

BLACKROCK ALLOCATION TARGET SHARES
BATS: Series E Portfolio
(the “Fund”)

**Supplement dated September 30, 2021 to the Fund’s
Summary Prospectus and Prospectus, each dated July 29, 2021, as supplemented to date**

Effective October 1, 2021, the following changes are made to the Fund’s Summary Prospectus and Prospectus:

The section of the Fund’s Summary Prospectus entitled “Key Facts About BATS: Series E Portfolio — Performance Information” and the section of the Fund’s Prospectus entitled “Fund Overview — Key Facts About BATS: Series E Portfolio — Performance Information” are supplemented as follows:

The Fund has changed the benchmarks against which it measures its performance from the S&P® Municipal Bond Index and the Reference Benchmark (50% S&P® Municipal High-Yield Index; 25% S&P® Municipal Bond A Rating Band Index using the returns of only those A rated bonds that have maturities greater than 5 years; and 25% S&P® Municipal Bond BBB Rating Band Index using the returns of only those BBB rated bonds that have maturities greater than 5 years) to the Bloomberg Municipal High Yield Bond Index and a customized weighted index comprised of 65% Bloomberg Municipal Bond Index Total Return Index Value Unhedged/35% Bloomberg Municipal Bond: High Yield (non-Investment Grade) Total Return Index (the “Customized Reference Benchmark”). Fund management believes the Bloomberg Municipal High Yield Bond Index and the Customized Reference Benchmark more accurately reflect the investment strategy of the Fund. The Bloomberg Municipal High Yield Bond Index is a benchmark that is designed to measure the performance of U.S. dollar-denominated high-yield municipal bonds issued by U.S. states, the District of Columbia, U.S. territories and local governments or agencies. The Customized Reference Benchmark is a broad, market value-weighted index, that is structured so that 65% of the market value measures the performance of the tax-exempt investment grade U.S. municipal bond market and 35% of the market value is either not rated or rated below investment grade. All bonds in the index are exempt from U.S. federal income taxes or subject to the alternative minimum tax.

For the one- and five-year periods ended December 31, 2020, the average annual total returns for the Bloomberg Municipal High Yield Bond Index were 4.89% and 6.56%, respectively. The average annual total return for the Bloomberg Municipal High Yield Bond Index since inception of the Fund (August 4, 2014) was 6.21%. For the one-year period ended December 31, 2020, the average annual total return for the Customized Reference Benchmark was 5.20%.

The third paragraph in the section of the Fund’s Summary Prospectus entitled “Key Facts About BATS: Series E Portfolio — Principal Investment Strategies of the Fund,” the third paragraph in the section of the Fund’s Prospectus entitled “Fund Overview — Key Facts About BATS: Series E Portfolio — Principal Investment Strategies of the Fund” and the third paragraph in the section of the Fund’s Prospectus entitled “Details About the Funds — How Each Fund Invests — BATS: Series E Portfolio — Principal Investment Strategies” are deleted in their entirety.

Shareholders should retain this Supplement for future reference.

PR2-BATSE-0921SUP

Prospectus

BlackRock Allocation Target Shares

- **BATS: Series C Portfolio**
BRACX
- **BATS: Series E Portfolio**
BATEX
- **BATS: Series M Portfolio**
BRAMX
- **BATS: Series P Portfolio**
BATPX
- **BATS: Series S Portfolio**
BRASX

This Prospectus contains information you should know before investing, including information about risks. Please read it before you invest and keep it for future reference.

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

Not FDIC Insured • May Lose Value • No Bank Guarantee

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Fund Overview

Key Facts About BATS: Series C Portfolio

Investment Objective

The investment objective of the BATS: Series C Portfolio (the “Fund”) is to seek to maximize total return, consistent with income generation and prudent investment management.

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold and sell shares of the Fund.

Shareholder Fees (Fees paid directly from your investment)	BATS: Series C Portfolio Shares
Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Purchases (as percentage of offering price)	None
Maximum Deferred Sales Charge (Load) (as percentage of offering price or redemption proceeds, whichever is lower)	None
Annual Fund Operating Expenses (Expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)	BATS: Series C Portfolio Shares
Management Fee	None
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) Fees	None
Other Expenses	0.09%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.09%
Fee Waivers and/or Expense Reimbursements ¹	(0.09)%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waivers and/or Expense Reimbursements ¹	0.00% ²

¹ As described in the “Management of the Funds” section of the Fund’s prospectus beginning on page 57, pursuant to the management agreement between BlackRock Advisors, LLC (“BlackRock”) and BlackRock Allocation Target Shares, on behalf of the Fund, BlackRock has contractually agreed to waive all fees and pay or reimburse all fees and expenses of the Fund, except extraordinary expenses, indefinitely. Extraordinary expenses may include Dividend Expense, Interest Expense, Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses and certain other Fund expenses.

