholders receive proceeds (and buying shareholders receive shares) based upon a net asset value that does not reflect appropriate fair value prices. One of the objectives of the funds' fair value pricing procedures is to minimize the possibilities of this type of arbitrage market timing.

Each fund's board has adopted the following policies and procedures with respect to market timing that are designed to discourage, detect and prevent frequent purchases and redemptions of fund shares by fund shareholders. Each fund will reject purchase orders and exchanges into the fund by any person, group or account that UBS AM determines to be a market timer. UBS AM maintains market timing prevention procedures under which it reviews daily reports from each fund's transfer agent of all accounts that engaged in transactions in fund shares that exceed a specified monetary threshold and effected such transactions within a certain time period to evaluate whether any such account had engaged in market timing activity. In evaluating the account transactions, UBS AM will consider the potential harm of the trading or exchange activity to a fund or its shareholders. If UBS AM determines, in its sole discretion, that a shareholder has engaged in market timing, the shareholder will be permanently barred from making future purchases or exchanges into the fund. In addition, if a Financial Advisor is identified as the Financial Advisor of two or more accounts that have engaged in market timing, UBS AM will attempt to prohibit the Financial Advisor from making additional purchases of a fund on behalf of its clients.

Shares of a fund may be held through omnibus account arrangements or insurance company separate accounts, whereby a broker-dealer, investment advisor or other financial intermediary (each a "Financial Intermediary") maintains an omnibus account with a fund for trading on behalf of its customers or participants. Omnibus accounts are accounts that aggregate the transactions of underlying shareholders, thus making it difficult to identify individual underlying account holder activity. UBS AM reviews purchase and redemption activity in omnibus accounts on a daily basis to seek to identify an unusual pattern of trading activity within a short period of time. If UBS AM detects an unusual pattern of trading activity, UBS AM will notify the Financial Intermediary of the omnibus account and will generally request that the Financial Intermediary identify any customer or participant that is engaging in market timing and block the customer or participant from further purchases of fund shares. In the event that the Financial Intermediary is unable identify and block the customer or participant, UBS AM will generally require the Financial Intermediary to block the particular account or plan from further purchases of fund shares or instruct the fund's transfer agent to block all purchases and exchange purchase orders from the Financial Intermediary.

While each fund will encourage Financial Intermediaries to apply the fund's market timing policies to its customers or participants who invest in the fund through an omnibus account, each fund is limited in its ability to monitor the trading activity or enforce the fund's market timing policies with respect to customers of Financial Intermediaries. For example, although UBS AM reviews the trading activity of omnibus accounts, UBS AM may not be able to detect market timing that may be facilitated by Financial Intermediaries or made difficult to identify in the omnibus accounts used by those Financial Intermediaries for aggregated purchases, exchanges and redemptions on behalf of their customers or participants.

While each fund will seek to take actions (directly and with the assistance of Financial Intermediaries) that will detect market timing, the fund's efforts may not be completely successful in minimizing or eliminating such trading activity. As a result, some shareholders may still be able to market time to the detriment of existing shareholders in a fund.

Certain types of transactions will also be exempt from the market timing prevention procedures. These exempt transactions are purchases and redemptions through the Automatic Cash Withdrawal Plan, purchases through an automatic investment plan and redemptions by wrap-fee accounts that have an automatic rebalancing feature and that have been identified to the funds' principal underwriter and transfer agent.

Pricing and valuation

The price at which you may buy, sell or exchange each fund's shares is based on net asset value per share. Each fund generally calculates its net asset value on days that the NYSE is open. A fund calculates net asset value separately for each class as of the close of regular trading on the NYSE (generally, 4:00 p.m., Eastern time). The NYSE normally is not open, and the funds do not price their shares, on most national holidays and on Good Friday. To the extent that a fund's assets are traded in other markets on days when the NYSE is not open, the value of a fund's assets may be affected on those days. If trading on the NYSE is halted for the day before 4:00 p.m., Eastern time, a fund's net asset value per share generally will still be calculated as of the close of regular trading on the NYSE. The time at which a fund calculates its net asset value and until which purchase, sale or exchange orders are accepted may be changed as permitted by the SEC.

Your price for buying, selling or exchanging shares will be based on the net asset value (adjusted for any applicable sales charges) that is next calculated after the fund receives your order in good form. If you place your order on a day the NYSE is not open, your price for buying, selling or exchanging shares will be based on the net asset value (adjusted for any applicable sales charges) that is calculated on the next day that the NYSE is open. If you place your order through a financial institution, your Financial Advisor is responsible for making sure that your order is promptly sent to the fund.

Each fund calculates its net asset value based on the current market value, where available, for its portfolio securities. The funds normally obtain market values for their securities and other instruments from independent pricing sources and broker-dealers. Independent pricing sources may use reported last sale prices, official market closing prices, current market quotations or valuations from computerized evaluation systems that derive values based on comparable securities or instruments. An evaluation system incorporates parameters such as security quality, maturity and coupon, and/or research and evaluations by its staff, including review of broker-dealer market price quotations, if available, in determining the valuation of the portfolio securities or instruments. If a market value is not readily available from an independent pricing source for a particular security or instrument, that security or instrument is valued at fair value as determined in good faith by or under the direction of the board.

The amortized cost method of valuation, which approximates market value, generally is used to value short-term debt instruments with 60 days or less remaining to maturity, unless the board determines that this does not represent fair value. Investments in open-end investment companies are valued at the daily closing net asset value of the respective investment company. All investments quoted in foreign currencies will be valued daily in US dollars on the basis of the foreign currency exchange rates prevailing at the time such valuation is determined by the funds' custodian and accounting agent. Foreign currency exchange rates are generally determined as of the close of the NYSE.

Securities and instruments traded in the over-the-counter ("OTC") market and listed on The NASDAQ Stock Market, Inc. ("NASDAQ") normally are valued at the NASDAQ Official Closing Price. Other OTC securities are normally valued at the last bid price on the valuation date available prior to valuation. Securities and instruments which are listed on US and foreign stock exchanges normally are valued at the market closing price, the last sale price on the day the securities are valued or, lacking any sales on such day, at the last available bid price.

The board has delegated to the Equities, Fixed Income, and Multi-Asset Valuation Committee the responsibility for making fair value determinations with respect to the funds' portfolio holdings. The types of securities and other instruments for which such fair value pricing may be necessary include, but are not limited to: foreign securities and instruments under some circumstances, as discussed below; securities of an issuer that has entered into a restructuring; securities or instruments whose trading has been halted or suspended; fixed income securities that are in default and for which there is no current market value quotation; Section 4(a)(2) commercial paper; securities or instruments that are restricted as to transfer or resale; illiquid instruments; and instruments for which the prices or values available do not, in the judgment of UBS AM, represent current market value. The need to fair value the funds' portfolio securities and other instruments may also result from low trading volume in foreign markets or thinly traded domestic securities or instruments, and when a security subject to a trading limit or collar on the exchange or market on which it is primarily traded reaches the "limit up" or "limit down" price and no trading has taken place at that price. Various factors may be reviewed in order to make a good faith determination of a security's or instrument's fair value. These factors include, but are not limited to, fundamental analytical data relating to the investment; the nature and duration of restrictions on disposition of the securities or instruments; and the evaluation of forces which influence the market in which the securities or instruments are purchased and sold.

Each fund expects to price most of its portfolio holdings based on current market value, as discussed previously. Securities and assets for which market quotations are not readily available may be valued based upon appraisals received from a pricing service using a computerized evaluation system or formula method that takes into consideration market indices, matrices, yield curves and other specific adjustments. This may result in the securities or other instruments being valued at a price different from the price that would have been determined had the matrix or formula method not been used. Securities and other instruments also may be valued based on appraisals derived from information concerning the security or instrument or similar securities or instruments received from recognized dealers in those holdings. If a fund concludes that a market quotation is not readily available for a portfolio security or instrument for any number of reasons, including the occurrence of a "significant event" (e.g., natural disaster or governmental action), after the close of trading in its principal domestic or foreign market but before the close of regular trading on the NYSE, the fund may use fair value methods to reflect those events. This policy is intended to assure that each fund's net asset value fairly reflects the value of its portfolio holdings as of the time of pricing. Certain funds may use a systematic fair valuation model provided by an independent third party to value securities or instruments principally traded in foreign markets in order to adjust for possible stale pricing that may occur between the close of the foreign exchanges and the time for valuation. The systematic fair valuation model may use calculations based on indices of domestic securities and other appropriate indicators, such as prices of relevant American Depository Receipts and futures contracts. If a security or instrument is valued at a "fair value," that value is likely to be different from the last quoted market price for the security or instrument. In cases where securities or instruments are traded on more than one exchange, the securities or instruments are valued on the exchange designated as the primary market by UBS AM, the investment manager of the funds.

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

Certain funds may invest in securities or instruments that trade primarily in foreign markets that trade on weekends or other days on which the funds do not calculate their net asset value. As a result, the fund's net asset value may change on days when you will not be able to buy and sell your fund shares. Certain securities or instruments in which the funds invest are traded in markets that close before 4:00 p.m., Eastern time. Normally, developments that occur between the close of the foreign markets and 4:00 p.m., Eastern time, will not be reflected in the fund's net asset value. However, if any of the funds determine that such developments are so significant that they will materially affect the value of the fund's securities or instruments, the fund may adjust the previous closing prices to reflect what the board believes to be the fair value of these securities or instruments as of 4:00 p.m., Eastern time.

Futures contracts are generally valued at the settlement price established each day on the exchange on which they are traded. Forward foreign currency contracts are valued daily using forward exchange rates quoted by independent pricing services. Swaps and other OTC derivatives are marked to market daily based upon values from third party vendors or quotations from market makers to the extent available. In the event that market quotations are not readily available or deemed unreliable, the swap is valued at fair value as determined in good faith by or under the direction of the board.

A fund's portfolio holdings may also consist of shares of other investment companies in which the fund invests. The value of each such open-end investment company will generally be its net asset value at the time the fund's shares are priced. The value of closed-end investment company securities and shares of ETFs will generally be market price. Pursuant to a fund's use of the practical expedient within ASC Topic 820, investments in non-registered investment companies are also valued at the daily net asset value. Each investment company generally values securities and other instruments in a manner as described in that investment company's prospectus or similar document.

Management

Manager and subadvisors

UBS Asset Management (Americas) Inc. ("UBS AM") is a Delaware corporation with its principal business offices located at One North Wacker Drive, Chicago, IL 60606 and at 1285 Avenue of the Americas, New York, New York, 10019-6028. UBS AM is an investment adviser registered with the SEC. UBS AM is an indirect asset management subsidiary of UBS Group AG ("UBS"). As of September 30, 2020, UBS AM had approximately $226 billion in assets under management. UBS AM is a member of the UBS Asset Management Division, which had approximately $980 billion in assets under management worldwide as of September 30, 2020. UBS is an internationally diversified organization headquartered in Zurich, Switzerland with operations in many areas of the financial services group of industries.

UBS AM is each fund's manager and primary provider of investment advisory services. The funds operate under an exemptive order from the SEC to permit UBS AM, subject to the review and approval of the board of PACE Select Advisors Trust ("Trust"), to select subadvisors and recommend their hiring, termination and replacement and to enter into and materially amend subadvisory contracts between UBS AM and the subadvisors without obtaining shareholder approval.

UBS AM has the ultimate authority, subject to oversight of the Trust's board, to oversee those subadvisors and continuously supervises and monitors the performance of each subadvisor on a quantitative and qualitative basis. UBS AM develops the funds' overall investment strategies and performs due diligence on each subadvisor. UBS AM regularly evaluates each subadvisor's investment strategy and investment performance as well as the consistency of the subadvisor's investment approach, and implements procedures designed to ensure the subadvisor's compliance, with the applicable fund's investment objective and restrictions. In evaluating each investment advisor, UBS AM reviews a number of factors, including, but not limited to, the subadvisor's past investment performance during various market conditions, continued ability to meet the applicable fund's investment objective, investment management philosophy and processes employed, experience and qualifications of key personnel, financial condition and stability, the correlation of the subadvisor's investment approach with those of other subadvisors of the applicable fund and the structure of the fund's overall portfolio.

UBS AM also directly provides investment advisory services to a portion of PACE Alternative Strategies Investments' assets.

UBS AM may adjust allocations among multiple subadvisors of a fund within certain risk limits reviewed and approved by the board.

Management and administration fees

UBS AM is the administrator of the funds. Each fund pays fees to UBS AM for management and administrative services. The annual contract rate for management services varies from 0.45% (before breakpoints) to 1.30% of a fund's average daily net assets. The annual contract rate for administrative services is 0.10% of each fund's average daily net assets.

The following table shows the combined annual fee rate for management and administrative services for each fund:

	Combined management and administrative services fee	
	Assets under management	**Fee**
PACE Mortgage-Backed Securities Fixed Income Investments	$0 – $250 million	0.650%
	Above $250 million up to $500 million	0.600
	Above $500 million up to $750 million	0.575
	Above $750 million up to $1 billion	0.550
	Above $1 billion	0.525
PACE Intermediate Fixed Income Investments	$0 – $250 million	0.550%
	Above $250 million up to $500 million	0.500
	Above $500 million up to $750 million	0.475
	Above $750 million up to $1 billion	0.450
	Above $1 billion	0.425

	Combined management and administrative services fee	
	Assets under management	**Fee**
PACE Strategic Fixed Income Investments	$0 – $250 million	0.650%
	Above $250 million up to $500 million	0.600
	Above $500 million up to $750 million	0.575
	Above $750 million up to $1 billion	0.550
	Above $1 billion up to $1.25 billion	0.525
	Above $1.25 billion	0.500
PACE Municipal Fixed Income Investments	$0 – $250 million	0.550%
	Above $250 million up to $500 million	0.500
	Above $500 million up to $750 million	0.475
	Above $750 million up to $1 billion	0.450
	Above $1 billion	0.425
PACE Global Fixed Income Investments	$0 – $500 million	0.750%
	Above $500 million up to $1 billion	0.725
	Above $1 billion	0.700
PACE High Yield Investments	$0 – $500 million	0.800%
	Above $500 million up to $1 billion	0.750
	Above $1 billion up to $1.5 billion	0.725
	Above $1.5 billion up to $2 billion	0.700
	Above $2 billion	0.675
PACE Large Co Value Equity Investments	$0 – $250 million	0.800%
	Above $250 million up to $500 million	0.770
	Above $500 million up to $1 billion	0.730
	Above $1 billion	0.700
PACE Large Co Growth Equity Investments	$0 – $500 million	0.800%
	Above $500 million up to $1 billion	0.775
	Above $1 billion up to $1.5 billion	0.750
	Above $1.5 billion up to $2 billion	0.725
	Above $2 billion	0.700
PACE Small/Medium Co Value Equity Investments	$0 – $500 million	0.800%
	Above $500 million	0.775
PACE Small/Medium Co Growth Equity Investments	$0 – $500 million	0.800%
	Above $500 million	0.775
PACE International Equity Investments	$0 – $500 million	0.900%
	Above $500 million up to $1 billion	0.875
	Above $1 billion up to $1.5 billion	0.850
	Above $1.5 billion up to $2 billion	0.825
	Above $2 billion	0.800
PACE International Emerging Markets Equity Investments	$0 – $500 million	1.100%
	Above $500 million up to $1 billion	1.075
	Above $1 billion up to $1.5 billion	1.050
	Above $1.5 billion up to $2 billion	1.025
	Above $2 billion	1.000
PACE Global Real Estate Securities Investments	$0 – $500 million	0.800%
	Above $500 million up to $1 billion	0.750
	Above $1 billion up to $1.5 billion	0.725
	Above $1.5 billion up to $2 billion	0.700
	Above $2 billion	0.675
PACE Alternative Strategies Investments	$0 – $500 million	1.400%
	Above $500 million up to $1 billion	1.350

Above $1 billion up to $1.5 billion	1.300
Above $1.5 billion up to $2 billion	1.275
Above $2 billion	1.250

During the fiscal year ended July 31, 2020, the funds paid UBS AM at the effective rates shown below. In some cases, UBS AM waived all or a portion of its fees, or the funds were repaying UBS AM for previously reimbursed expenses pursuant to fee waiver/expense reimbursement agreements.

PACE Mortgage-Backed Securities Fixed Income Investments	0.41%
PACE Intermediate Fixed Income Investments	0.36
PACE Strategic Fixed Income Investments	0.51
PACE Municipal Fixed Income Investments	0.44
PACE Global Fixed Income Investments	0.51
PACE High Yield Investments	0.61
PACE Large Co Value Equity Investments	0.75
PACE Large Co Growth Equity Investments	0.75
PACE Small/Medium Co Value Equity Investments	0.75
PACE Small/Medium Co Growth Equity Investments	0.79
PACE International Equity Investments	0.89
PACE International Emerging Markets Equity Investments	0.99
PACE Global Real Estate Securities Investments	0.41
PACE Alternative Strategies Investments	1.21

A discussion regarding the basis for the board's approval of each fund's investment management/advisory agreements prior to July 31, 2020 is available in the funds' annual report to shareholders for the fiscal year ended July 31, 2020. Also, a discussion regarding the basis for the board's approval of investment management/advisory agreements occurring after July 31, 2020, but prior to January 31, 2021, will be available in the funds' semi-annual report to shareholders for the fiscal period ended January 31, 2021.

Subadvisors and portfolio managers
Certain information concerning each fund's subadvisor(s) and portfolio managers (those persons who are primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the fund's portfolio) is set forth below. The SAI provides information about the compensation of, any other accounts managed by, and any fund shares held by each portfolio manager.

All Funds. UBS AM utilizes a team approach in managing each fund. Mabel Lung, Gina Toth, Fred Lee, Joseph Sciortino and Steve Bienashski are jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of PACE Mortgage-Backed Securities Fixed Income Investments, PACE Intermediate Fixed Income Investments, PACE Strategic Fixed Income Investments, PACE Municipal Fixed Income Investments, PACE Global Fixed Income Investments and PACE High Yield Investments. Mabel Lung, Fred Lee, Gina Toth, Ned Sienko, Vincent Russo and Mayoor Joshi are jointly and primarily responsible for the day-today management of PACE Large Co Value Equity Investments, PACE Large Co Growth Equity Investments, PACE Small/Medium Co Value Equity Investments, PACE Small/Medium Co Growth Equity Investments, PACE International Equity Investments, PACE International Emerging Markets Equity Investments and PACE Global Real Estate Securities Investments. Mabel Lung, Gina Toth, Fred Lee and Russell Sinder are jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of PACE Alternative Strategies Investments. UBS AM uses "associated persons" employed by an affiliate of UBS AM, UBS AM (UK), in its provision of investment advisory services to the fund under a "participating affiliate" arrangement.

Mabel Lung is a portfolio manager of UBS AM's multi-asset and multi-component portfolios and has been an integral member of the team since 2000 when UBS AM launched the UBS Multi-Asset Managed Accounts Program. Recognizing the importance of after-tax investment results to US private clients, Ms. Lung led her team to launch personalized tax management in 2011 as a tax overlay investment service to multi-asset portfolios. Ms. Lung has significant experience in manager selection, overseeing $30 billion of assets for institutional and private clients globally through open architecture of best-in-class managers in liquid strategies, combined with a keen focus on risk-aware and holistic portfolio construction. Ms. Lung joined a predecessor business to UBS in 1984 and specifically joined the asset management division in 1995. Prior to this, Ms. Lung was a corporate finance analyst at an investment banking firm.

Fred Lee is Head of Portfolio Construction & Quantitative Research on UBS AM's Multi-Manager Solutions ("MMS") team, a role he has held since 2011. In this role, Mr. Lee oversees the portfolio construction process in determining the specific allocations to individual subadvisors. Mr. Lee specifically the MMS team in 2009 and joined UBS AM in 2006 as a Risk Analyst, where he provided risk assessment and monitoring for all client portfolios using industry standard and proprietary systems. He also worked on the continuous improvement of UBS AM's proprietary risk models. Prior to joining UBS AM, Mr. Lee worked as a consultant at MSCI Barra providing advice to large investment managers across Europe on the interpretation and use of risk models and analytics. Mr. Lee is a qualified Financial Risk Manager and a Regular Member of the CFA Society of the UK.

Gina Toth is a Senior Investment Officer within the MMS team. Ms. Toth is part of the team responsible for sub-advisor due diligence and selection, portfolio construction, risk management, investment oversight, and performance of multi-asset strategies. These investment strategies include both internal and external capabilities. Ms. Toth joined UBS AM in March 2013. Previously, she worked at AllianceBernstein as a Senior Portfolio Manager in New York and Sydney, specializing in multi-asset portfolios, asset allocation and custom solutions for the institutional, high-net worth and retail channels, encompassing both traditional and non-traditional asset classes. Previously, Ms. Toth also spent 14 years in New York and London as a fixed income portfolio manager for US and global portfolios.

Vincent Russo is a Research Analyst for the MMS team and joined the team in late 2012. He is responsible for the evaluation and ongoing oversight of equity investment capabilities used in various asset management portfolios. This includes the PACE Select Advisors Trust mutual funds with close to $10 billion of externally sub-advised assets by more than 20 unaffiliated subadvisors, as well as monitoring of internal UBS AM strategies. Mr. Russo's duties also include due diligence of external managers, evaluating the investment processes, performance, and risk management of fundamental equity managers, and researching and analyzing their alpha generation ability. Mr. Russo joined UBS AM in 2007 as an analyst in Private Wealth Solutions, part of the Global Investment Solutions team. In that role, he conducted ETF due diligence and selection for multiple asset classes within equity, fixed income and alternatives. In addition, Mr. Russo was responsible for portfolio overlay and implementation within private client multi-asset portfolios. Prior to this position, Mr. Russo was lead Trade Coordinator at Deutsche Bank, an Associate Portfolio Manager at Alliance Bernstein and a Financial Analyst at MetLife.

Mayoor Joshi is an Investment Officer for the MMS team. Mr. Joshi is primarily responsible for fundamental equity investment capabilities. His duties include sub-advisor due diligence and selection, investment and performance oversight, risk management, and portfolio construction for multi-managed equity portfolios. Prior to joining UBS AM in 2014, Mr. Joshi worked as a Managing Director at Rocaton Investment Advisors, an institutional investment consulting firm focused on manager research (from 2006 to 2014). Mr. Joshi's responsibilities included due diligence on equity managers across regions and styles, as well as communication of views with clients and internal constituents. Prior to that role, Mr. Joshi worked at The Vanguard Group (from 2000 to 2004). Mr. Joshi has over 16 years of industry experience.

Ned Sienko is the Head of Equity Investments for the MMS team and UBS Hedge Fund Solutions ("HFS"). Mr. Sienko is primarily responsible for manager research as well as portfolio management of certain client portfolios. Previously, he was responsible for the oversight of the Portfolio Management and Due Diligence team of the Alternative Investment Group within UBS Wealth Management Americas, serving as a Portfolio Manager since July 1995, and as the Head of the Alternative Investment Group's portfolio management group since 1998. Prior to joining UBS in 1995, Mr. Sienko worked at Kidder, Peabody & Co., Inc. where his responsibilities included finance, product origination and due diligence (from 1984 to 1994). Mr. Sienko has over 35 years of investment industry experience.

Joseph Sciortino is the Head of Credit Investments for the MMS team and HFS. Mr. Sciortino is primarily responsible for manager research in structured products and private credit and is involved in corporate credit strategies. He is a member of the portfolio management team and is actively involved in a variety of client-facing functions. Prior to joining UBS in 2006, Mr. Sciortino was a Senior Investment Analyst at Lake Partners, Inc., a multi-billion dollar consultant specializing in alternative investments, where he was responsible for manager research, portfolio management and directing the junior research analysts (from 2000 to 2006). Mr. Sciortino has over 20 years of investment industry experience.

Steve Bienashski, CFA, is an Investment Officer for the MMS team and HFS. Mr. Bienashski is primarily responsible for manager research in corporate credit, structured credit, and private credit. Prior to joining UBS in 2017, he was a Senior Investment Analyst and Portfolio Manager at International Asset Management (IAM), a multi-billion dollar alternative asset manager that specializes in hedge fund allocations, where he was responsible for sourcing manager allocations, managing client portfolios, and leading credit research for the firm (from 2010 to 2017). Mr. Bienashski started his career as a Credit Underwriter at Regions Financials Corporation and specialized in non-performing CRE loans (from 2009 to 2010). Mr. Bienashski has over ten years of investment industry experience.

Russell Sinder, CFA, is a Senior Investment Officer for the MMS team and HFS. Mr. Sinder is primarily responsible for manager research. He joined the predecessor business to UBS AM in 1998 as an Investment Analyst in its Alternative Investment Group, which was a division of Wealth Management Americas until it was transferred to A&Q in October 2010. Prior to joining UBS AM, Mr. Sinder worked at Ivy Asset Management, where he was a Research Analyst covering a variety of hedge fund strategies (1995-1998). Mr. Sinder has over 24 years of investment industry experience.

PACE Mortgage-Backed Securities Fixed Income Investments. Pacific Investment Management Company LLC ("PIMCO") serves as subadvisor for PACE Mortgage-Backed Securities Fixed Income Investments. PIMCO is located at 650 Newport Center Drive, Newport Beach, California 92660. On September 30, 2020, PIMCO had approximately $2.02 trillion in assets, including $1.55 trillion in third-party client assets. PIMCO is one of the largest fixed income management firms in the US.

Daniel Hyman and Michael Cudzil are jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the fund. Mr. Hyman is a managing director and head of the agency mortgage portfolio management team in the Newport Beach office. He is the lead portfolio manager on PIMCO's Ginnie Mae and Mortgage Opportunities Strategies. Mr. Hyman and team have been recognized by Lipper for their long-term performance on both of these flagship mortgage strategies. Prior to joining PIMCO in 2008, Mr. Hyman was a vice president at Credit Suisse, where he traded agency pass-throughs. He has 18 years of investment experience.

Michael Cudzil is a managing director in the Newport Beach office, a senior member of the liability-driven investment portfolio management team and a generalist portfolio manager. He has served as chair of the Americas Portfolio Committee, as a rotating member on the PIMCO Investment Committee and as co-head of the agency MBS portfolio management team. Prior to joining PIMCO in 2012, he worked as a managing director and head of pass-through trading at Nomura. Mr. Cudzil previously held similar roles at Bank of America and Lehman Brothers, as well as a senior trading position at Salomon Brothers. He has 24 years of investment experience.

PACE Intermediate Fixed Income Investments. BlackRock Financial Management, Inc. ("BlackRock Financial") serves as subadvisor for PACE Intermediate Fixed Income Investments. BlackRock Financial is located at 55 East 52nd Street, New York, New York 10055. BlackRock Financial is a wholly owned subsidiary of BlackRock, Inc., one of the largest publicly traded investment management firms in the US. BlackRock, Inc. was formed in 1988 and, as of September 30, 2020, had $7.81 trillion in assets under management. BlackRock International Limited ("BlackRock International" and, together with BlackRock Financial, "BlackRock"), Exchange Place, One, 1 Semple St, Edinburgh EH3 8BL, serves as the fund's sub-sub-advisor.

BlackRock uses a team approach in the management of the fund. Akiva Dickstein and Harrison Segall have been jointly responsible for the day-to-day management of PACE Intermediate Fixed Income Investments since March 2014 and June 2016, respectively. BlackRock's Fixed Income Team, using an approach that leverages the individual expertise of the team members, manages the fund utilizing BlackRock's risk management analytics to regularly evaluate the composition of the fund. Portfolio teams are responsible for setting the top-down asset allocation framework for portfolio construction and investment teams are responsible for bottom-up idea generation, including research, analysis, and security selection. The Fundamental Fixed Income Team con-

sists of over 200 members within the portfolio teams and investment teams, as well as over 60 credit research analysts and substantial quantitative research analysts.

Akiva Dickstein, Managing Director, is head of customized multi-sector portfolios and co-head of global inflation linked portfolios within BlackRock's Global Fixed Income group, and a member of the Global Fixed Income executive team. He is also a portfolio manager of BlackRock's Core Bond Fund. Prior to taking on his current responsibilities, Mr. Dickstein was the lead portfolio manager on BlackRock's mortgage portfolios. Before joining BlackRock in 2009, Mr. Dickstein spent eight years at Merrill Lynch, where he served as Managing Director and head of the U.S. Rates & Structured Credit Research Group.

Harrison Segall, Director, is a portfolio manager on the Core Portfolio Management team within BlackRock's Global Fixed Income group. He is responsible for alpha strategies, portfolio construction, and asset allocation for customized core and global inflation linked portfolios. Prior to joining the Portfolio Management Group in 2011, Mr. Segall was a member of BlackRock Solution's Portfolio Analytics Group, where he began his career as an analyst in 2008.

PACE Strategic Fixed Income Investments. Pacific Investment Management Company LLC ("PIMCO") and Neuberger Berman Investment Advisers LLC ("Neuberger Berman") serve as subadvisors for the fund.

PIMCO is located at 650 Newport Center Drive, Newport Beach, California 92660. On September 30, 2020, PIMCO had approximately $2.02 trillion in assets, including $1.55 trillion in third-party client assets. PIMCO is one of the largest fixed income management firms in the US.

Scott Mather is CIO U.S. Core Strategies and a managing director in the Newport Beach office. He is a member of the Investment Committee and a generalist portfolio manager. Mr. Mather also oversees ESG portfolio integration in the U.S. Previously he was head of global portfolio management. Before that, he led portfolio management in Europe, managed euro and pan-European portfolios and worked closely with many Allianz-related companies. He also served as a managing director of Allianz Global Investors KAG. Prior to these roles, Mr. Mather co-headed PIMCO's mortgage- and asset-backed securities team. Prior to joining PIMCO in 1998, he was a fixed income trader specializing in mortgage-backed securities at Goldman Sachs in New York. He has 26 years of investment experience.

Neuberger Berman is located at 1290 Avenue of the Americas New York, New York 10104. Neuberger Berman is directly owned by Neuberger Berman Investment Advisers Holdings LLC and Neuberger Berman AA LLC, which are subsidiaries of Neuberger Berman Group LLC ("NBG"). NBG is a holding company the subsidiaries of which provide a broad range of global investment solutions to institutions and individuals. NBG's voting equity is wholly-owned by NBSH Acquisition, LLC, which is controlled by Neuberger Berman employees. As of September 30, 2020, NB Group and its affiliates managed approximately $374 billion in assets.

Thanos Bardas, David M. Brown and Bradley C. Tank have been primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the portion of the fund allocated to Neuberger Berman since 2015. Ashok Bhatia has been primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the portion of the fund allocated to Neuberger Berman since 2017. Adam Grotzinger has been primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the portion of the fund allocated to Neuberger Berman since 2019.

Thanos Bardas, Managing Director, joined the firm in 1998. Mr. Bardas is the head of global rates and serves as a senior portfolio manager on global investment grade and multi-sector fixed income strategies. He sits on the firm's asset allocation committee and fixed income's investment strategy committee, and is a member of the fixed income multi-sector group. Mr. Bardas also leads the global rates team in determining rates exposure across various portfolio strategies and oversees both inflation and LDI investments.

David M. Brown, CFA, Managing Director, rejoined the firm in 2003. Mr. Brown is co-head of global investment grade and acts as senior portfolio manager on both global investment grade and multi-sector fixed income strategies. He is a member of the fixed income investment strategy committee and the fixed income multi-sector group. Mr. Brown also leads the investment grade credit team in determining credit exposures across both global investment grade and multi-sector fixed income strategies.

Adam Grotzinger, CFA, Managing Director, joined the firm in 2015. Mr. Grotzinger is a senior fixed income portfolio manager based in Chicago. Prior to joining Neuberger Berman, Mr. Grotzinger worked in the fixed income teams at Franklin Templeton in Singapore, London and California. He is a Chartered Financial Analyst (CFA) Charterholder and member of the Chicago CFA society.

Brad C. Tank, Managing Director, joined the firm in 2002 and is the Chief Investment Officer and global head of fixed income. He is a member of Neuberger Berman's operating, investment risk, asset allocation committees and fixed income's investment strategy committee, and leads the fixed income multi-sector group. From inception in 2008 through 2015, Mr. Tank was also Chief Investment Officer of Neuberger Berman's multi-asset class investment business and remains an important member of that team along with the firm's other CIOs. From 1990 to 2002, Mr. Tank was director of fixed income for Strong Capital Management in Wisconsin. He was also a member of the office of the CEO and headed institutional and intermediary distribution.

Ashok K. Bhatia, CFA, Managing Director, joined the firm in 2017. Mr. Bhatia is a senior portfolio manager in the fixed income multi-sector group and is a member of the multi-asset class portfolio management team, the fixed income investment strategy committee and the firm's asset allocation committee. Previously, Mr. Bhatia has held senior investment and leadership positions in several asset management firms and hedge funds, including Wells Fargo Asset Management, Balyasny Asset Management, and Stark Investments. Mr. Bhatia has had investment responsibilities across global fixed income and currency markets. Mr. Bhatia began his career in 1993 as an investment analyst at Morgan Stanley.

PACE Municipal Fixed Income Investments. Mellon Investments Corporation ("Mellon Investments") serves as subadvisor for PACE Municipal Fixed Income Investments. Mellon Investments is located at BNY Mellon Center, 201 Washington St., Boston, Massachusetts 02108. Mellon Investments assumed management of the fund on August 1, 2001. Mellon Investments predecessor was founded in 1933 and, as of September 30, 2020, Mellon Investments had approximately $557.7 billion in assets under management.

Daniel Marques is a senior portfolio manager for US Municipal Bond strategies. He is responsible for managing US Municipal Bond portfolios for institutional, high net worth and mutual fund clients. Mr. Marques is also a leader of sustainability/ESG integration for US municipal bond portfolios and a lead portfolio manager for the US Municipal Impact strategy. Mr. Marques continues to be responsible for municipal market analysis and attribution. Mr. Marques joined the company in 2000 from Citizens Bank where he worked as an investment research manager. Mr. Marques holds the CFA® designation and has 23 years of investment experience.

Daniel Rabasco is Managing Director, head of municipal bonds, overseeing and guiding the investment management process for the firm's tax-exempt strategies. Previously, he was the head of trading for tax-exempt bonds, responsible for managing the municipal bond trading desk. Before joining the firm, Mr. Rabasco directed the municipal bond group at Fleet where he was responsible for managing mutual fund, common trust fund and high net worth client assets. Previously, he was a portfolio manager at Evergreen Investments, where he managed national and state-specific mutual funds. His other responsibilities included hospital and high yield credit analysis. Mr. Rabasco began his career as a municipal analyst at Liberty Insurance Company. Mr. Rabasco has been in the investment industry since 1987. Mr. Rabasco has served as a member of the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board's Investor Advisory Group (2004-2008). He holds the CFA® designation and is a member of the CFA Institute. Mr. Rabasco has 33 years of investment experience.

PACE Global Fixed Income Investments. J.P. Morgan Investment Management Inc. ("J.P. Morgan") serves as the subadvisor for the fund. J.P. Morgan is located at 383 Madison Avenue, New York, New York 10179 and is an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of JPMorgan Chase & Co., a bank holding company and global financial services firm. J.P. Morgan has a long tradition of asset management and is one of the world's premier financial institutions, widely respected for its capital strength, global investment expertise, and integrity. As of September 30, 2020 J.P. Morgan and its affiliates had approximately $2.2 trillion in assets under management.

Iain Stealey, Managing Director, is the International Chief Investment Officer. An employee since 2002 and based in London, Mr. Stealey is a portfolio manager focusing on multi-sector bond strategies for both segregated clients and pooled funds. Within the global aggregate team, Mr. Stealey was previously responsible for the portfolio management of enhanced cash and short duration portfolios. Mr. Stealey is a CFA charterholder and holds the Investment Management Certificate from the UK Society of Investment Professionals.

Linda Raggi, Executive Director, is a member of the global fixed income, currency & commodities (GFICC) group. Based in London, Ms. Raggi is a portfolio manager focusing on global aggregate, multi-sector bond strategies for both segregated clients and pooled funds. An employee since 2008, Ms. Raggi previously worked as a fixed income client portfolio manager. Ms. Raggi holds a Series 3 license and the Investment Management Certificate from the UK Society of Investment Professionals and is a CFA charterholder.

Myles Bradshaw, Managing Director, is the Head of Global Aggregate Strategies within the global fixed income, currency and commodities (GFICC) group. An employee since 2019 and based in London, he is a portfolio manager focusing on multi-sector bond strategies for both segregated and pooled funds. He has 25 years of experience managing interest rate, credit, securitized, volatility and foreign exchange rate risks in global portfolios. Mr. Bradshaw joins from Amundi, where he was head of the global aggregate fixed income team. Before joining Amundi, Mr. Bradshaw spent 8 years as a portfolio manager at PIMCO, where he led the firm's Eurozone sovereign and macro strategy, and sat on the regional European investment committee. He also worked at Threadneedle Investment Managers, managing global and sterling portfolios. Mr. Bradshaw started his career in 1996 as an economist at HM Treasury in London, before moving into asset management with M&G Investments.