² You should also be aware that the Fund is an investment option for certain “wrap-fee” programs or other separately managed account clients for which BlackRock Investment Management, LLC or certain of its affiliates (individually or collectively referred to as “BIM LLC”) receives compensation pursuant to an investment management agreement. Wrap-fee program participants pay a “wrap-fee” to the sponsor of the program which typically covers investment advice and transaction costs on trades executed with the sponsor or a designated broker-dealer. You should read carefully the wrap-fee or other program brochure provided to you by your program sponsor or investment adviser. The brochure is required to include information about the fees charged to you and, in case of a wrap-fee program, the fees paid by the sponsor to BIM LLC.

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. 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
BATS: Series C Portfolio Shares	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

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 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 85% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies of the Fund

In pursuit of the investment objective, the Fund will principally invest in the following securities:

- corporate bonds, notes and debentures;
- asset-backed securities;
- commercial and residential mortgage-backed securities;
- obligations of non-U.S. governments and supra-national organizations, such as the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (the “World Bank”), which are chartered to promote economic development;
- collateralized mortgage obligations;
- U.S. Treasury and agency securities;
- cash equivalent investments;
- when-issued and delayed delivery securities;
- derivatives; and
- repurchase agreements and reverse repurchase agreements.

Under normal circumstances, the Fund invests at least 80% of its total assets in fixed-income instruments. This 80% policy is a non-fundamental policy of the Fund and may not be changed without 60 days’ prior notice to shareholders.

The management team evaluates sectors of the bond market and individual securities within these sectors.

The management team may, when consistent with the Fund’s investment objective, buy or sell options or futures on a security or an index of securities, or enter into interest rate or foreign currency transactions, including swaps (collectively, commonly known as derivatives).

The Fund may only buy securities that are rated investment grade at the time of purchase by at least one major rating agency or, if unrated, determined by the management team to be of similar quality.

Principal Risks of Investing in the Fund

Risk is inherent in all investing. The value of your investment in the Fund, as well as the amount of return you receive on your investment, may fluctuate significantly from day to day and over time. You may lose part or all of your investment in the Fund or your investment may not perform as well as other similar investments. The following is a summary description of principal risks of investing in the Fund. The order of the below risk factors does not indicate the significance of any particular risk factor.

- ***Debt Securities Risk*** — Debt securities, such as bonds, involve interest rate risk, credit risk, extension risk, and prepayment risk, among other things.

Interest Rate Risk — The market value of bonds and other fixed-income securities changes in response to interest rate changes and other factors. Interest rate risk is the risk that prices of bonds and other fixed-income securities will increase as interest rates fall and decrease as interest rates rise.

The Fund may be subject to a greater risk of rising interest rates due to the current period of historically low rates. For example, if interest rates increase by 1%, assuming a current portfolio duration of ten years, and all other factors being equal, the value of the Fund’s investments would be expected to decrease by 10%. The magnitude of these fluctuations in the market price of bonds and other fixed-income securities is generally greater for those securities with longer maturities. Fluctuations in the market price of the Fund’s investments will not affect interest income derived from instruments already owned by the Fund, but will be reflected in the Fund’s net asset value. The Fund may lose money if short-term or long-term interest rates rise sharply in a manner not anticipated by Fund management.

To the extent the Fund invests in debt securities that may be prepaid at the option of the obligor (such as mortgage-backed securities), the sensitivity of such securities to changes in interest rates may increase (to the detriment of the Fund) when interest rates rise. Moreover, because rates on certain floating rate debt securities typically reset only periodically, changes in prevailing interest rates (and particularly sudden and significant changes) can be expected to cause some fluctuations in the net asset value of the Fund to the extent that it invests in floating rate debt securities.

These basic principles of bond prices also apply to U.S. Government securities. A security backed by the “full faith and credit” of the U.S. Government is guaranteed only as to its stated interest rate and face value at maturity, not

its current market price. Just like other fixed-income securities, government-guaranteed securities will fluctuate in value when interest rates change.