PACE High Yield Investments. Nomura Corporate Research and Asset Management Inc. ("NCRAM"), Worldwide Plaza, 309 West 49th Street, New York, New York 10019, serves as the fund's subadvisor. As of September 30, 2020, NCRAM had approximately $27.8 billion in assets under management. NCRAM provides investment advisory services to institutional clients and collective investment vehicles. Nomura Asset Management Singapore Limited ("NAM Singapore"), 10 Marina Boulevard, #33-03, Marina Bay Financial Centre Tower 2, Singapore 018983, serves as the fund's sub-manager. As of September 30, 2020, NAM Singapore had approximately $11.86 billion in assets under management. NAM Singapore specializes in Asian fixed income and equities investment management. David Crall, Stephen Kotsen, Steven Rosenthal, Eric Torres and Simon Tan are primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the fund. Messrs. Crall, Kotsen, Rosenthal and Tan have held their fund responsibilities since July 2015 and Mr. Torres has held his fund responsibilities since August 2016.

David Crall, CFA, is the President, Chief Executive Officer, Chief Investment Officer and a managing director with NCRAM. He is also a member of NCRAM's Board of Directors. Mr. Crall became President and Chief Executive Officer of NCRAM in June 2019, and in this capacity he is responsible for the firm's overall management and business strategy. In addition, as Chief Investment Officer since January 2010, he leads the investment activities and investment team of NCRAM. He is the Chairman of NCRAM's investment, risk monitoring, and ESG Committees. Previously, he was a portfolio manager and co-head of the high yield bond team at NCRAM, encompassing primarily high yield bonds but also public-side management of loans and distressed investments, since 2000. Prior to that, he was a portfolio manager of various high yield accounts at NCRAM since 1997, and an analyst in the high yield group at NCRAM for various industries since 1992. He is a CFA charterholder, a member of the CFA institute, and a member of the New York Society of Security Analysts.

Stephen Kotsen, CFA, is a managing director and portfolio manager with NCRAM. He joined NCRAM in December 1998 and has been a portfolio manager for NCRAM's high yield bond investments since 2000. Upon joining NCRAM he worked as a credit analyst primarily responsible for the gaming, lodging, leisure, metals and mining, chemicals, homebuilding, building products, printing, publishing, and shipping industries. From July 1995 until December 1998 he was a portfolio manager at Lazard Frères Asset Management for a $2 billion investment-grade portfolio. Thereafter, he became a generalist high yield research analyst and later managed an $85 million double-B rated high yield portfolio. Mr. Kotsen is a CFA charterholder, a member of the CFA Institute, and a member of the New York Society of Security Analysts.

Steven Rosenthal, CFA, is an executive director and portfolio manager with NCRAM. He is the portfolio manager of NCRAM's European high yield strategy having managed it since its 2012 inception. He also supervises NCRAM's activities in the leveraged loan market. From 2010 to 2016 he was the co-portfolio manager of the long/short strategy. He had been the assistant portfolio manager of the long/short strategy during 2009. In 2005 he spearheaded the firm's establishment of a dedicated distressed capability and was the primary analyst following the distressed universe through 2009. Prior to that, he had been an analyst in the high yield group at NCRAM for various industries including gaming, lodging, leisure, metals and mining, homebuilding and building products and wireline telecommunications since 2000. He is a CFA charterholder, a member of the CFA Institute, and a member of the New York Society of Security Analysts.

Eric Torres, is an executive director and portfolio manager for NCRAM's emerging markets ("EM") strategies. Mr. Torres is responsible for the management of EM hard currency sovereign credit bonds and assumed the lead portfolio manager role for EM corporate sleeves for global high-yield products managed by NCRAM in September 2016. Before joining NCRAM in 2008, Mr. Torres was a research strategist in the Latin America research team at JPMorgan in New York, where he worked since 2000, covering different roles within the emerging markets research team. Prior to joining JPMorgan, Mr. Torres was an economist, covering Mexico at Chase Manhattan Bank Mexico (from 1998 to 2000) and Banco Santander's economic consulting unit (from 1996 to 1998) based in Mexico City.

Simon Tan, CFA is the head of fixed income and senior portfolio manager with NAM Singapore. He joined NAM Singapore in June 2011 and is currently responsible for the management of Nomura Asset Management's Asia-ex Japan fixed income mandates. Mr. Tan was previously a fixed income portfolio manager with APS Komaba Asset Management with responsibility over institutional mandates covering Asia credit, Asia rates & currencies and global rate & currencies. Prior to that, he was a portfolio manager and investment analyst at UOB Asset Management.

PACE Large Co Value Equity Investments. Pzena Investment Management, LLC ("Pzena"), Los Angeles Capital Management and Equity Research, Inc. ("Los Angeles Capital") and Wellington Management Company LLP ("Wellington") serve as subadvisors for PACE Large Co Value Equity Investments.

Pzena is located at 320 Park Avenue, 8th Floor, New York, New York 10022. As of September 30, 2020, Pzena had approximately $33.3 billion in assets under management. Richard S. Pzena, Benjamin S. Silver and John J. Flynn are primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the fund. Mr. Pzena has held his fund responsibilities since May 2008. Mr. Silver has held his fund responsibilities since October 2012. Mr. Flynn has held his fund responsibilities since 2017.

Mr. Pzena, Founder, Managing Principal and Co-Chief Investment Officer of Pzena, serves as co-portfolio manager on Pzena's U.S. large cap and mid cap strategies, along with the focused value and U.S. best ideas services, and is a member of the firm's executive committee. Prior to forming Pzena in 1995, Mr. Pzena was the Director of U.S. equity investments and Chief Research Officer for Sanford C. Bernstein & Company ("Bernstein"). He joined Bernstein as an oil industry analyst and was named to the Institutional Investor All America Research Team from 1988-1990. During 1990 and 1991, Mr. Pzena also served as Chief Investment Officer, small cap equities. Prior to joining Bernstein, Mr. Pzena worked for the Amoco Corporation in various financial and planning roles.

Mr. Silver is a Principal and co-portfolio manager for U.S. mid cap, large cap, and global strategies, along with the focused value and small cap focused value services. Prior to joining Pzena in 2001, Mr. Silver was a research analyst at Levitas & Company, a value-based equity hedge fund, and a manager for Ernst & Young LLP in their financial services group. Mr. Silver is a Certified Public Accountant and holds the CFA designation.

Mr. Flynn is a Principal and a co-portfolio manager for Pzena's U.S. mid cap and large cap strategies, along with the focused value and small cap focused value services. Prior to joining Pzena in 2005, Mr. Flynn was an associate at Weston Presidio, a middle-market private equity investment firm.

Los Angeles Capital is located at 11150 Santa Monica Boulevard, Suite 200, Los Angeles, California 90025, and has been in the investment management business since 2002. As of September 30, 2020, Los Angeles Capital had approximately $27.1 billion in assets under management. Los Angeles Capital uses a team approach in managing its portion of the fund's portfolio. Hal W. Reynolds, CFA, Daniel E. Allen, CFA, and Laina Draeger, CFA, share authority and responsibility for research and management of the fund's portfolio.

Hal W. Reynolds, CFA and Chief Investment Officer, co-founded Los Angeles Capital in 2002. He oversees Los Angeles Capital's investment process and works closely with Los Angeles Capital's research team to enhance elements of the stock selection, portfolio construction and trading processes. He has worked in investment management since 1982 and has managed investment portfolios since 1998. Daniel E. Allen, CFA and President, joined Los Angeles Capital in 2009. He is responsible for developing global equity applications for clients and is a senior member of the Portfolio Management team and a member of the firm's Investment Committee. Previously, he was with Wilshire Associates Incorporated and Wilshire Consulting Division from 1983 to 1989 and again from 1993 to 2009. He has worked in investment management since 1983 and has worked with equity management, private markets asset management and in consulting. Laina Draeger, CFA, portfolio manager and Director of Portfolio Strategy and Responsible Investing joined Los Angeles Capital in 2007. Ms. Draeger's role encompasses oversight of client portfolios, responsible investing, and portfolio strategy. Ms. Draeger chairs the Firm's Responsible Investing Solutions Group and is a member of Los Angeles Capital's Investment Committee. Prior to joining Los Angeles Capital, Ms. Draeger started her career as an analyst in the investment management division of First Republic Bank.

Wellington has principal offices at 280 Congress Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02210 and, along with its predecessor organizations, has provided investment advisory services for over 80 years. As of September 30, 2020, Wellington and its investment advisory affiliates had assets under management of approximately $1.18 trillion. W. Michael Reckmeyer III, CFA, and Matthew C. Hand, CFA are primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of Wellington's portion of the fund's portfolio.

Mr. Reckmeyer is a portfolio manager on Wellington's value team. He manages equity assets on behalf of clients, drawing on research from Wellington's global industry analysts, equity portfolio managers, and team analysts. Prior to joining Wellington in 1994, Mr. Reckmeyer worked as an analyst at Kemper Financial Services and as an analyst at the State of Michigan pension fund. Mr. Hand is a portfolio manager on Wellington's value team. He manages equity assets on behalf of clients, drawing on research from Wellington's global industry analysts, equity portfolio managers, and team analysts. Mr. Hand joined Wellington in 2004.

PACE Large Co Growth Equity Investments. Jackson Square Partners, LLC ("JSP"), Mar Vista Investment Partners, LLC ("Mar Vista") and J.P. Morgan Investment Management Inc. ("J.P. Morgan") serve as subadvisors for PACE Large Co Growth Equity Investments.

JSP is located at One Letterman Drive, Building A, Suite 3-200, San Francisco, California 94129. JSP is a limited liability company organized under the laws of Delaware. JSP is jointly owned by key JSP employees and Delaware Investments Advisers Partners, Inc. ("Delaware") (an affiliate of Delaware Investments Fund Advisers, which was the fund's subadvisor from December 2007 until the creation of JSP). Delaware is an indirect subsidiary of Macquarie Group Limited ("Macquarie"), an Australian bank holding company. Macquarie is located at No. 1 Martin Place, Sydney, New South Wales 2000, Australia. As of September 30, 2020, JSP had approximately $21.6 billion in assets under management. A team is primarily responsible for the management of the portion of the fund managed by JSP. Located in San Francisco, the portfolio management team, which includes Jeffrey Van Harte, Christopher Bonavico, Daniel Prislin, Christopher Ericksen and William Montana, has held its fund responsibilities since December 2007 (except Mr. Montana, who began serving as a portfolio manager in January 2019). Mr. Bonavico will be a portfolio manager until December 31, 2020, at which time he will no longer serve as a portfolio manager for the fund as a result of a transition to other responsibilities.

Jeffrey S. Van Harte, chairman and the chief investment officer, joined JSP in April 2014. Previously, he was a senior vice president and the chief investment officer at Delaware, and was the chief investment officer for its Focus Growth Equity team (2005 to 2014). Prior to that, he was a principal and executive vice president at Transamerica Investment Management (1980 to 2005).

Christopher J. Bonavico, portfolio manager and analyst, joined JSP in April 2014. Previously, he was a vice president, senior portfolio manager and analyst at Delaware, and was a senior portfolio manager on its Focus Growth Equity team (2005 to 2014). Prior to that, he was a principal and portfolio manager at Transamerica Investment Management (1993 to 2005).

Daniel J. Prislin, portfolio manager and analyst, joined JSP in April 2014. Previously, he was a vice president, senior portfolio manager and analyst at Delaware, and was a senior portfolio manager on its Focus Growth Equity team (2005 to 2014). Prior to that, he was a principal and portfolio manager at Transamerica Investment Management (1998 to 2005).

Christopher M. Ericksen, portfolio manager and analyst, joined JSP in April 2014. Previously, he was a vice president, portfolio manager and analyst at Delaware, and was a portfolio manager on its Focus Growth Equity team (2005 to 2014). Prior to that, he was a portfolio manager at Transamerica Investment Management. Before joining Transamerica in 2004, he was a vice president at Goldman Sachs in investment banking and investment management (1994 to 2004).

William Montana, a portfolio manager and analyst, joined JSP in September 2014. Previously, he was an associate at TPG Capital, a private equity firm, and focused on growth capital opportunities (2011 to 2014). Prior to that, he was an investment banking analyst at Goldman Sachs and focused on financial institutions.

Mar Vista is a Delaware limited liability company located at 11150 Santa Monica Boulevard, Suite 320, Los Angeles, California 90025. Mar Vista is a registered investment adviser founded in 2007. Mar Vista offers large cap equity strategies to a variety of clients including public funds, corporations, endowments, foundations, Taft Hartley plans and individuals. As of September 30, 2020, Mar Vista had approximately $4.0 billion in assets under management.

Mar Vista uses a team approach in its management of its portion of the fund's assets. Brian L. Massey and Silas A. Myers are the portfolio managers that are primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the fund's assets allocated to Mar Vista. Messrs. Massey and Myers have held their fund responsibilities since May 2010.

Mr. Massey is a portfolio manager. Prior to joining Mar Vista in 2007, Mr. Massey was employed as a portfolio manager and analyst at Roxbury Capital Management, LLC ("Roxbury") for 10 years and was also appointed as Roxbury's Director of Research in 2003. Prior to joining Roxbury, Mr. Massey was a management consultant in KPMG Peat Marwick's Corporate Financial and Strategic Consulting Group. Mr. Massey has more than 29 years of investment experience.

Mr. Myers is a portfolio manager. Prior to joining Mar Vista in 2007, Mr. Myers was employed as a portfolio manager and analyst at Roxbury for seven years. Prior to joining Roxbury, he was an equity analyst and product specialist at Hotchkis and Wiley, where he performed in-depth industry and company analysis. Mr. Myers has more than 30 years of investment experience.

J.P. Morgan is located at 383 Madison Avenue, New York, New York 10179 and is an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of JPMorgan Chase & Co., a bank holding company and global financial services firm. J.P. Morgan has a long tradition of asset management and is one of the world's premier financial institutions, widely respected for its capital strength, global investment expertise, and integrity. As of September 30, 2020, J.P. Morgan and its affiliates had approximately $2.2 trillion in assets under management.

Giri Devulapally, managing director, is a portfolio manager in the U.S. Equity Group. An employee since 2003, Mr. Devulapally is responsible for managing the large cap growth strategy. Prior to joining the firm, he worked for T. Rowe Price for six years, where he was an analyst specializing in technology and telecommunications. Mr. Devulapally is a CFA charterholder.

Joseph Wilson, managing director, is a research analyst and portfolio manager within the U.S. Equity Group. An employee since 2014, Mr. Wilson is responsible for the technology sector for JPMorgan's large cap growth portfolios. He is also a portfolio manager on the J.P. Morgan

U.S. technology strategy. Prior to joining the firm, Mr. Wilson spent six years as a buy side analyst for UBS Global Asset Management, where he covered the technology sector for the large cap growth team from 2010 to 2014, and the mid cap growth team in 2009. Prior to that, Mr. Wilson worked at RBC Capital Markets as a sell side research associate covering enterprise, infrastructure, and security software.

Larry H. Lee, managing director, is a research analyst and portfolio manager within the US Equity Group. An employee since 2006, Mr. Lee covers the financials and business services sector and is a co-portfolio manager of the J.P. Morgan Large Cap Growth Strategy. Prior to joining the firm, Mr. Lee spent eleven years as a sell side analyst at several firms, including CIBC World Markets, Merrill Lynch and Banc of America Securities, primarily focused on the business services sector.

Holly Fleiss, executive director, is a research analyst and portfolio manager within the US Equity Group. An employee since 2012, Ms. Fleiss covers the health care sector and is a co-portfolio manager of the J.P. Morgan Large Cap Growth Strategy. Prior to joining the firm, Ms. Fleiss spent five years as a buy side analyst at HealthCor Management, focusing on the biotechnology, specialty and pharmaceutical sectors. Prior to that, Ms. Fleiss spent three years at ThinkPanmure and UBS, where she focused on biotechnology, specialty and pharmaceutical stocks as part of a specialized life sciences team advising institutional and ultrahigh net worth brokerage clients.

PACE Small/Medium Co Value Equity Investments. Sapience Investments, LLC ("Sapience"), Kayne Anderson Rudnick Investment Management, LLC ("Kayne Anderson Rudnick") and Huber Capital Management LLC ("Huber Capital") serve as subadvisors for PACE Small/Medium Co Value Equity Investments.

Sapience is located at 520 Newport Center Drive, Suite 650, Newport Beach, California 92660. Sapience is an investment manager with approximately $588.5 million in assets under management as of September 30, 2020. Sapience was founded in 2016 and is composed of an established investment team. Sapience commenced investment management responsibilities for the fund in October 2016. However, the investment team previously held investment management responsibilities for the fund at its predecessor firm. Sapience's CIO, Samir Sikka, has served as a portfolio manager to the fund since October 2016 (and also from January 2007 to September 2016 as part of a former subadvisor to the fund). Previously, Mr. Sikka served as a lead portfolio manager for Metropolitan West Capital Management, LLC's Pelican Value Equity team within Wells Capital Management, Inc. (a former subadvisor to the fund) from July 2006 to September 2016, and as senior vice president and senior analyst of Trust Company of the West from April 1999 to February 2006. Mr. Sikka has nearly 24 years of industry experience.

Kayne Anderson Rudnick is located at 1800 Avenue of the Stars, Second Floor, Los Angeles, CA 90067. Kayne Anderson Rudnick acts as a subadvisor to mutual funds and as an investment adviser to institutions and individuals and has approximately $42.2 billion in assets under management as of September 30, 2020. Julie Kutasov and Craig Stone are primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the fund's assets allocated to Kayne Anderson Rudnick, and have served as portfolio managers since March 2012. Julie Kutasov is a portfolio manager and a Senior Research Analyst with primary research responsibilities for the small- and mid-capitalization materials and processing sectors. Before joining Kayne Anderson Rudnick in 2001, she worked in the Asset Management Division of Goldman Sachs in a program focused on investment management for high-net worth individuals, and at Arthur Andersen as a Senior Associate leading teams that provided financial audit and business advisory services to a variety of clients in service-related industries. Craig Stone is a portfolio manager and a Senior Research Analyst with primary research responsibilities for the small- and mid-capitalization producer-durables sector. Before joining Kayne Anderson Rudnick in 2000, Mr. Stone was a portfolio manager at Doheny Asset Management.

Huber Capital is located at 2321 Rosecrans Avenue, Suite 3245, El Segundo, California 90245. Huber Capital has provided investment advisory services to registered investment companies, individual and institutional accounts since 2007. Huber Capital's assets under management as of September 30, 2020 were approximately $289.1 million. Joseph Huber, Huber Capital's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Investment Officer, has been primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of Huber Capital's portion of the fund since 2017. Prior to founding Huber Capital, Mr. Huber was a principal and director of research for Hotchkis and Wiley Capital Management from October 2001 through March 2007, where he helped oversee over $40 billion in US value asset portfolios. He built a research platform which utilized best practices of both fundamental research and behavioral psychology to create a unique and value-added investment approach. Mr. Huber is also an Associate in the Society of Actuaries.