A general rise in interest rates has the potential to cause investors to move out of fixed-income securities on a large scale, which may increase redemptions from funds that hold large amounts of fixed-income securities. Heavy redemptions could cause the Fund to sell assets at inopportune times or at a loss or depressed value and could hurt the Fund's performance.

Credit Risk — Credit risk refers to the possibility that the issuer of a debt security (i.e., the borrower) will not be able to make payments of interest and principal when due. Changes in an issuer's credit rating or the market's perception of an issuer's creditworthiness may also affect the value of the Fund's investment in that issuer. The degree of credit risk depends on both the financial condition of the issuer and the terms of the obligation.

Extension Risk — When interest rates rise, certain obligations will be paid off by the obligor more slowly than anticipated, causing the value of these obligations to fall.

Prepayment Risk — When interest rates fall, certain obligations will be paid off by the obligor more quickly than originally anticipated, and the Fund may have to invest the proceeds in securities with lower yields.

■ **Derivatives Risk** — The Fund's use of derivatives may increase its costs, reduce the Fund's returns and/or increase volatility. Derivatives involve significant risks, including:

Volatility Risk — Volatility is defined as the characteristic of a security, an index or a market to fluctuate significantly in price within a short time period. A risk of the Fund's use of derivatives is that the fluctuations in their values may not correlate with the overall securities markets.

Counterparty Risk — Derivatives are also subject to counterparty risk, which is the risk that the other party in the transaction will not fulfill its contractual obligation.

Market and Illiquidity Risk — The possible lack of a liquid secondary market for derivatives and the resulting inability of the Fund to sell or otherwise close a derivatives position could expose the Fund to losses and could make derivatives more difficult for the Fund to value accurately.

Valuation Risk — Valuation may be more difficult in times of market turmoil since many investors and market makers may be reluctant to purchase complex instruments or quote prices for them.

Hedging Risk — Hedges are sometimes subject to imperfect matching between the derivative and the underlying security, and there can be no assurance that the Fund's hedging transactions will be effective. The use of hedging may result in certain adverse tax consequences.

Tax Risk — Certain aspects of the tax treatment of derivative instruments, including swap agreements and commodity-linked derivative instruments, are currently unclear and may be affected by changes in legislation, regulations or other legally binding authority. Such treatment may be less favorable than that given to a direct investment in an underlying asset and may adversely affect the timing, character and amount of income the Fund realizes from its investments.

Regulatory Risk — Derivative contracts, including, without limitation, swaps, currency forwards and non-deliverable forwards, are subject to regulation under the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (the "Dodd-Frank Act") in the United States and under comparable regimes in Europe, Asia and other non-U.S. jurisdictions. Under the Dodd-Frank Act, certain derivatives are subject to margin requirements and swap dealers are required to collect margin from the Fund with respect to such derivatives. Specifically, regulations are now in effect that require swap dealers to post and collect variation margin (comprised of specified liquid instruments and subject to a required haircut) in connection with trading of over-the-counter ("OTC") swaps with the Fund. Shares of investment companies (other than certain money market funds) may not be posted as collateral under these regulations. Requirements for posting of initial margin in connection with OTC swaps will be phased-in through at least 2021. In addition, regulations adopted by global prudential regulators that are now in effect require certain bank-regulated counterparties and certain of their affiliates to include in certain financial contracts, including many derivatives contracts, terms that delay or restrict the rights of counterparties, such as the Fund, to terminate such contracts, foreclose upon collateral, exercise other default rights or restrict transfers of credit support in the event that the counterparty and/or its affiliates are subject to certain types of resolution or insolvency proceedings. The implementation of these requirements with respect to derivatives, as well as regulations under the Dodd-Frank Act regarding clearing, mandatory trading and margining of other derivatives, may increase the costs and risks to the Fund of trading in these instruments and, as a result, may affect returns to investors in the Fund.

On October 28, 2020, the Securities and Exchange Commission adopted new regulations governing the use of derivatives by registered investment companies ("Rule 18f-4"). The Fund will be required to implement and comply with Rule 18f-4 by August 19, 2022. Once implemented, Rule 18f-4 will impose limits on the amount of derivatives a fund can enter into, eliminate the asset segregation framework currently used by funds to comply with Section 18

of the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended, treat derivatives as senior securities and require funds whose use of derivatives is more than a limited specified exposure amount to establish and maintain a comprehensive derivatives risk management program and appoint a derivatives risk manager.