PACE Small/Medium Co Growth Equity Investments. Riverbridge Partners, LLC ("Riverbridge"), Calamos Advisors LLC ("Calamos") and Jacobs Levy Equity Management, Inc. ("Jacobs Levy") currently serve as subadvisors for PACE Small/Medium Co Growth Equity Investments.

Riverbridge is located at 1200 IDS Center, 80 South Eighth Street, Minneapolis, MN 55402. Riverbridge is an investment manager with approximately $6.75 billion in assets under management as of September 30, 2020. Riverbridge was founded in 1987 to specialize in growth equities across the capitalization range. Mark Thompson leads an eight-person investment team, all of whom are equity owners in the firm. Mark Thompson is the Chief Investment Officer and has been in charge of the day-to-day management of Riverbridge's portion of the fund's assets since October 2005. He co-founded Riverbridge Partners in July 1987.

Calamos is located at 2020 Calamos Court, Naperville, IL 60563. Calamos is a multi-discipline, global investment adviser that was founded in 1977. As of September 30, 2020, Calamos had approximately $28.6 billion in assets under management.

Brandon Nelson is responsible for the day-to-day management of Calamos' portion of the fund's assets. Mr. Nelson is a senior portfolio manager at Calamos and leads the investment team managing Calamos' portion of the fund's assets. Prior to his time at Calamos, Mr. Nelson was the President, Chief Investment Officer and a director of Timpani Capital Management, LLC (an entity that was acquired by Calamos on May 31, 2019) since 2008. Prior to that, he was a senior portfolio manager and managing director at Wells Capital Management since 2005.

Jacobs Levy is located at 100 Campus Drive, 4th Floor East, Florham Park, NJ 07932, and has approximately $12.1 billion in assets under management as of September 30, 2020. Founded in 1986, Jacobs Levy is an independent investment advisory firm focusing exclusively on the management of equity portfolios in a variety of strategies. Bruce I. Jacobs and Kenneth N. Levy are responsible for the day-to-day management of Jacobs Levy's portion of the fund's assets.

Bruce I. Jacobs co-founded Jacobs Levy in 1986. He is principal, co-chief investment officer, portfolio manager and co-director of research of the firm. Previously, Dr. Jacobs was first vice president of the Prudential Insurance Company of America, where he served as senior managing director of a quantitative equity management affiliate of the Prudential Asset Management Company and managing director of the pension asset management group. Prior to that, he was on the finance faculty of the University of Pennsylvania's Wharton School and consulted to the Rand Corporation.

Kenneth N. Levy, CFA, co-founded Jacobs Levy in 1986. He is principal, co-chief investment officer, portfolio manager, and co-director of research of the firm. Previously, Mr. Levy was managing director of a quantitative equity management affiliate of the Prudential Asset Management Company. Prior to that, he was responsible for quantitative research at Prudential Equity Management Associates.

PACE International Equity Investments. Mondrian Investment Partners Limited ("Mondrian"), Los Angeles Capital Management and Equity Research, Inc. ("Los Angeles Capital") and Chautauqua Capital Management—a Division of Robert W. Baird & Co. Incorporated ("Baird") currently serve as the fund's subadvisors.

Mondrian is based in the United Kingdom, located at 10 Gresham Street, Fifth Floor, London EC2V 7JD. Mondrian has managed assets since the firm's founding in 1990 and began managing a segment of the fund in 2004. As of September 30, 2020, Mondrian managed over $46 billion in assets in institutional or separately managed accounts and mutual funds. Mondrian is registered as an investment adviser under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940 and is regulated in the United Kingdom by the Financial Conduct Authority.

Mondrian utilizes a team approach to investment management. Portfolio managers and analysts are responsible for research in the areas and sectors they cover. Portfolio managers and analysts bring security buy and sell recommendations from their regions and sectors to the International Equity Forum and the Equity Strategy Committee to either be added or dropped from the Mondrian approved buy list. The Equity Strategy Committee is responsible for directing the fund's investment decisions.

A team of individuals, currently including Elizabeth A. Desmond, Nigel Bliss and Steven Dutaut, is jointly and primarily responsible for making the day-to-day investment decisions for the fund. Ms. Desmond joined Mondrian in 1991, assuming portfolio management responsibilities for the Pacific region. Ms. Desmond is Deputy Chief Executive Officer chief investment officer of international equities and leads the strategy committee responsible for setting investment policy for Mondrian's international equity portfolios. Ms. Desmond has served as a portfolio manager for the fund since July 2009. Mr. Bliss joined Mondrian in 1995. He is a senior portfolio manager and a member of Mondrian's Non-U.S. Equity Strategy Committee. Mr. Dutaut joined Mondrian in 2007. He is a senior portfolio manager and a member of Mondrian's Non-U.S. Equity Strategy Committee.

Los Angeles Capital is located at 11150 Santa Monica Boulevard, Suite 200, Los Angeles, California 90025, and has been in the investment management business since 2002. As of September 30, 2020, Los Angeles Capital had approximately $27.1 billion in assets under management. Los Angeles Capital uses a team approach in managing its portion of the fund's portfolio. Hal W. Reynolds, CFA, Daniel E. Allen, CFA and Laina Draeger, CFA, share authority and responsibility for research and management of the fund's portfolio.

Hal W. Reynolds, CFA and Chief Investment Officer, co-founded Los Angeles Capital in 2002. He oversees Los Angeles Capital's investment process and works closely with Los Angeles Capital's research team to enhance elements of the stock selection, portfolio construction and trading processes. He has worked in investment management since 1982 and has managed investment portfolios since 1998. Daniel E. Allen, CFA and President, joined Los Angeles Capital in 2009. He is responsible for developing global equity applications for clients and is a senior member of the Portfolio Management team and a member of the firm's Investment Committee. Previously, he was with Wilshire Associates Incorporated and Wilshire Consulting Division from 1983 to 1989 and again from 1993 to 2009. He has worked in investment management since 1983 and has worked with equity management, private markets asset management and in consulting. Laina Draeger, CFA, portfolio manager and Director of Portfolio Strategy and Responsible Investing joined Los Angeles Capital in 2007. Ms. Draeger's role encompasses oversight of client portfolios, responsible investing, and portfolio strategy. Ms. Draeger chairs the Firm's Responsible Investing Solutions Group and is a member of Los Angeles Capital's Investment Committee. Prior to joining Los Angeles Capital, Ms. Draeger started her career as an analyst in the investment management division of First Republic Bank.

Baird is located at 777 East Wisconsin Avenue, Milwaukee, WI 53202. Baird is a registered investment advisor founded in 1919. Baird specializes in wealth management, capital markets, private equity and asset management. As of September 30, 2020, Baird had approximately $111 billion in assets under management. Brian Beitner, Jesse Flores, Haicheng Li, and Nathaniel Velarde are primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of Baird's portion of the fund's assets.

Brian Beitner, CFA, is managing partner of Chautauqua Capital Management and lead portfolio manager for Chautauqua's strategies. Prior to forming Chautauqua in January 2009, he was a member of the TCW Concentrated Core Equities portfolio management team. Mr. Beitner joined TCW in 1998, where he held multiple positions including director of equity research, senior equity strategist and portfolio manager for international and global equity portfolios. Prior to working at TCW, he worked with Scudder, Stevens & Clark; Bear, Stearns & Co. and Security Pacific Bank.

Jesse Flores, CFA, is a partner of Chautauqua Capital Management and serves as portfolio manager on Chautauqua strategies. Prior to joining Chautauqua in 2013, he was an investment analyst at Blavin & Company where he was a generalist responsible for both equity and high-yield debt securities. Additionally, he covered the US semiconductors and hardware sectors as a research analyst at Lehman Brothers and Roth Capital Partners.

Haicheng Li, CFA, is a partner of Chautauqua Capital Management and serves as co-lead portfolio manager for Chautauqua's strategies. Prior to joining Chautauqua in 2016, she was a senior analyst and portfolio manager at TCW with specific expertise in the healthcare sector.

Nathaniel Velarde is a partner of Chautauqua Capital Management and serves as portfolio manager on Chautauqua strategies. Prior to joining Chautauqua in 2019, he was senior financial analyst at j2 Cloud Services and a senior vice president and global equity analyst at PIMCO's London branch. Prior to that, Mr. Velarde worked at Nuveen Investments in the Tradewinds Global Investors and NWQ Investment Management divisions as managing director, senior equity analyst and director of research. He also served as a vice president and equity analyst at TCW, primarily covering the industrials, business services and basic materials sectors.

PACE International Emerging Markets Equity Investments. Mondrian Investment Partners Limited ("Mondrian"), William Blair Investment Management, LLC ("William Blair"), LMCG Investments, LLC ("LMCG") and RWC Asset Advisors (US) LLC ("RWC") serve as subadvisors for PACE International Emerging Markets Equity Investments.

Mondrian is based in the United Kingdom, located at 10 Gresham Street, Fifth Floor, London EC2V 7JD. Mondrian has managed assets since the firm's founding in 1990 and began managing a segment of the fund in 2004. As of September 30, 2020, Mondrian managed over $46 billion in assets in institutional or separately managed accounts and mutual funds. Mondrian is registered as an investment adviser under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940 and is regulated in the United Kingdom by the Financial Conduct Authority.

Mondrian utilizes a team approach to investment management. Currently there are seven portfolio managers on the dedicated emerging markets team. Other investment professionals directly contribute as analysts to the team on a regular basis. The team conducts its own research, while also drawing on the research resources of the firm's other investment professionals, particularly in the Pacific Basin.

All portfolio managers have research specialties and are responsible for supplying research for the countries they cover. In order to obtain a broader knowledge of global markets, portfolio managers/analysts are assigned primary and secondary coverage responsibilities across a variety of regions. The members of the team rely on each other's expertise when constructing a portfolio. Initially, the individual responsible for a particular market or area will conduct extensive fundamental research. This portfolio manager/analyst will liaise with his or her back-up in this market or area, employing fundamental analysis based on international economic and political studies, currency evaluations and business cycle analyses. Mondrian's market analysis and stock selection relies on thorough in-house research of current and prospective holdings, including on-site visits with policy makers and company management. To gain additional perspective and check for consistency regarding their research, he or she will then conduct discussions with senior portfolio managers. Finally, the portfolio manager/analyst will present the results for discussion in the Emerging Markets Strategy Committee, which is responsible for directing the fund's investment decisions.

A team of individuals, currently including Andrew Miller, Ginny Chong and Gregory Halton, is jointly and primarily responsible for making the day-to-day investment decisions for the fund. Mr. Miller joined Mondrian in 2000 and is currently the Chief Investment Officer for Emerging Markets Equities. Ms. Chong joined Mondrian in 2000 and has served as a senior portfolio manager for the fund since 2004. Mr. Halton joined Mondrian in 2004 and has served as a senior portfolio manager for the fund since July 2006.

William Blair is located at 150 North Riverside Plaza, Chicago, IL 60606. William Blair is registered as an investment adviser with the SEC and is affiliated with William Blair & Company, L.L.C., an investment adviser registered with the SEC and founded in 1935. William Blair was established in 2014 as part of an organizational restructuring whereby some investment management services previously performed by the Investment Management division of William Blair & Company, L.L.C. are performed by William Blair. William Blair is a limited liability company that is 100% owned by WBC Holdings, L.P., a limited partnership. William Blair provides portfolio management for international, domestic, and global equities funds and accounts, as well as domestic fixed income funds and accounts. Todd M. McClone and Jack Murphy are primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the fund. Messrs. McClone and Murphy have served as portfolio managers since March 2011 and October 2016, respectively. As of September 30, 2020, William Blair had $61.17 billion in assets under management.

Todd M. McClone, CFA, is a Partner of William Blair. Mr. McClone has been with William Blair and affiliates since 2000. He is a portfolio manager for the emerging leaders strategy and is a portfolio manager for the emerging markets growth strategy. From 1993 through 2000, he was a senior research analyst specializing in international equity for Strong Capital Management, Inc. Prior to joining Strong Capital Management, Inc., he was a Corporate Finance Research Analyst with Piper Jaffray & Co. At Piper Jaffray & Co., he worked with the corporate banking financials team on a variety of transactions, including initial public offerings, mergers and acquisitions and subordinated debt offerings, and issued fairness opinions and conducted private company valuations.

Jack Murphy, CFA, is a Partner of William Blair. Mr. Murphy is a portfolio manager for the emerging markets leaders and international developed plus strategies. Mr. Murphy was previously the Director of Research for the global equity team and a research analyst covering mid-large cap non-US consumer stocks. He joined the firm in 2005 as a research analyst within William Blair's sell-side research department focusing on e-commerce and hardline retailers. Previously, Mr. Murphy worked at Credit Suisse First Boston ("CSFB") for nearly six years as an equity research analyst, covering a broad range of retail companies. Before CSFB, he worked as an equity research analyst at Lehman Brothers and as an equity research associate at Salomon Brothers. Prior to sell-side research, Mr. Murphy worked as a financial analyst for General Electric Capital ("GE"), having graduated from GE's Financial Management Program.

LMCG is an SEC registered investment adviser located at One Boston Place, 201 Washington Street, 29th Floor, Boston, Massachusetts 02108. Royal Bank of Canada ("RBC") is LMCG's indirect majority owner. As of September 30, 2020, LMCG had assets under management of approximately $6.4 billion.

Gordon Johnson is the managing director, Global Equities, for LMCG. Prior to joining LMCG in August 2006, Mr. Johnson spent six years at Evergreen Investments, where he served as senior portfolio manager and Senior Vice President/Director for the firm's Global Structured Products group. Prior to joining Evergreen, Mr. Johnson spent seven years at Colonial Management, where he served as portfolio manager for a quantitative/fundamentally managed global mid-cap balanced fund and was Director and Vice President of Quantitative Research. Mr. Johnson has also held teaching positions at the University of Massachusetts and California State University.

Chi Zhang is a quantitative research analyst for the Global Equity team. Prior to joining LMCG in April 2016, Mr. Zhang worked for the Global Equity team in the summer of 2015 and was responsible for researching stock selection factor ideas for the team. He is a CFA charterholder and has passed CAIA Level I.

RWC is an SEC registered investment adviser that is located at 2640 South Bayshore Drive, Suite 201, Miami, Florida 33133 and was founded in 2012. As of September 30, 2020, RWC had approximately $17.68 billion in assets under management.

John Malloy is the portfolio manager for RWC's emerging markets equity strategy and its portion of the fund. Prior to joining RWC in 2015, Mr. Malloy was senior managing director and director of investments at Everest Capital, where he worked for 18 years. Prior to joining Everest Capital, he was an investment manager at Baring Asset Management, where he focused on Latin American and U.S. high yield markets.

PACE Global Real Estate Securities Investments. Brookfield Public Securities Group LLC ("Brookfield") serves as the subadvisor for PACE Global Real Estate Securities Investments.

Brookfield is located at Brookfield Place, 250 Vesey Street, New York, New York 10281-1010. As of September 30, 2020, Brookfield and its affiliates had approximately $15.4 billion in assets under management. Brookfield specializes in managing global REITs on behalf of clients in Australia, Europe and North America. Jason Baine and Bernhard Krieg, CFA, are primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the fund's assets allocated to Brookfield. They have served as portfolio managers for the fund since November 2009.

Mr. Baine, global portfolio manager, has 24 years of investment management experience in the real estate securities area, including portfolio management for institutional accounts. Mr. Baine has been with Brookfield and its affiliates since 2001. Mr. Krieg, CFA, global portfolio manager, joined Brookfield in April 2006 and has 22 years of experience. Mr. Krieg was previously a senior vice president and senior analyst for Haven Funds, a real estate securities hedge fund. Prior to this, he was a vice president and senior analyst at Security Capital Research and Management.

PACE Alternative Strategies Investments. UBS AM serves as the manager for PACE Alternative Strategies Investments. Wells Capital Management Incorporated ("WellsCap"), First Quadrant, L.P. ("First Quadrant"), Sirios Capital Management, L.P. ("Sirios"), Aviva Investors Americas LLC ("Aviva"), PCJ Investment Counsel Ltd. ("PCJ"), Kettle Hill Capital Management, LLC ("Kettle Hill"), DLD Asset Management, LP ("DLD") and Magnetar Asset Management LLC ("Magnetar") serve as subadvisors for PACE Alternative Strategies Investments. Aviva uses "associated persons" employed by an affiliate of Aviva, Aviva Investors Global Services Limited ("Aviva (UK)"), in its provision of investment advisory services to the fund under a "participating affiliate" arrangement.

WellsCap has offices at 525 Market Street, 10th Floor, San Francisco, California 94105. As of September 30, 2020, WellsCap had approximately $512.4 billion in assets under management. WellsCap was founded in 1996. The WellsCap Investment team has served to the fund since its inception.

WellsCap utilizes a team portfolio management approach. A team of investment professionals at WellsCap serve as the fund's portfolio managers and share primary responsibility for the day-to-day portfolio management of WellsCap's portion of the fund. Dennis Bein oversees the team regarding the management of the fund. David Krider serves as lead portfolio manager for global equity strategies. Harindra de Silva heads the research efforts for the team.

Dennis Bein, portfolio manager, has 30 years of industry experience. David Krider, portfolio manager, has 18 years of industry experience. Prior to joining the firm, Mr. Krider was founder and Chief Technology Officer (1996-2005) of Visualize, Inc., a firm that specializes in financial visualization and analytic software. He was a research associate at First Quadrant before leaving to start his own firm. Harindra de Silva, portfolio manager, has 35 years of industry experience. Each portfolio manager has held fund responsibilities since the fund's inception.

First Quadrant is located at 800 East Colorado Blvd., Suite 900, Pasadena, California 91101. As of September 30, 2020, First Quadrant had approximately $14.3 billion in assets under management, which includes market values for fully funded portfolios and the notional values for margin funded portfolios, including mandates and active/passive mandates, all managed by First Quadrant and non-discretionary portfolios managed by strategic partners using First Quadrant investment signals. First Quadrant is defined in this context as the combination of all discretionary portfolios of First Quadrant and its strategic partners. First Quadrant is a systematic investment management boutique founded in 1988 and has served as a subadvisor to the fund since April 2009.

As a systematic manager, First Quadrant employs a centralized team-based approach to investment research and portfolio management. Dori Levanoni and Jeppe Ladekarl are primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the portion of the fund allocated to First Quadrant, and have served as portfolio managers of the fund since April 2009 and July 2016, respectively.

Dori Levanoni is a partner and senior member of First Quadrant's investment team. He is involved in all aspects of product development: model building, risk measurement, risk allocation, and portfolio optimization. Upon joining the investment research team in 1998, Mr. Levanoni was initially focused on tactical asset allocation, currency, and global macro strategies and subsequently served as manager of currency research and director of currency products.

Jeppe Ladekarl is a partner and serves as Co-Chief Investment Officer at First Quadrant. In this capacity, Mr. Ladekarl jointly oversees all investment-related responsibilities, including strategy development, portfolio construction, risk management, portfolio implementation and trade execution. Prior to assuming the role of Co-Chief Investment Officer, Mr. Ladekarl directed the firm's efforts in the global macro space for many years. Before joining the firm in 2009, he worked at the World

Bank, where he held a number of roles, including principal portfolio manager for the currency and GTAA portfolios managed by the World Bank Pension and Endowments Department. Prior to the World Bank, Mr. Ladekarl was a Special Advisor at the Danish Central Bank.

Sirios, located at One International Place, Boston, MA 02110, is an investment management firm founded in 1999. As of September 30, 2020, Sirios had approximately $1.41 billion in assets under management. John F. Brennan, Jr. holds authority and responsibility for research and the day-to-day management of the portion of the fund's portfolio allocated to Sirios.

Mr. Brennan co-founded Sirios in 1999 and currently serves as Managing Director. Prior to co-founding Sirios, Mr. Brennan was a senior vice president (1998 to 1999) of MFS Investment Management where he served as analyst and portfolio manager (1985 to 1999) and member of the MFS Advisory Board and MFS Equity Management Group (1998 to 1999).

Aviva, located at 225 West Wacker, Suite 2250, Chicago, IL 60606, is an asset management firm part of Aviva plc, a global asset management firm listed on the London stock exchange. As of September 30, 2020, Aviva (excluding Canada) had approximately $6.15 billion in assets under management. Peter Fitzgerald, Mark Robertson and James McAlevey are primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the portion of the fund's portfolio allocated to Aviva.

Peter Fitzgerald manages Aviva's suite of outcome-focused multi-strategy funds targeting specific client outcomes such as achieving reliable capital growth and securing a steady stream of income. He also leads Aviva's global multi-assets and macro investment teams and is responsible for the strategic direction of its global multi-asset, macro and multi-strategy offering. Mr. Fitzgerald began his career at Old Mutual in 1995 before joining BNP Wealth Management's multi-asset team. He has extensive international experience having worked in Asia, Latin America and Europe. He joined Aviva in 2011. He is also a CFA charterholder.

Mark Robertson is responsible for managing Aviva's suite of outcome-focused multi-strategy funds as well as leading its multi-strategy investment team. Prior to joining Aviva, Mr. Robertson was head of multi-asset portfolios at NN Investment Partners with responsibility for portfolio construction, risk budgeting and performance. He was also lead manager for the Kronos multi-strategy portfolios and a co-manager on the absolute return funds. In addition, Mr. Robertson was head of the innovation lab, which looks at implementing new data sets and tools to enhance the investment process. Prior to that, Mr. Robertson was a portfolio manager at UBS Asset Management.

James McAlevey manages Aviva's AIMS fixed income and target return funds. He also leads Aviva's rates team. Prior to joining Aviva in 2016, Mr. McAlevey served as head of interest rates with a focus on alpha generation in the benchmark agnostic product offering at Henderson Global Investors. He also previously worked on the hedge fund side of the business, where he gained insight and experience in the use and application of derivatives in an absolute return framework. Mr. McAlevey is also a CFA charterholder.

PCJ Investment Counsel Ltd. ("PCJ"), located at 130 King St. West, Suite 1400, P.O. Box 240, Toronto, ON M5X 1C8, is part of a multi-boutique investment management partnership with the Connor, Clark & Lunn Financial Group. As of September 30, 2020, PCJ had approximately $0.4 billion in assets under management. Nereo Piticco, Adam Posman, Heiki Altosaar, Jenny Yan and Kevin Kingsley are primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the portion of the fund's portfolio allocated to PCJ.

Nereo Piticco is President and a founding partner of PCJ since 1996. He is responsible for portfolio management and fundamental research across all PCJ investment strategies. He has over 34 years of experience in the investment management industry.

Adam Posman joined PCJ as a partner in 2011, and he is the Chief Investment Officer, is responsible for decision-making and oversight for all PCJ investment strategies, and is the lead portfolio manager for the PCJ absolute return strategy. He also maintains responsibility for portfolio management, fundamental research and trading across all PCJ investment strategies. Prior to joining PCJ, Mr. Posman worked at Brookfield Investment Management (Canada) Inc. as a member of a portfolio management team focused on both an unconstrained long/short equity strategy and a high-yield credit strategy.

Heiki Altosaar joined PCJ in 1996 and later became a partner of the firm. He maintains a lead portfolio management role for the firm's large cap Canadian equity strategy, and he also conducts fundamental research on information technology, industrials, healthcare, and consumer companies. Mr. Altosaar is also Chief Compliance Officer for PCJ, a title that he has held for over 18 years. Prior to becoming a member of the PCJ team, he worked at Elliot & Page Ltd. as an equity analyst.

Jenny Yan joined PCJ in 2014, and maintains responsibility for portfolio management and fundamental research across all PCJ investment strategies. Prior to joining PCJ, she worked at JP Morgan (UK) as an equity research and investment banking analyst, evaluating various equity, debt and M&A transactions for metals & mining companies.

Kevin Kingsley joined PCJ in 2018 as a partner, and he maintains responsibility for portfolio management and fundamental research for each of PCJ's strategies. Prior to joining PCJ, Mr. Kingsley co-managed a market-neutral North American strategy for Seven Seas Capital Management. Prior to that, he was a member of the Fundamental Investment Group, UBS Securities Canada Inc. Prior to that he worked in Equity Research for UBS Securities Canada, focusing on Energy and Pipelines.

Kettle Hill Capital Management, LLC is located at 675 Third Avenue, 15th Floor, New York, NY 10017. As of September 30, 2020, Kettle Hill had approximately $740.8 million in assets under management. Kettle Hill utilizes a fundamental, research driven investment approach and focuses primarily on long and short value biased opportunities within the US small cap equity sector. The firm manages assets for a diverse client base, including institutional and high net worth clients, and employs a full-time staff of 14 professionals, including 8 investment professionals. Andrew Kurita is the primary investment professional responsible for the day-to-day management of Kettle Hill's portion of the fund.

Kettle Hill was established in 2003 by Mr. Kurita, who has served as portfolio manager and Chief Investment Officer since inception. Prior to forming Kettle Hill, Mr. Kurita served as Vice President at Andor Capital Management and prior to that was a Vice President at Cramer Rosenthal McGlynn. He is a CFA charterholder.

DLD is located at 80 Broad Street, 16th Floor, New York, NY 10004. As of September 30, 2020, DLD had approximately $930 million in assets under management. DLD was founded in 2013, its sole business is asset management and the firm offers a variety of alternative investment products to its clients.

DLD employs a team-based approach to investment research and portfolio management. Sudeep Duttaroy and Mark Friedman are primarily responsible for day-to-day management of the portion of the fund allocated to DLD. Mr. Friedman has over 28 years of experience in the alternative investment industry. Mr. Friedman founded DLD in May 2013, where he serves as Chief Investment Officer and founder. Mr. Duttaroy has been a Portfolio Manager at DLD since 2015 and has 18 years of experience trading convertible bonds across global markets. Prior to his time at DLD, Mr. Duttaroy was a portfolio manager at Amida Capital Management and at AM Investment Partners (a predecessor firm of DLD).

Magnetar Asset Management LLC ("Magnetar") is located at 1603 Orrington Ave, 13th Floor, Evanston, IL 60201. As of September 30, 2020, Magnetar and its affiliates had approximately $12.28 billion in assets under management. Devin Dallaire is primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the portion of the fund's portfolio allocated to Magnetar.

Devin Dallaire joined an affiliate of Magnetar in 2010, and is Chief Investment Officer of Systematic Investing for Magnetar. Prior to joining Magnetar's affiliate, Mr. Dallaire was a senior investment researcher at Bridgewater Associates, where he was responsible for researching and developing risk management and portfolio construction strategies for their Fundamental Global 68 Macro Fund. Prior to joining Bridgewater Associates, he was head of risk management and quantitative research at Third Point. From 2001 to 2006, he was head of global equity quantitative research at Citadel Investment Group. Mr. Dallaire started his career in 1994 at Stafford Trading where he was head of quantitative research.

Other information

UBS AM has claimed an exclusion from the definition of the term "commodity pool operator" ("CPO") under the Commodity Exchange Act ("CEA") with respect to each fund in this prospectus except PACE Alternative Strategies Investments. UBS AM is subject to registration and regulation as a CPO under the CEA with respect to its services to PACE Alternative Strategies Investments. UBS AM will need to continue engaging in a limited level of commodity trading to continue to qualify for the CPO exclusion with respect to each fund (other than PACE Alternative Strategies Investments) or may withdraw its exclusion with respect to a fund (which may incur additional costs). PACE Alternative Strategies Investments' current net asset value per share is available to investors at https://www.ubs.com/us/en/asset-management/individual-investors-and-financial-advisors/products/ii_pace.html.

To the extent authorized by law, each fund reserves the right to discontinue offering shares at any time, merge, reorganize itself or its classes of shares or cease operations and liquidate.

Dividends and taxes

Dividends

PACE Mortgage-Backed Securities Fixed Income Investments, PACE Intermediate Fixed Income Investments, PACE Strategic Fixed Income Investments, PACE Municipal Fixed Income Investments, PACE Global Fixed Income Investments and PACE High Yield Investments normally declare and pay dividends monthly. These funds distribute substantially all of their gains, if any, annually.

PACE Large Co Value Equity Investments, PACE Large Co Growth Equity Investments, PACE Small/Medium Co Value Equity Investments, PACE Small/Medium Co Growth Equity Investments, PACE International Equity Investments, PACE International Emerging Markets Equity Investments, PACE Global Real Estate Securities Investments and PACE Alternative Strategies Investments normally declare and pay dividends annually. These funds distribute substantially all of their gains, if any, annually.

Classes with higher expenses are expected to have lower dividends. For example, Class A shares are expected to have the lowest dividends of any class of a fund's shares, while Class Y shares are expected to have the highest.

You will receive dividends in additional shares of the same fund unless you elect to receive them in cash. If you prefer to receive dividends in cash, contact your Financial Advisor (or the fund's transfer agent if you invested in the funds through its transfer agent). Distributions declared in October, November or December, but not paid until January of the following year, are taxed as though they were paid on December 31 of the year in which they were declared.

Taxes

PACE Municipal Fixed Income Investments seeks to pay dividends that are exempt from regular federal income tax. However, the fund may invest a portion of its assets in securities that generate income that is not exempt from regular federal income tax. In addition, all or a portion of its dividends may be subject to state income taxes and its distributions of gains generally will be subject to both federal and state income taxes whether you receive them in additional fund shares or in cash. The fund also may pay dividends that are subject to the federal alternative minimum tax.

The dividends that you receive from the other funds generally are subject to federal income tax regardless of whether you receive them in additional fund shares or in cash. If you hold shares of these funds through a tax-exempt account or plan, such as an IRA or 401(k) plan, dividends on your shares generally will not be subject to tax until you receive distributions from the account or plan.

When you sell fund shares, you generally will be subject to federal income tax on any gain you realize. If you exchange a fund's shares for shares of another fund the transaction will be treated as a sale of the first fund's shares, and any gain will be subject to federal income tax.

Distributions of short-term capital gains will be taxed as ordinary income. Distributions of long-term capital gains are taxed as long-term capital gains. Your fund will tell you annually how you should treat its dividends for tax purposes.

The maximum individual rate applicable to "qualified dividend income" and long-term capital gains is generally either 15% or 20%, depending on whether the individual's income exceeds certain threshold amounts. These rate reductions do not apply to corporate taxpayers or to foreign shareholders. A shareholder will also have to satisfy a more than 60 day holding period with respect to any distributions of qualifying dividends in order to obtain the benefit of the lower tax rate. Distributions of earnings from non-qualifying dividends, interest income, other types of ordinary income and short-term capital gains will be taxed at the ordinary income tax rate applicable to the taxpayer.

If a fund qualifies to pass through to you the tax benefits from foreign taxes it pays on its investments, and if it elects to do so, then your share of such foreign taxes would generally be included in your income and, subject to certain limitations, you would generally be entitled to a foreign tax credit in computing your taxes.

An additional 3.8% Medicare tax is imposed on certain net investment income (including ordinary dividends and capital gain distributions received from the 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.

The funds are generally required to report to you and the IRS annually on Form 1099-B not only the gross proceeds of fund shares you sell or redeem but also their cost basis for such shares that were purchased or acquired on or after January 1, 2012. Cost basis will be calculated using the funds' default method of average cost, unless you instruct the funds to use a different available calculation method. If you hold your shares through a financial intermediary you should contact such financial intermediary with respect to reporting of cost basis and available elections for your account.

If you have not provided complete and correct taxpayer identification to us or if you are subject to "backup withholding," by law we must withhold 24% of your distributions and redemption proceeds to pay US federal income taxes.

Taxable distributions to non-residents are expected to be subject to a 30% withholding tax. Distributions to non-residents of short-term capital gains and interest income are expected to be subject to withholding tax because certain detailed information necessary for a possible exemption is not expected to be available.

The above is a general and abbreviated discussion of certain tax considerations, and each investor is advised to consult with his or her own tax advisor. There is additional information on taxes in the funds' SAI.

Disclosure of portfolio holdings

Each fund will generally post on UBS AM's website at https://www.ubs.com/us/en/asset-management.html, its ten largest equity holdings, and the percentage that each of these holdings represents of that fund's total assets, as of the most recent calendar quarter-end, on or about 25 calendar days after the end of the calendar quarter.

Each fund will file its complete schedule of portfolio holdings with the SEC for the first and third quarters of each fiscal year on Form N-PORT. Each fund's complete schedule of portfolio holdings for the second and fourth quarters of each fiscal year is included in its semiannual and annual reports to shareholders and is filed with the SEC on Form N-CSR. Each fund's Forms N-PORT for the last month of the applicable fiscal quarter and Forms N-CSR are available on the SEC's website at http://www.sec.gov. Additionally, you may obtain copies of Forms N-PORT and annual and semiannual reports to shareholders from the funds upon request by calling 1-800-647 1568. Please consult the funds' SAI for a description of the policies and procedures that govern disclosure of the funds' portfolio holdings.

Financial highlights

The following financial highlights tables are intended to help you understand each fund's financial performance for the fiscal periods indicated. Certain information reflects financial results for a single fund share. In the tables, "total investment return" represents the rate that an investor would have earned (or lost) on an investment in a fund (assuming reinvestment of all dividends and distributions).

The information in the financial highlights has been derived from the financial statements audited by Ernst & Young LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, whose report, along with the funds' financial statements, is included in the funds' annual report to shareholders. The annual report may be obtained without charge by calling toll free 1-800-647 1568.

Financial highlights

PACE Mortgage-Backed Securities Fixed Income Investments

Selected data for a share of beneficial interest outstanding throughout each year is presented below:

	Class A				
	Years ended July 31,				
	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
Net asset value, beginning of year	**$ 12.69**	**$ 12.34**	**$ 12.85**	**$ 13.15**	**$ 12.96**
Net investment income (loss)[1]	0.26	0.30	0.24	0.17	0.19
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss)	0.48	0.46	(0.38)	(0.13)	0.29
Net increase (decrease) from operations	0.74	0.76	(0.14)	0.04	0.48
Dividends from net investment income	(0.40)	(0.41)	(0.37)	(0.34)	(0.29)
Net asset value, end of year	**$ 13.03**	**$ 12.69**	**$ 12.34**	**$ 12.85**	**$ 13.15**
Total investment return[2]	**6.02%**	**6.27%**	**(1.12)%**	**0.30%**	**3.76%**
Ratios to average net assets:					
Expenses before fee waivers and/or expense reimbursements/recoupments, including interest expense	1.36%	1.38%	1.09%[3]	1.08%	1.07%[3]
Expenses after fee waivers and/or expense reimbursements/recoupments, including interest expense	1.20%	1.25%	0.97%[3]	0.97%	0.97%[3]
Expenses after fee waivers and/or expense reimbursements, excluding interest expense	0.97%	0.97%	0.97%	0.97%	0.97%
Net investment income (loss)	2.02%	2.42%	1.88%	1.33%	1.47%
Supplemental data:					
Net assets, end of year (000's)	$ 31,498	$ 34,380	$ 30,489	$ 36,239	$ 41,260
Portfolio turnover	765%	905%	887%	1,255%	1,383%

	Class Y				
	Years ended July 31,				
	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
Net asset value, beginning of year	**$ 12.69**	**$ 12.35**	**$ 12.86**	**$ 13.16**	**$ 12.96**
Net investment income (loss)[1]	0.30	0.33	0.27	0.19	0.23
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss)	0.48	0.45	(0.38)	(0.12)	0.29
Net increase (decrease) from operations	0.78	0.78	(0.11)	0.07	0.52
Dividends from net investment income	(0.43)	(0.44)	(0.40)	(0.37)	(0.32)
Net asset value, end of year	**$ 13.04**	**$ 12.69**	**$ 12.35**	**$ 12.86**	**$ 13.16**
Total investment return[2]	**6.28%**	**6.44%**	**(0.87)%**	**0.63%**	**4.03%**
Ratios to average net assets:					
Expenses before fee waivers and/or expense reimbursements/recoupments, including interest expense	1.23%	1.25%	1.01%[3]	0.99%	0.89%[3]
Expenses after fee waivers and/or expense reimbursements/recoupments, including interest expense	0.97%	0.98%	0.72%[3]	0.72%	0.72%[3]
Expenses after fee waivers and/or expense reimbursements/recoupments, excluding interest expense	0.72%	0.72%	0.72%	0.72%	0.72%
Net investment income (loss)	2.35%	2.66%	2.12%	1.49%	1.73%
Supplemental data:					
Net assets, end of year (000's)	$ 15,308	$ 25,481	$ 30,542	$ 45,658	$ 51,823
Portfolio turnover	765%	905%	887%	1,255%	1,383%

[1] Calculated using the average shares method.
[2] Total investment return is calculated assuming a $10,000 investment on the first day of each year reported, reinvestment of all dividends and other distributions, if any, at net asset value on the ex-dividend dates, and a sale at net asset value on the last day of each year reported. The figures do not

include any applicable sales charges, redemption fees or program fees; results would be lower if they were included. Returns do not reflect the deduction of taxes that a shareholder would pay on fund distributions or the redemption of fund shares.