■ **Foreign Securities Risk** — Foreign investments often involve special risks not present in U.S. investments that can increase the chances that the Fund will lose money. These risks include:

- The Fund generally holds its foreign securities and cash in foreign banks and securities depositories, which may be recently organized or new to the foreign custody business and may be subject to only limited or no regulatory oversight.
- Changes in foreign currency exchange rates can affect the value of the Fund's portfolio.
- The economies of certain foreign markets may not compare favorably with the economy of the United States with respect to such issues as growth of gross national product, reinvestment of capital, resources and balance of payments position.
- The governments of certain countries, or the U.S. Government with respect to certain countries, may prohibit or impose substantial restrictions through capital controls and/or sanctions on foreign investments in the capital markets or certain industries in those countries, which may prohibit or restrict the ability to own or transfer currency, securities, derivatives or other assets.
- Many foreign governments do not supervise and regulate stock exchanges, brokers and the sale of securities to the same extent as does the United States and may not have laws to protect investors that are comparable to U.S. securities laws.
- Settlement and clearance procedures in certain foreign markets may result in delays in payment for or delivery of securities not typically associated with settlement and clearance of U.S. investments.
- The Fund's claims to recover foreign withholding taxes may not be successful, and if the likelihood of recovery of foreign withholding taxes materially decreases, due to, for example, a change in tax regulation or approach in the foreign country, accruals in the Fund's net asset value for such refunds may be written down partially or in full, which will adversely affect the Fund's net asset value.

■ **Illiquid Investments Risk** — The Fund may invest up to an aggregate amount of 15% of its net assets in illiquid investments. An illiquid investment is any investment that the Fund reasonably expects cannot be sold or disposed of in current market conditions in seven calendar days or less without the sale or disposition significantly changing the market value of the investment. The Fund's illiquid investments may reduce the returns of the Fund because it may be difficult to sell the illiquid investments at an advantageous time or price. An investment may be illiquid due to, among other things, the reduced number and capacity of traditional market participants to make a market in fixed-income securities or the lack of an active trading market. To the extent that the Fund's principal investment strategies involve derivatives or securities with substantial market and/or credit risk, the Fund will tend to have the greatest exposure to the risks associated with illiquid investments. Liquid investments may become illiquid after purchase by the Fund, particularly during periods of market turmoil. Illiquid investments may be harder to value, especially in changing markets, and if the Fund is forced to sell these investments to meet redemption requests or for other cash needs, the Fund may suffer a loss. This may be magnified in a rising interest rate environment or other circumstances where investor redemptions from fixed-income mutual funds may be higher than normal. In addition, when there is illiquidity in the market for certain securities, the Fund, due to limitations on illiquid investments, may be subject to purchase and sale restrictions.

■ **Leverage Risk** — Some transactions may give rise to a form of economic leverage. These transactions may include, among others, derivatives, and may expose the Fund to greater risk and increase its costs. The use of leverage may cause the Fund to liquidate portfolio positions when it may not be advantageous to do so to satisfy its obligations or to meet any required asset segregation requirements. Increases and decreases in the value of the Fund's portfolio will be magnified when the Fund uses leverage.

■ **Market Risk and Selection Risk** — Market risk is the risk that one or more markets in which the Fund invests will go down in value, including the possibility that the markets will go down sharply and unpredictably. The value of a security or other asset may decline due to changes in general market conditions, economic trends or events that are not specifically related to the issuer of the security or other asset, or factors that affect a particular issuer or issuers, exchange, country, group of countries, region, market, industry, group of industries, sector or asset class. Local, regional or global events such as war, acts of terrorism, the spread of infectious illness or other public health issues like pandemics or epidemics, recessions, or other events could have a significant impact on the Fund and its investments. Selection risk is the risk that the securities selected by Fund management will underperform the markets, the relevant indices or the securities selected by other funds with similar investment objectives and investment strategies. This means you may lose money.