[3] Includes interest expense representing less than 0.005%.

Financial highlights

PACE Intermediate Fixed Income Investments

Selected data for a share of beneficial interest outstanding throughout each year is presented below:

	Class A				
	Years ended July 31,				
	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
Net asset value, beginning of year	**$ 12.44**	**$ 11.90**	**$ 12.34**	**$ 12.45**	**$ 12.36**
Net investment income (loss)[1]	0.23	0.30	0.24	0.16	0.16
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss)	0.95	0.56	(0.42)	(0.06)	0.18
Net increase (decrease) from operations	1.18	0.86	(0.18)	0.10	0.34
Dividends from net investment income	(0.26)	(0.32)	(0.26)	(0.17)	(0.17)
Distributions from net realized gains	—	—	—	(0.04)	(0.08)
Total dividends and distributions	(0.26)	(0.32)	(0.26)	(0.21)	(0.25)
Net asset value, end of year	**$ 13.36**	**$ 12.44**	**$ 11.90**	**$ 12.34**	**$ 12.45**
Total investment return[2]	**9.61%**	**7.33%**	**(1.43)%**	**0.84%**	**2.85%**
Ratios to average net assets:					
Expenses before fee waivers and/or expense reimbursements	1.04%[3]	1.05%[3]	1.00%[3]	1.01%[3]	1.03%[3]
Expenses after fee waivers and/or expense reimbursements	0.91%[3]	0.91%[3]	0.93%[3]	0.93%[3]	0.93%[3]
Net investment income (loss)	1.82%	2.52%	1.97%	1.32%	1.31%
Supplemental data:					
Net assets, end of year (000's)	$ 13,475	$ 13,652	$ 14,254	$ 16,884	$ 18,681
Portfolio turnover	403%	511%	537%	437%	284%

	Class Y				
	Years ended July 31,				
	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
Net asset value, beginning of year	**$ 12.44**	**$ 11.90**	**$ 12.34**	**$ 12.45**	**$ 12.36**
Net investment income (loss)[1]	0.26	0.33	0.27	0.19	0.19
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss)	0.95	0.56	(0.42)	(0.05)	0.18
Net increase (decrease) from operations	1.21	0.89	(0.15)	0.14	0.37
Dividends from net investment income	(0.29)	(0.35)	(0.29)	(0.21)	(0.20)
Distributions from net realized gains	—	—	—	(0.04)	(0.08)
Total dividends and distributions	(0.29)	(0.35)	(0.29)	(0.25)	(0.28)
Net asset value, end of year	**$ 13.36**	**$ 12.44**	**$ 11.90**	**$ 12.34**	**$ 12.45**
Total investment return[2]	**9.89%**	**7.60%**	**(1.20)%**	**1.09%**	**3.11%**
Ratios to average net assets:					
Expenses before fee waivers and/or expense reimbursements	0.87%[3]	0.98%[3]	0.95%[3]	0.93%[3]	0.94%[3]
Expenses after fee waivers and/or expense reimbursements	0.66%[3]	0.66%[3]	0.68%[3]	0.68%[3]	0.68%[3]
Net investment income (loss)	2.08%	2.77%	2.23%	1.57%	1.56%
Supplemental data:					
Net assets, end of year (000's)	$ 271	$ 325	$ 293	$ 337	$ 401
Portfolio turnover	403%	511%	537%	437%	284%

1 Calculated using the average shares method.

2 Total investment return is calculated assuming a $10,000 investment on the first day of each year reported, reinvestment of all dividends and other distributions, if any, at net asset value on the ex-dividend dates, and a sale at net asset value on the last day of each year reported. The figures do not include any applicable sales charges, redemption fees or program fees; results would be lower if they were included. Returns do not reflect the deduction of taxes that a shareholder would pay on fund distributions or the redemption of fund shares.

[3] Includes interest expense representing less than 0.005%.

Financial highlights

PACE Strategic Fixed Income Investments

Selected data for a share of beneficial interest outstanding throughout each year is presented below:

	Class A				
	Years ended July 31,				
	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
Net asset value, beginning of year	**$ 13.91**	**$ 13.32**	**$ 13.81**	**$ 14.21**	**$ 13.93**
Net investment income (loss)[1]	0.37	0.40	0.35	0.36	0.37
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss)	1.06	0.61	(0.47)	(0.15)	0.38
Net increase (decrease) from operations	1.43	1.01	(0.12)	0.21	0.75
Dividends from net investment income	(0.43)	(0.42)	(0.37)	(0.39)	(0.37)
Distributions from net realized gains	—	—	—	(0.22)	(0.10)
Total dividends and distributions	(0.43)	(0.42)	(0.37)	(0.61)	(0.47)
Net asset value, end of year	**$ 14.91**	**$ 13.91**	**$ 13.32**	**$ 13.81**	**$ 14.21**
Total investment return[2]	**10.56%**	**7.69%**	**(0.89)%**	**1.61%**	**5.43%**
Ratios to average net assets:					
Expenses before fee waivers and/or expense reimbursements, including interest expense	1.35%	1.56%	1.05%	1.12%	1.10%
Expenses after fee waivers and/or expense reimbursements, including interest expense	1.28%	1.51%	1.01%	1.06%	1.01%
Expenses after fee waivers and/or expense reimbursements, excluding interest expense	0.93%	0.96%	0.96%	0.96%	0.95%
Net investment income (loss)	2.57%	2.98%	2.57%	2.59%	2.69%
Supplemental data:					
Net assets, end of year (000's)	$ 18,980	$ 18,074	$ 13,652	$ 13,605	$ 13,480
Portfolio turnover	248%	308%	243%	212%	133%

	Class Y				
	Years ended July 31,				
	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
Net asset value, beginning of year	**$ 13.88**	**$ 13.29**	**$ 13.79**	**$ 14.19**	**$ 13.91**
Net investment income (loss)[1]	0.40	0.43	0.38	0.39	0.39
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss)	1.06	0.62	(0.48)	(0.15)	0.38
Net increase (decrease) from operations	1.46	1.05	(0.10)	0.24	0.77
Dividends from net investment income	(0.46)	(0.46)	(0.40)	(0.42)	(0.39)
Distributions from net realized gains	—	—	—	(0.22)	(0.10)
Total dividends and distributions	(0.46)	(0.46)	(0.40)	(0.64)	(0.49)
Net asset value, end of year	**$ 14.88**	**$ 13.88**	**$ 13.29**	**$ 13.79**	**$ 14.19**
Total investment return[2]	**10.78%**	**8.05%**	**(0.71)%**	**1.87%**	**5.68%**
Ratios to average net assets:					
Expenses before fee waivers and/or expense reimbursements, including interest expense	1.30%	1.42%	0.93%	1.03%	0.97%
Expenses after fee waivers and/or expense reimbursements, including interest expense	1.03%	1.24%	0.76%	0.81%	0.87%
Expenses after fee waivers and/or expense reimbursements, excluding interest expense	0.68%	0.71%	0.71%	0.71%	0.81%
Net investment income (loss)	2.83%	3.24%	2.81%	2.84%	2.82%
Supplemental data:					
Net assets, end of year (000's)	$ 1,110	$ 1,364	$ 1,370	$ 1,599	$ 2,283
Portfolio turnover	248%	308%	243%	212%	133%

[1] Calculated using the average shares method.

[2] Total investment return is calculated assuming a $10,000 investment on the first day of each year reported, reinvestment of all dividends and other distributions, if any, at net asset value on the ex-dividend dates, and a sale at net asset value on the last day of each year reported. The figures do not include any applicable sales charges, redemption fees or program fees; results would be lower if they were included. Returns do not reflect the deduction of taxes that a shareholder would pay on fund distributions or the redemption of fund shares.

Financial highlights

PACE Municipal Fixed Income Investments

Selected data for a share of beneficial interest outstanding throughout each year is presented below:

	Class A				
	Years ended July 31,				
	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
Net asset value, beginning of year	**$ 13.23**	**$ 12.73**	**$ 13.08**	**$ 13.55**	**$ 13.14**
Net investment income (loss)[1]	0.27	0.34	0.33	0.32	0.33
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss)	0.20	0.53	(0.32)	(0.37)	0.48
Net increase (decrease) from operations	0.47	0.87	0.01	(0.05)	0.81
Dividends from net investment income	(0.25)	(0.34)	(0.34)	(0.32)	(0.33)
Distributions from net realized gains	(0.05)	(0.03)	(0.02)	(0.10)	(0.07)
Total dividends and distributions	(0.30)	(0.37)	(0.36)	(0.42)	(0.40)
Net asset value, end of year	**$ 13.40**	**$ 13.23**	**$ 12.73**	**$ 13.08**	**$ 13.55**
Total investment return[2]	**3.66%**	**6.92%**	**0.03%**	**(0.29)%**	**6.26%**
Ratios to average net assets:					
Expenses before fee waivers and/or expense reimbursements	0.92%	0.92%	0.91%	0.92%	0.92%
Expenses after fee waivers and/or expense reimbursements	0.82%	0.82%	0.82%	0.85%	0.85%
Net investment income (loss)	2.07%	2.62%	2.58%	2.47%	2.49%
Supplemental data:					
Net assets, end of year (000's)	$ 40,355	$ 45,403	$ 38,714	$ 46,784	$ 51,397
Portfolio turnover	10%	21%	19%	14%	15%

	Class Y				
	Years ended July 31,				
	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
Net asset value, beginning of year	**$ 13.23**	**$ 12.74**	**$ 13.08**	**$ 13.56**	**$ 13.15**
Net investment income (loss)[1]	0.30	0.37	0.37	0.35	0.36
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss)	0.22	0.52	(0.32)	(0.38)	0.48
Net increase (decrease) from operations	0.52	0.89	0.05	(0.03)	0.84
Dividends from net investment income	(0.29)	(0.37)	(0.37)	(0.35)	(0.36)
Distributions from net realized gains	(0.05)	(0.03)	(0.02)	(0.10)	(0.07)
Total dividends and distributions	(0.34)	(0.40)	(0.39)	(0.45)	(0.43)
Net asset value, end of year	**$ 13.41**	**$ 13.23**	**$ 12.74**	**$ 13.08**	**$ 13.56**
Total investment return[2]	**4.00%**	**7.10%**	**0.34%**	**(0.16)%**	**6.49%**
Ratios to average net assets:					
Expenses before fee waivers and/or expense reimbursements	0.73%	0.73%	0.71%	0.71%	0.72%
Expenses after fee waivers and/or expense reimbursements	0.57%	0.57%	0.57%	0.64%	0.65%
Net investment income (loss)	2.31%	2.87%	2.83%	2.67%	2.69%
Supplemental data:					
Net assets, end of year (000's)	$ 4	$ 68	$ 65	$ 91	$ 70
Portfolio turnover	10%	21%	19%	14%	15%

[1] Calculated using the average shares method.

[2] Total investment return is calculated assuming a $10,000 investment on the first day of each year reported, reinvestment of all dividends and other distributions, if any, at net asset value on the ex-dividend dates, and a sale at net asset value on the last day of each year reported. The figures do not include any applicable sales charges, redemption fees or program fees; results would be lower if they were included. Returns do not reflect the deduction of taxes that a shareholder would pay on fund distributions or the redemption of fund shares.

Financial highlights

PACE Global Fixed Income Investments

Selected data for a share of beneficial interest outstanding throughout each year is presented below:

	Class A				
	Years ended July 31,				
	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
Net asset value, beginning of year	**$ 10.01**	**$ 9.73**	**$ 10.04**	**$ 10.79**	**$ 9.94**
Net investment income (loss)[1]	0.09	0.11	0.09	0.11	0.14
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss)	0.64	0.32	(0.26)	(0.61)	1.00
Net increase (decrease) from operations	0.73	0.43	(0.17)	(0.50)	1.14
Dividends from net investment income	(0.16)	(0.15)	—	(0.18)	(0.29)
Return of capital	—	—	(0.14)	(0.07)	—
Total dividends and return of capital	(0.16)	(0.15)	(0.14)	(0.25)	(0.29)
Net asset value, end of year	**$ 10.58**	**$ 10.01**	**$ 9.73**	**$ 10.04**	**$ 10.79**
Total investment return[2]	**7.36%**	**4.48%**	**(1.72)%**	**(4.59)%**	**11.77%**
Ratios to average net assets:					
Expenses before fee waivers and/or expense reimbursements/recoupments	1.27%	1.26%[3]	1.27%[3]	1.29%[3]	1.28%[3]
Expenses after fee waivers and/or expense reimbursements/recoupments	1.03%	1.03%[3]	1.09%[3]	1.10%[3]	1.04%[3]
Net investment income (loss)	0.88%	1.12%	0.93%	1.11%	1.33%
Supplemental data:					
Net assets, end of year (000's)	$ 28,811	$ 30,448	$ 31,480	$ 38,368	$ 45,624
Portfolio turnover	136%	54%	221%	199%	38%

	Class Y				
	Years ended July 31,				
	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
Net asset value, beginning of year	**$ 9.96**	**$ 9.69**	**$ 10.00**	**$ 10.75**	**$ 9.91**
Net investment income (loss)[1]	0.10	0.12	0.11	0.13	0.16
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss)	0.63	0.32	(0.26)	(0.62)	0.99
Net increase (decrease) from operations	0.73	0.44	(0.15)	(0.49)	1.15
Dividends from net investment income	(0.18)	(0.17)	—	(0.18)	(0.31)
Return of capital	—	—	(0.16)	(0.08)	—
Total dividends and return of capital	(0.18)	(0.17)	(0.16)	(0.26)	(0.31)
Net asset value, end of year	**$ 10.51**	**$ 9.96**	**$ 9.69**	**$ 10.00**	**$ 10.75**
Total investment return[2]	**7.47%**	**4.66%**	**(1.51)%**	**(4.45)%**	**11.93%**
Ratios to average net assets:					
Expenses before fee waivers and/or expense reimbursements	1.05%	1.10%[3]	1.15%[3]	1.13%[3]	1.07%[3]
Expenses after fee waivers and/or expense reimbursements	0.87%	0.87%[3]	0.94%[3]	0.94%[3]	0.84%[3]
Net investment income (loss)	1.04%	1.28%	1.08%	1.28%	1.54%
Supplemental data:					
Net assets, end of year (000's)	$ 1,943	$ 2,182	$ 2,324	$ 2,592	$ 4,040
Portfolio turnover	136%	54%	221%	199%	38%

1 Calculated using the average shares method.

2 Total investment return is calculated assuming a $10,000 investment on the first day of each year reported, reinvestment of all dividends and other distributions, if any, at net asset value on the ex-dividend dates, and a sale at net asset value on the last day of each year reported. The figures do not include any applicable sales charges, redemption fees or program fees; results would be lower if they were included. Returns do not reflect the deduction of taxes that a shareholder would pay on fund distributions or the redemption of fund shares.

[3] Includes interest expense representing less than 0.005%.

Financial highlights

PACE High Yield Investments

Selected data for a share of beneficial interest outstanding throughout each year is presented below:

	Class A				
	Years ended July 31,				
	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
Net asset value, beginning of year	**$ 9.72**	**$ 9.81**	**$ 10.07**	**$ 9.59**	**$ 9.70**
Net investment income (loss)[1]	0.50	0.53	0.53	0.54	0.54
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss)	(0.40)	(0.09)	(0.26)	0.48	(0.11)
Net increase (decrease) from operations	0.10	0.44	0.27	1.02	0.43
Dividends from net investment income	(0.54)	(0.53)	(0.53)	(0.54)	(0.47)
Return of capital	—	—	—	—	(0.07)
Total dividends, distributions and return of capital	(0.54)	(0.53)	(0.53)	(0.54)	(0.54)
Net asset value, end of year	**$ 9.28**	**$ 9.72**	**$ 9.81**	**$ 10.07**	**$ 9.59**
Total investment return[2]	**1.25%**	**4.66%**	**2.76%**	**10.93%**	**4.88%**
Ratios to average net assets:					
Expenses before fee waivers and/or expense reimbursements/recoupments	1.24%	1.23%[3]	1.22%	1.25%	1.26%
Expenses after fee waivers and/or expense reimbursements/recoupments	1.06%	1.06%[3]	1.06%	1.07%	1.08%
Net investment income (loss)	5.39%	5.52%	5.29%	5.43%	5.84%
Supplemental data:					
Net assets, end of year (000's)	$ 7,507	$ 5,813	$ 3,748	$ 4,251	$ 3,764
Portfolio turnover	82%	62%	63%	91%	103%

	Class Y				
	Years ended July 31,				
	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
Net asset value, beginning of year	**$ 9.76**	**$ 9.86**	**$ 10.10**	**$ 9.62**	**$ 9.73**
Net investment income (loss)[1]	0.52	0.55	0.56	0.56	0.56
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss)	(0.40)	(0.10)	(0.25)	0.48	(0.10)
Net increase (decrease) from operations	0.12	0.45	0.31	1.04	0.46
Dividends from net investment income	(0.56)	(0.55)	(0.55)	(0.56)	(0.49)
Return of capital	—	—	—	—	(0.08)
Total dividends, distributions and return of capital	(0.56)	(0.55)	(0.55)	(0.56)	(0.57)
Net asset value, end of year	**$ 9.32**	**$ 9.76**	**$ 9.86**	**$ 10.10**	**$ 9.62**
Total investment return[2]	**1.49%**	**4.79%**	**3.06%**	**11.21%**	**5.11%**
Ratios to average net assets:					
Expenses before fee waivers and/or expense reimbursements/recoupments	0.93%	0.92%[3]	0.85%	1.05%	1.03%
Expenses after fee waivers and/or expense reimbursements/recoupments	0.88%	0.88%[3]	0.79%	0.88%	0.86%
Net investment income (loss)	5.58%	5.69%	5.57%	5.66%	6.09%
Supplemental data:					
Net assets, end of year (000's)	$ 568	$ 560	$ 534	$ 518	$ 874
Portfolio turnover	82%	62%	63%	91%	103%

[1] Calculated using the average shares method.

[2] Total investment return is calculated assuming a $10,000 investment on the first day of each year reported, reinvestment of all dividends and other distributions, if any, at net asset value on the ex-dividend dates, and a sale at net asset value on the last day of each year reported. The figures do not include any applicable sales charges, redemption fees or program fees; results would be lower if they were included. Returns do not reflect the deduction of taxes that a shareholder would pay on fund distributions or the redemption of fund shares.

[3] Includes interest expense representing less than 0.005%.

Financial highlights

PACE Large Co Value Equity Investments

Selected data for a share of beneficial interest outstanding throughout each year is presented below:

	Class A				
	Years ended July 31,				
	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
Net asset value, beginning of year	**$ 21.57**	**$ 23.76**	**$ 23.70**	**$ 21.35**	**$ 23.72**
Net investment income (loss)[1]	0.38	0.38	0.35	0.33	0.34
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss)	(2.83)	(0.40)	1.73	2.99	0.11
Net increase (decrease) from operations	(2.45)	(0.02)	2.08	3.32	0.45
Dividends from net investment income	(0.39)	(0.35)	(0.32)	(0.35)	(0.32)
Distributions from net realized gains	(0.86)	(1.82)	(1.70)	(0.62)	(2.50)
Total dividends and distributions	(1.25)	(2.17)	(2.02)	(0.97)	(2.82)
Net asset value, end of year	**$ 17.87**	**$ 21.57**	**$ 23.76**	**$ 23.70**	**$ 21.35**
Total investment return[2]	**(12.41)%**	**1.06%**	**8.83%**	**15.74%**	**2.87%**
Ratios to average net assets:					
Expenses before fee waivers and/or expense reimbursements/recoupments	1.47%	1.44%	1.46%	1.45%	1.48%
Expenses after fee waivers and/or expense reimbursements/recoupments, including dividend expense, interest expense and other borrowing costs for investments sold short	1.47%	1.44%	1.46%	1.44%	1.47%
Expenses after fee waivers and/or expense reimbursements/recoupments, excluding dividend expense, interest expense and other borrowing costs for investments sold short	1.13%	1.11%	1.10%	1.11%	1.13%
Net investment income (loss)	1.91%	1.77%	1.46%	1.47%	1.63%
Supplemental data:					
Net assets, end of year (000's)	$ 81,190	$ 107,796	$ 111,759	$ 117,223	$ 111,716
Portfolio turnover	72%	81%	68%	71%	65%

	Class Y				
	Years ended July 31,				
	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
Net asset value, beginning of year	**$ 21.64**	**$ 23.83**	**$ 23.77**	**$ 21.41**	**$ 23.78**
Net investment income (loss)[1]	0.42	0.44	0.41	0.39	0.40
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss)	(2.84)	(0.40)	1.73	3.00	0.11
Net increase (decrease) from operations	(2.42)	0.04	2.14	3.39	0.51
Dividends from net investment income	(0.45)	(0.41)	(0.38)	(0.41)	(0.38)
Distributions from net realized gains	(0.86)	(1.82)	(1.70)	(0.62)	(2.50)
Total dividends and distributions	(1.31)	(2.23)	(2.08)	(1.03)	(2.88)
Net asset value, end of year	**$ 17.91**	**$ 21.64**	**$ 23.83**	**$ 23.77**	**$ 21.41**
Total investment return[2]	**(12.22)%**	**1.35%**	**9.08%**	**16.02%**	**3.16%**
Ratios to average net assets:					
Expenses before fee waivers and/or expense reimbursements	1.55%	1.19%	1.21%	1.20%	1.23%
Expenses after fee waivers and/or expense reimbursements/recoupments, including dividend expense, interest expense and other borrowing costs for investments sold short	1.23%	1.19%	1.21%	1.19%	1.21%
Expenses after fee waivers and/or expense reimbursements/recoupments, excluding dividend expense, interest expense and other borrowing costs for investments sold short	0.89%	0.86%	0.85%	0.86%	0.88%
Net investment income (loss)	2.15%	2.01%	1.71%	1.73%	1.89%

Supplemental data:					
Net assets, end of year (000's)	$ 13,059	$ 16,463	$ 17,206	$ 17,451	$ 17,870
Portfolio turnover	72%	81%	68%	71%	65%

[1] Calculated using the average shares method.

[2] Total investment return is calculated assuming a $10,000 investment on the first day of each year reported, reinvestment of all dividends and other distributions, if any, at net asset value on the ex-dividend dates, and a sale at net asset value on the last day of each year reported. The figures do not include any applicable sales charges, redemption fees or program fees; results would be lower if they were included. Returns do not reflect the deduction of taxes that a shareholder would pay on fund distributions or the redemption of fund shares.

Financial highlights

PACE Large Co Growth Equity Investments

Selected data for a share of beneficial interest outstanding throughout each year is presented below:

	Class A				
	Years ended July 31,				
	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
Net asset value, beginning of year	**$ 24.27**	**$ 27.06**	**$ 25.18**	**$ 22.37**	**$ 26.24**
Net investment income (loss)[1]	(0.02)	(0.06)	(0.06)	0.02	(0.05)
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss)	5.61	1.74	4.55	3.54	0.10
Net increase (decrease) from operations	5.59	1.68	4.49	3.56	0.05
Dividends from net investment income	—	—	—	(0.03)	—
Distributions from net realized gains	(3.75)	(4.47)	(2.61)	(0.72)	(3.92)
Total dividends and distributions	(3.75)	(4.47)	(2.61)	(0.75)	(3.92)
Net asset value, end of year	**$ 26.11**	**$ 24.27**	**$ 27.06**	**$ 25.18**	**$ 22.37**
Total investment return[2]	**26.36%**	**10.08%**	**18.72%**	**16.50%**	**0.73%**
Ratios to average net assets:					
Expenses before fee waivers and/or expense reimbursements/recoupments	1.16%[3]	1.14%[3]	1.14%[3]	1.18%[3]	1.19%[3]
Expenses after fee waivers and/or expense reimbursements/recoupments	1.13%[3]	1.13%[3]	1.14%[3]	1.17%[3]	1.18%[3]
Net investment income (loss)	(0.10)%	(0.27)%	(0.22)%	0.07%	(0.24)%
Supplemental data:					
Net assets, end of year (000's)	$ 54,124	$ 48,197	$ 47,549	$ 45,095	$ 42,862
Portfolio turnover	42%	34%	41%	40%	33%

	Class Y				
	Years ended July 31,				
	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
Net asset value, beginning of year	**$ 25.61**	**$ 28.23**	**$ 26.12**	**$ 23.19**	**$ 26.98**
Net investment income (loss)[1]	0.04	(0.01)	0.01	0.08	0.01
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss)	5.97	1.87	4.74	3.66	0.12
Net increase (decrease) from operations	6.01	1.86	4.75	3.74	0.13
Dividends from net investment income	(0.04)	(0.01)	(0.03)	(0.09)	—
Distributions from net realized gains	(3.75)	(4.47)	(2.61)	(0.72)	(3.92)
Total dividends and distributions	(3.79)	(4.48)	(2.64)	(0.81)	(3.92)
Net asset value, end of year	**$ 27.83**	**$ 25.61**	**$ 28.23**	**$ 26.12**	**$ 23.19**
Total investment return[2]	**26.71%**	**10.38%**	**19.03%**	**16.73%**	**1.04%**
Ratios to average net assets:					
Expenses before fee waivers and/or expense reimbursements	0.88%[3]	0.88%[3]	0.88%[3]	0.92%[3]	0.92%[3]
Expenses after fee waivers and/or expense reimbursements	0.88%[3]	0.88%[3]	0.88%[3]	0.91%[3]	0.91%[3]
Net investment income (loss)	0.15%	(0.02)%	0.05%	0.33%	0.02%
Supplemental data:					
Net assets, end of year (000's)	$ 19,149	$ 16,329	$ 15,715	$ 14,238	$ 13,989
Portfolio turnover	42%	34%	41%	40%	33%

1 Calculated using the average shares method.

2 Total investment return is calculated assuming a $10,000 investment on the first day of each year reported, reinvestment of all dividends and other distributions, if any, at net asset value on the ex-dividend dates, and a sale at net asset value on the last day of each year reported. The figures do not include any applicable sales charges, redemption fees or program fees; results would be lower if they were included. Returns do not reflect the deduction of taxes that a shareholder would pay on fund distributions or the redemption of fund shares.

[3] Includes interest expense representing less than 0.005%.

Financial highlights

PACE Small/Medium Co Value Equity Investments

Selected data for a share of beneficial interest outstanding throughout each year is presented below:

	Class A				
	Years ended July 31,				
	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
Net asset value, beginning of year	**$ 18.74**	**$ 21.05**	**$ 20.90**	**$ 18.86**	**$ 20.81**
Net investment income (loss)[1]	0.08	0.10	0.07	0.13	0.07
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss)	(1.81)	(1.29)	2.49	2.75	0.08
Net increase (decrease) from operations	(1.73)	(1.19)	2.56	2.88	0.15
Dividends from net investment income	(0.13)	(0.13)	(0.02)	(0.28)	(0.11)
Distributions from net realized gains	—	(0.99)	(2.39)	(0.56)	(1.99)
Total dividends and distributions	(0.13)	(1.12)	(2.41)	(0.84)	(2.10)
Net asset value, end of year	**$ 16.88**	**$ 18.74**	**$ 21.05**	**$ 20.90**	**$ 18.86**
Total investment return[2]	**(9.32)%**	**(4.68)%**	**12.93%**	**15.25%**	**1.60%**
Ratios to average net assets:					
Expenses before fee waivers and/or expense reimbursements	1.23%[3]	1.22%[3]	1.21%	1.23%[3]	1.24%
Expenses after fee waivers and/or expense reimbursements	1.23%[3]	1.22%[3]	1.21%	1.21%[3]	1.24%
Net investment income (loss)	0.47%	0.52%	0.34%	0.66%	0.41%
Supplemental data:					
Net assets, end of year (000's)	$ 13,279	$ 17,094	$ 18,342	$ 17,627	$ 16,670
Portfolio turnover	59%	68%	60%	102%	74%

	Class Y				
	Years ended July 31,				
	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
Net asset value, beginning of year	**$ 19.63**	**$ 22.00**	**$ 21.71**	**$ 19.55**	**$ 21.48**
Net investment income (loss)[1]	0.14	0.16	0.15	0.30	0.12
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss)	(1.90)	(1.35)	2.58	2.70	0.09
Net increase (decrease) from operations	(1.76)	(1.19)	2.73	3.00	0.21
Dividends from net investment income	(0.18)	(0.19)	(0.05)	(0.28)	(0.15)
Distributions from net realized gains	—	(0.99)	(2.39)	(0.56)	(1.99)
Total dividends and distributions	(0.18)	(1.18)	(2.44)	(0.84)	(2.14)
Net asset value, end of year	**$ 17.69**	**$ 19.63**	**$ 22.00**	**$ 21.71**	**$ 19.55**
Total investment return[2]	**(9.08)%**	**(4.44)%**	**13.26%**	**15.35%**	**1.81%**
Ratios to average net assets:					
Expenses before fee waivers and/or expense reimbursements/recoupments	1.04%[3]	0.94%[3]	0.89%	1.13%[3]	1.07%
Expenses after fee waivers and/or expense reimbursements/recoupments	1.04%[3]	0.94%[3]	0.89%	1.10%[3]	1.07%
Net investment income (loss)	0.77%	0.79%	0.70%	1.43%	0.63%
Supplemental data:					
Net assets, end of year (000's)	$ 105	$ 178	$ 232	$ 297	$ 697
Portfolio turnover	59%	68%	60%	102%	74%

1 Calculated using the average shares method.

2 Total investment return is calculated assuming a $10,000 investment on the first day of each year reported, reinvestment of all dividends and other distributions, if any, at net asset value on the ex-dividend dates, and a sale at net asset value on the last day of each year reported. The figures do not include any applicable sales charges, redemption fees or program fees; results would be lower if they were included. Returns do not reflect the deduction of taxes that a shareholder would pay on fund distributions or the redemption of fund shares.

[3] Includes interest expense representing less than 0.005%.

Financial highlights

PACE Small/Medium Co Growth Equity Investments

Selected data for a share of beneficial interest outstanding throughout each year is presented below:

	Class A				
	Years ended July 31,				
	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
Net asset value, beginning of year	**$ 16.82**	**$ 19.54**	**$ 16.79**	**$ 14.34**	**$ 20.45**
Net investment income (loss)[1]	(0.10)	(0.12)	(0.12)	(0.09)	(0.10)
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss)	1.65	0.45	3.88	2.54	(2.23)
Net increase (decrease) from operations	1.55	0.33	3.76	2.45	(2.33)
Distributions from net realized gains	(2.55)	(3.05)	(1.01)	—	(3.78)
Net asset value, end of year	**$ 15.82**	**$ 16.82**	**$ 19.54**	**$ 16.79**	**$ 14.34**
Total investment return[2]	**10.43%**	**4.67%**	**23.29%**	**17.09%**	**(11.20)%**
Ratios to average net assets:					
Expenses before fee waivers and/or expense reimbursements/recoupments	1.23%[3]	1.21%[3]	1.20%[3]	1.23%	1.25%[4]
Expenses after fee waivers and/or expense reimbursements/recoupments	1.23%[3]	1.21%[3]	1.19%[3]	1.19%	1.21%[4]
Net investment income (loss)	(0.64)%	(0.67)%	(0.66)%	(0.61)%	(0.64)%
Supplemental data:					
Net assets, end of year (000's)	$ 23,755	$ 24,675	$ 24,749	$ 22,681	$ 21,912
Portfolio turnover	89%	135%	99%	93%	98%

	Class Y				
	Years ended July 31,				
	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
Net asset value, beginning of year	**$ 18.65**	**$ 21.26**	**$ 18.08**	**$ 15.44**	**$ 21.67**
Net investment income (loss)[1]	(0.08)	(0.10)	(0.02)	(0.08)	(0.09)
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss)	1.85	0.54	4.21	2.72	(2.36)
Net increase (decrease) from operations	1.77	0.44	4.19	2.64	(2.45)
Distributions from net realized gains	(2.55)	(3.05)	(1.01)	—	(3.78)
Net asset value, end of year	**$ 17.87**	**$ 18.65**	**$ 21.26**	**$ 18.08**	**$ 15.44**
Total investment return[2]	**10.60%**	**4.82%**	**23.97%**	**17.16%**	**(11.11)%**
Ratios to average net assets:					
Expenses before fee waivers and/or expense reimbursements	1.21%[3]	0.92%[3]	0.69%[3]	1.24%	1.09%[3,4]
Expenses after fee waivers and/or expense reimbursements	1.08%[3]	1.08%[3,4]	0.67%[3]	1.13%	1.12%[3,4]
Net investment income (loss)	(0.49)%	(0.54)%	(0.12)%	(0.48)%	(0.55)%
Supplemental data:					
Net assets, end of year (000's)	$ 28	$ 49	$ 47	$ 100	$ 488
Portfolio turnover	89%	135%	99%	93%	98%

[1] Calculated using the average shares method.

[2] Total investment return is calculated assuming a $10,000 investment on the first day of each year reported, reinvestment of all dividends and other distributions, if any, at net asset value on the ex-dividend dates, and a sale at net asset value on the last day of each year reported. The figures do not include any applicable sales charges, redemption fees or program fees; results would be lower if they were included. Returns do not reflect the deduction of taxes that a shareholder would pay on fund distributions or the redemption of fund shares.

[3] Includes interest expense representing less than 0.005%.

[4] The investment manager recouped expenses previously reimbursed by the investment manager on behalf of the Portfolio, not to exceed the expense cap.

Financial highlights

PACE International Equity Investments

Selected data for a share of beneficial interest outstanding throughout each year is presented below:

	Class A				
	Years ended July 31,				
	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
Net asset value, beginning of year	**$ 15.00**	**$ 17.03**	**$ 16.23**	**$ 14.19**	**$ 15.04**
Net investment income (loss)[1]	0.21	0.24	0.23	0.26	0.22
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss)	(0.18)	(1.13)	0.88	2.06	(0.87)
Net increase (decrease) from operations	0.03	(0.89)	1.11	2.32	(0.65)
Dividends from net investment income	(0.36)	(0.26)	(0.31)	(0.28)	(0.20)
Distributions from net realized gains	(0.03)	(0.88)	—	—	—
Total dividends and distributions	(0.39)	(1.14)	(0.31)	(0.28)	(0.20)
Net asset value, end of year	**$ 14.64**	**$ 15.00**	**$ 17.03**	**$ 16.23**	**$ 14.19**
Total investment return[2]	**0.00%**	**(4.56)%**	**6.88%**	**16.71%**	**(4.30)%**
Ratios to average net assets:					
Expenses before fee waivers and/or expense reimbursements/recoupments, including dividend expense, interest expense and other borrowing costs for investments sold short	1.78%	1.88%	1.86%[3]	1.79%[3]	1.86%[3]
Expenses after fee waivers and/or expense reimbursements/recoupments, including dividend expense, interest expense and other borrowing costs for investments sold short	1.78%	1.88%	1.85%[3]	1.76%[3]	1.82%[3]
Expenses after fee waivers and/or expense reimbursements/recoupments, excluding dividend expense, interest expense and other borrowing costs for investments sold short	1.34%	1.34%	1.31%	1.37%	1.38%
Net investment income (loss)	1.42%	1.60%	1.37%	1.77%	1.61%
Supplemental data:					
Net assets, end of year (000's)	$ 23,422	$ 27,264	$ 31,165	$ 31,113	$ 29,788
Portfolio turnover	32%	46%	78%	81%	80%

	Class Y				
	Years ended July 31,				
	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
Net asset value, beginning of year	**$ 14.93**	**$ 16.98**	**$ 16.17**	**$ 14.14**	**$ 15.00**
Net investment income (loss)[1]	0.25	0.29	0.28	0.30	0.26
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss)	(0.17)	(1.15)	0.89	2.05	(0.88)
Net increase (decrease) from operations	0.08	(0.86)	1.17	2.35	(0.62)
Dividends from net investment income	(0.40)	(0.31)	(0.36)	(0.32)	(0.24)
Distributions from net realized gains	(0.03)	(0.88)	—	—	—
Total dividends and distributions	(0.43)	(1.19)	(0.36)	(0.32)	(0.24)
Net asset value, end of year	**$ 14.58**	**$ 14.93**	**$ 16.98**	**$ 16.17**	**$ 14.14**
Total investment return[2]	**0.29%**	**(4.32)%**	**7.24%**	**17.04%**	**(4.09)%**
Ratios to average net assets:					
Expenses before fee waivers and/or reimbursements/recoupments, including dividend expense, interest expense and other borrowing costs for investments sold short	1.47%	1.62%	1.59%[3]	1.51%[3]	1.56%[3]
Expenses after fee waivers and/or expense reimbursements/recoupments, including dividend expense, interest expense and other borrowing costs for investments sold short	1.47%	1.62%	1.58%[3]	1.48%[3]	1.53%[3]
Expenses after fee waivers and/or expense	1.03%	1.07%	1.04%	1.09%	1.09%

reimbursements/recoupments, excluding dividend expense, interest expense and other borrowing costs for investments sold short					
Net investment income (loss)	1.71%	1.90%	1.63%	2.04%	1.86%
Supplemental data:					
Net assets, end of year (000's)	$ 11,053	$ 11,977	$ 13,966	$ 14,726	$ 15,900
Portfolio turnover	32%	46%	78%	81%	80%

[1] Calculated using the average shares method.
[2] Total investment return is calculated assuming a $10,000 investment on the first day of each year reported, reinvestment of all dividends and other distributions, if any, at net asset value on the ex-dividend dates, and a sale at net asset value on the last day of each year reported. The figures do not include any applicable sales charges, redemption fees or program fees; results would be lower if they were included. Returns do not reflect the deduction of taxes that a shareholder would pay on fund distributions or the redemption of fund shares.
[3] Includes interest expense representing less than 0.005%.

Financial highlights

PACE International Emerging Markets Equity Investments

Selected data for a share of beneficial interest outstanding throughout each year is presented below:

	Class A				
	Years ended July 31,				
	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
Net asset value, beginning of year	**$ 12.99**	**$ 13.61**	**$ 13.59**	**$ 11.41**	**$ 11.81**
Net investment income (loss)[1]	0.12	0.16	0.13	0.13	0.09
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss)	0.80	(0.58)	0.03	2.14	(0.46)
Net increase (decrease) from operations	0.92	(0.42)	0.16	2.27	(0.37)
Dividends from net investment income	(0.12)	(0.20)	(0.14)	(0.09)	(0.03)
Net asset value, end of year	**$ 13.79**	**$ 12.99**	**$ 13.61**	**$ 13.59**	**$ 11.41**
Total investment return[2]	**6.97%**	**(2.91)%**	**1.11%**	**19.95%**	**(3.08)%**
Ratios to average net assets:					
Expenses before fee waivers and/or expense reimbursements	1.72%[3]	1.71%[3]	1.72%[3]	1.80%[3]	1.90%[3]
Expenses after fee waivers and/or expense reimbursements	1.65%[3]	1.70%[3]	1.70%[3]	1.75%[3]	1.80%[3]
Net investment income (loss)	0.92%	1.24%	0.89%	1.06%	0.86%
Supplemental data:					
Net assets, end of year (000's)	$ 4,605	$ 4,512	$ 3,811	$ 4,076	$ 3,931
Portfolio turnover	79%	52%	65%	65%	65%

	Class Y				
	Years ended July 31,				
	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
Net asset value, beginning of year	**$ 13.11**	**$ 13.73**	**$ 13.70**	**$ 11.51**	**$ 11.97**
Net investment income (loss)[1]	0.15	0.19	0.17	0.16	0.12
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss)	0.81	(0.59)	0.03	2.15	(0.47)
Net increase (decrease) from operations	0.96	(0.40)	0.20	2.31	(0.35)
Dividends from net investment income	(0.15)	(0.22)	(0.17)	(0.12)	(0.11)
Net asset value, end of year	**$ 13.92**	**$ 13.11**	**$ 13.73**	**$ 13.70**	**$ 11.51**
Total investment return[2]	**7.29%**	**(2.74)%**	**1.41%**	**20.21%**	**(2.80)%**
Ratios to average net assets:					
Expenses before fee waivers and/or expense reimbursements	1.40%[3]	1.47%[3]	1.45%[3]	1.54%[3]	1.63%[3]
Expenses after fee waivers and/or expense reimbursements	1.40%[3]	1.45%[3]	1.45%[3]	1.50%[3]	1.54%[3]
Net investment income (loss)	1.16%	1.45%	1.15%	1.30%	1.14%
Supplemental data:					
Net assets, end of year (000's)	$ 6,067	$ 6,424	$ 7,419	$ 7,795	$ 7,923
Portfolio turnover	79%	52%	65%	65%	65%

1 Calculated using the average shares method.
2 Total investment return is calculated assuming a $10,000 investment on the first day of each year reported, reinvestment of all dividends and other distributions, if any, at net asset value on the ex-dividend dates, and a sale at net asset value on the last day of each year reported. The figures do not include any applicable sales charges, redemption fees or program fees; results would be lower if they were included. Returns do not reflect the deduction of taxes that a shareholder would pay on fund distributions or the redemption of fund shares.
3 Includes interest expense representing less than 0.005%.

Financial highlights

PACE Global Real Estate Securities Investments

Selected data for a share of beneficial interest outstanding throughout each year is presented below:

	Class A				
	Years ended July 31,				
	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
Net asset value, beginning of year	**$ 7.74**	**$ 7.65**	**$ 7.69**	**$ 8.03**	**$ 7.51**
Net investment income (loss)[1]	0.12	0.14	0.21	0.17	0.13
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss)	(1.37)	0.18	0.06	(0.21)	0.58
Net increase (decrease) from operations	(1.25)	0.32	0.27	(0.04)	0.71
Dividends from net investment income	(0.36)	(0.23)	(0.27)	(0.30)	(0.19)
Distributions from net realized gains	—	—	(0.04)	—	—
Total dividends and distributions	(0.36)	(0.23)	(0.31)	(0.30)	(0.19)
Net asset value, end of year	**$ 6.13**	**$ 7.74**	**$ 7.65**	**$ 7.69**	**$ 8.03**
Total investment return[2]	**(17.00)%**	**4.53%**	**3.50%**	**(0.15)%**	**9.86%**
Ratios to average net assets:					
Expenses before fee waivers and/or expense reimbursements	1.59%[3]	1.56%[3]	1.50%[3]	1.54%[3]	1.65%
Expenses after fee waivers and/or expense reimbursements	1.45%[3]	1.45%[3]	1.45%[3]	1.46%[3]	1.45%
Net investment income (loss)	1.69%	1.81%	2.82%	2.28%	1.79%
Supplemental data:					
Net assets, end of year (000's)	$ 307	$ 491	$ 370	$ 458	$ 373
Portfolio turnover	111%	68%	73%	98%	75%

1 Calculated using the average shares method.

2 Total investment return is calculated assuming a $10,000 investment on the first day of each year reported, reinvestment of all dividends and other distributions, if any, at net asset value on the ex-dividend dates, and a sale at net asset value on the last day of each year reported. The figures do not include any applicable sales charges, redemption fees or program fees; results would be lower if they were included. Returns do not reflect the deduction of taxes that a shareholder would pay on fund distributions or the redemption of fund shares.

3 Includes interest expense representing less than 0.005%.

Financial highlights

PACE Alternative Strategies Investments

Selected data for a share of beneficial interest outstanding throughout each year is presented below:

	Class A				
	Years ended July 31,				
	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
Net asset value, beginning of year	**$ 10.60**	**$ 10.85**	**$ 10.71**	**$ 10.49**	**$ 11.10**
Net investment income (loss)[1]	(0.06)	0.01	(0.02)	(0.07)	(0.06)
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss)	0.51	0.03	0.16	0.29	(0.32)
Net increase (decrease) from operations	0.45	0.04	0.14	0.22	(0.38)
Dividends from net investment income	—	—	—	—	(0.23)
Distributions from net realized gains	—	(0.29)	—	—	—
Total dividends and distributions	—	(0.29)	—	—	(0.23)
Net asset value, end of year	**$ 11.05**	**$ 10.60**	**$ 10.85**	**$ 10.71**	**$ 10.49**
Total investment return[2]	**4.25%**	**0.52%**	**1.21%**	**2.19%**	**(3.47)%**
Ratios to average net assets:					
Expenses before fee waivers and/or expense reimbursements/recoupments, including dividend expense, interest expense and other borrowing costs for investments sold short	2.80%	2.65%	2.36%	2.26%	2.02%
Expenses after fee waivers and/or expense reimbursements/recoupments, including dividend expense, interest expense and other borrowing costs for investments sold short	2.62%	2.58%	2.27%	2.17%	1.95%
Expenses after fee waivers and/or expense reimbursements/recoupments, excluding dividend expense, interest expense and other borrowing costs for investments sold short	1.88%	1.85%	1.76%	1.75%	1.79%
Net investment income (loss)	(0.57)%	0.10%	(0.16)%	(0.71)%	(0.53)%
Supplemental data:					
Net assets, end of year (000's)	$ 6,460	$ 8,394	$ 7,208	$ 8,702	$ 9,800
Portfolio turnover	491%	447%	346%	292%	221%

	Class Y				
	Years ended July 31,				
	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
Net asset value, beginning of year	**$ 10.60**	**$ 10.82**	**$ 10.65**	**$ 10.42**	**$ 11.12**
Net investment income (loss)[1]	(0.04)	0.04	0.01	(0.06)	(0.02)
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss)	0.52	0.03	0.16	0.29	(0.31)
Net increase (decrease) from operations	0.48	0.07	0.17	0.23	(0.33)
Dividends from net investment income	(0.02)	—	—	—	(0.37)
Distributions from net realized gains	—	(0.29)	—	—	—
Total dividends and distributions	(0.02)	(0.29)	—	—	(0.37)
Net asset value, end of year	**$ 11.06**	**$ 10.60**	**$ 10.82**	**$ 10.65**	**$ 10.42**
Total investment return[2]	**4.56%**	**0.80%**	**1.41%**	**2.40%**	**(2.99)%**
Ratios to average net assets:					
Expenses before fee waivers and/or reimbursements/recoupments, including dividend expense, interest expense and other borrowing costs for investments sold short	2.56%	2.38%	2.11%	2.06%	1.69%
Expenses after fee waivers and/or expense reimbursements/recoupments, including dividend expense, interest expense and other borrowing costs for investments sold short	2.38%	2.31%	2.02%	1.96%	1.62%
Expenses after fee waivers and/or expense	1.63%	1.59%	1.51%	1.57%	1.48%

reimbursements/recoupments, excluding dividend expense, interest expense and other borrowing costs for investments sold short					
Net investment income (loss)	(0.38)%	0.36%	0.09%	(0.54)%	(0.17)%
Supplemental data:					
Net assets, end of year (000's)	$ 402	$ 386	$ 544	$ 646	$ 1,926
Portfolio turnover	491%	447%	346%	292%	221%

1 Calculated using the average shares method.

2 Total investment return is calculated assuming a $10,000 investment on the first day of each year reported, reinvestment of all dividends and other distributions, if any, at net asset value on the ex-dividend dates, and a sale at net asset value on the last day of each year reported. The figures do not include any applicable sales charges, redemption fees or program fees; results would be lower if they were included. Returns do not reflect the deduction of taxes that a shareholder would pay on fund distributions or the redemption of fund shares.

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Appendix A

Intermediary-Specific Sales Charge Waivers and Discounts

The availability of certain sales charge waivers and discounts will depend on whether you purchase your shares directly from the funds or through a financial intermediary. Intermediaries identified in this Appendix A may have different policies and procedures regarding the availability of front-end sales load waivers or contingent deferred (back-end) sales load ("CDSC") waivers, which are discussed below. In all instances, it is the purchaser's responsibility to notify the funds or the purchaser's financial intermediary at the time of purchase of any relationship or other facts qualifying the purchaser for sales charge waivers or discounts. **For waivers and discounts not available through a particular intermediary, shareholders will have to purchase fund shares directly from the funds or through another intermediary to receive these waivers or discounts.**

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Shareholders purchasing fund shares through a Merrill Lynch platform or account will be eligible only for the following load waivers (front-end sales charge waivers and contingent deferred, or back-end, sales charge waivers) and discounts, which may differ from those disclosed elsewhere in the funds' prospectus or SAI.

Front-end Sales Load Waivers on Class A Shares available at Merrill Lynch

Employer-sponsored retirement, deferred compensation and employee benefit plans (including health savings accounts) and trusts used to fund those plans, provided that the shares are not held in a commission-based brokerage account and shares are held for the benefit of the plan

Shares purchased by a 529 Plan (does not include 529 Plan units or 529-specific share classes or equivalents)

Shares purchased through a Merrill Lynch affiliated investment advisory program

Shares exchanged due to the holdings moving from a Merrill Lynch affiliated investment advisory program to a Merrill Lynch brokerage (non-advisory) account pursuant to Merrill Lynch's policies relating to sales load discounts and waivers

Shares purchased by third party investment advisors on behalf of their advisory clients through Merrill Lynch's platform

Shares of funds purchased through the Merrill Edge Self-Directed platform (if applicable)

Shares purchased through reinvestment of capital gains distributions and dividend reinvestment when purchasing shares of the same fund (but not any other fund within the fund family)

Employees and registered representatives of Merrill Lynch or its affiliates and their family members

Directors or Trustees of the fund, and employees of the fund's investment adviser or any of its affiliates, as described in this prospectus

Eligible shares purchased from the proceeds of redemptions within the same fund family, provided (1) the repurchase occurs within 90 days following the redemption, (2) the redemption and purchase occur in the same account, and (3) redeemed shares were subject to a front-end or deferred sales load (known as Rights of Reinstatement). Automated transactions (i.e. systematic purchases and withdrawals) and purchases made after shares are automatically sold to pay Merrill Lynch's account maintenance fees are not eligible for reinstatement

CDSC Waivers on A Shares available at Merrill Lynch

Death or disability of the shareholder

Shares sold as part of a systematic withdrawal plan as described in the funds' prospectus

Return of excess contributions from an IRA Account

Shares sold as part of a required minimum distribution for IRA and retirement accounts pursuant to the Internal Revenue Code

Shares sold to pay Merrill Lynch fees but only if the transaction is initiated by Merrill Lynch

Shares acquired through a right of reinstatement

Shares held in retirement brokerage accounts, that are exchanged for a lower cost share class due to transfer to certain fee based accounts or platforms (applicable to A shares only)

Shares received through an exchange due to the holdings moving from a Merrill Lynch affiliated investment advisory program to a Merrill Lynch brokerage (non-advisory) account pursuant to Merrill Lynch's policies relating to sales load discounts and waivers

Front-end load Discounts Available at Merrill Lynch: Breakpoints, Rights of Accumulation & Letters of Intent

Breakpoints as described in this prospectus.

Rights of Accumulation (ROA) which entitle shareholders to breakpoint discounts as described in the funds' prospectus will be automatically calculated based on the aggregated holding of fund family assets held by accounts (including 529 program holdings, where applicable) within the purchaser's household at Merrill Lynch. Eligible fund family assets not held at Merrill Lynch may be included in the ROA calculation only if the shareholder notifies his or her financial advisor about such assets

Letters of Intent (LOI) which allow for breakpoint discounts based on anticipated purchases within a fund family, through Merrill Lynch, over a 13-month period of time (if applicable)

Shareholders purchasing fund shares through a Morgan Stanley Wealth Management transactional brokerage account will be eligible only for the following front-end sales charge waivers with respect to Class A shares, which may differ from and may be more limited than those disclosed elsewhere in the funds' prospectus or SAI.

Front-end Sales Charge Waivers on Class A Shares available at Morgan Stanley Wealth Management

Employer-sponsored retirement plans (e.g., 401(k) plans, 457 plans, employer-sponsored 403(b) plans, profit sharing and money purchase pension plans and defined benefit plans). For purposes of this provision, employer-sponsored retirement plans do not include SEP IRAs, Simple IRAs, SAR-SEPs or Keogh plans

Morgan Stanley employee and employee-related accounts according to Morgan Stanley's account linking rules

Shares purchased through reinvestment of dividends and capital gains distributions when purchasing shares of the same fund

Shares purchased through a Morgan Stanley self-directed brokerage account

Shares purchased from the proceeds of redemptions within the same fund family, provided (i) the repurchase occurs within 90 days following the redemption, (ii) the redemption and purchase occur in the same account, and (iii) redeemed shares were subject to a front-end or deferred sales charge

Shareholders purchasing fund shares through a Raymond James platform or account, or through an introducing broker-dealer or independent registered investment adviser for which Raymond James provides trade execution, clearance, and/or custody services, will be eligible only for the following load waivers (front-end sales charge waivers and contingent deferred, or back-end, sales charge waivers) and discounts, which may differ from those disclosed elsewhere in the funds' prospectus or SAI.

Front-end sales load waivers on Class A shares available at Raymond James

Shares purchased in an investment advisory program.

Shares purchased within the same fund family through a systematic reinvestment of capital gains and dividend distributions.

Employees and registered representatives of Raymond James or its affiliates and their family members as designated by Raymond James.

Shares purchased from the proceeds of redemptions within the same fund family, provided (1) the repurchase occurs within 90 days following the redemption, (2) the redemption and purchase occur in the same account, and (3) redeemed shares were subject to a front-end or deferred sales load (known as Rights of Reinstatement).

CDSC Waivers on Class A shares available at Raymond James

Death or disability of the shareholder.

Shares sold as part of a systematic withdrawal plan as described in the funds' prospectus.

Return of excess contributions from an IRA Account.

Shares sold as part of a required minimum distribution for IRA and retirement accounts due to the shareholder reaching the qualified age based on applicable IRS regulations as described in the funds' prospectus.

Shares sold to pay Raymond James fees but only if the transaction is initiated by Raymond James.

Shares acquired through a right of reinstatement.

Front-end load discounts available at Raymond James: breakpoints, rights of accumulation, and/or letters of intent

Breakpoints as described in this prospectus.

Rights of accumulation which entitle shareholders to breakpoint discounts will be automatically calculated based on the aggregated holding of fund family assets held by accounts within the purchaser's household at Raymond James. Eligible fund family assets not held at Raymond James may be included in the calculation of rights of accumulation only if the shareholder notifies his or her financial advisor about such assets.

Letters of intent which allow for breakpoint discounts based on anticipated purchases within a fund family, over a 13-month time period. Eligible fund family assets not held at Raymond James may be included in the calculation of letters of intent only if the shareholder notifies his or her financial advisor about such assets.

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

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

Statement of Additional Information (SAI)
The funds' SAI provides more detailed information about the funds and is incorporated by reference into this prospectus (i.e., it is legally a part of this prospectus).

You may discuss your questions about the funds by contacting your Financial Advisor. You may obtain free copies of the funds' annual and semiannual reports and the SAI by contacting the funds directly at 1-800-647 1568. The funds' annual and semiannual reports and their SAI will also be posted on the UBS website at the following internet address: https://www.ubs.com/us/en/asset-management/individual-investors-and-financial-advisors/products/ii_pace.html. You may also request other information about the funds and make shareholder inquiries via the telephone number above.

You can get copies of reports and other information about the funds:

- For a fee, by electronic request at publicinfo@sec.gov; or
- Free from the EDGAR Database on the SEC's Internet website at: http://www.sec.gov.

PACE Select Advisors Trust
Investment Company Act File No. 811-8764
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