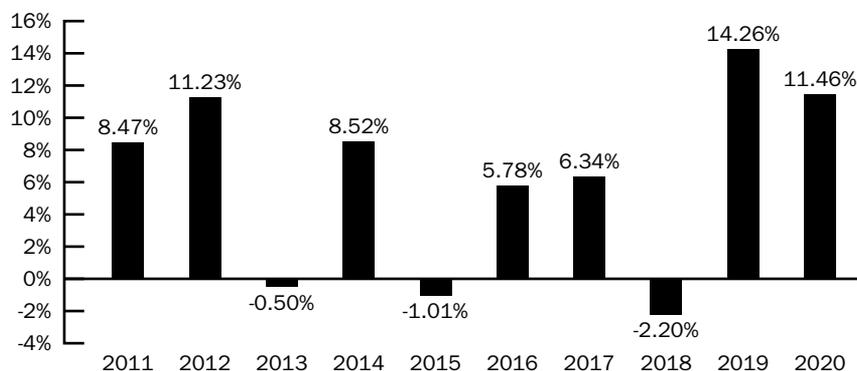
A recent outbreak of an infectious coronavirus has developed into a global pandemic that has resulted in numerous disruptions in the market and has had significant economic impact leaving general concern and uncertainty. The impact of this coronavirus, and other epidemics and pandemics that may arise in the future, could affect the economies of many nations, individual companies and the market in general ways that cannot necessarily be foreseen at the present time.

- **Mortgage- and Asset-Backed Securities Risks** — Mortgage- and asset-backed securities represent interests in “pools” of mortgages or other assets, including consumer loans or receivables held in trust. Mortgage- and asset-backed securities are subject to credit, interest rate, prepayment and extension risks. These securities also are subject to risk of default on the underlying mortgage or asset, particularly during periods of economic downturn. Small movements in interest rates (both increases and decreases) may quickly and significantly reduce the value of certain mortgage-backed securities.
- **Repurchase Agreements and Purchase and Sale Contracts Risk** — If the other party to a repurchase agreement or purchase and sale contract defaults on its obligation under the agreement, the Fund may suffer delays and incur costs or lose money in exercising its rights under the agreement. If the seller fails to repurchase the security in either situation and the market value of the security declines, the Fund may lose money.
- **Reverse Repurchase Agreements Risk** — Reverse repurchase agreements involve the sale of securities held by the Fund with an agreement to repurchase the securities at an agreed-upon price, date and interest payment. Reverse repurchase agreements involve the risk that the other party may fail to return the securities in a timely manner or at all. The Fund could lose money if it is unable to recover the securities and the value of the collateral held by the Fund, including the value of the investments made with cash collateral, is less than the value of the securities. These events could also trigger adverse tax consequences for the Fund. In addition, reverse repurchase agreements involve the risk that the interest income earned in the investment of the proceeds will be less than the interest expense.
- **Sovereign Debt Risk** — Sovereign debt instruments are subject to the risk that a governmental entity may delay or refuse to pay interest or repay principal on its sovereign debt, due, for example, to cash flow problems, insufficient foreign currency reserves, political considerations, the relative size of the governmental entity’s debt position in relation to the economy or the failure to put in place economic reforms required by the International Monetary Fund or other multilateral agencies.
- **Supranational Entities Risk** — The Fund may invest in obligations issued or guaranteed by the World Bank. The government members, or “stockholders,” usually make initial capital contributions to the World Bank and in many cases are committed to make additional capital contributions if the World Bank is unable to repay its borrowings. There is no guarantee that one or more stockholders of the World Bank will continue to make any necessary additional capital contributions. If such contributions are not made, the entity may be unable to pay interest or repay principal on its debt securities, and the Fund may lose money on such investments.
- **U.S. Government Issuer Risk** — Treasury obligations may differ in their interest rates, maturities, times of issuance and other characteristics. Obligations of U.S. Government agencies and authorities are supported by varying degrees of credit but generally are not backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Government. No assurance can be given that the U.S. Government will provide financial support to its agencies and authorities if it is not obligated by law to do so.
- **When-Issued and Delayed Delivery Securities and Forward Commitments Risk** — When-issued and delayed delivery securities and forward commitments involve the risk that the security the Fund buys will lose value prior to its delivery. There also is the risk that the security will not be issued or that the other party to the transaction will not meet its obligation. If this occurs, the Fund may lose both the investment opportunity for the assets it set aside to pay for the security and any gain in the security’s price.

Performance Information

The information shows you how the Fund’s performance has varied year by year and provides some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund. The table compares the Fund’s performance to that of the Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Credit Index. To the extent that dividends and distributions have been paid by the Fund, the performance information for the Fund in the chart and table assumes reinvestment of the dividends and distributions. As with all such investments, past performance (before and after taxes) is not an indication of future results. The table includes all applicable fees. If the Fund’s investment manager and its affiliates had not waived or reimbursed certain Fund expenses during these periods, the Fund’s returns would have been lower. Updated information on the Fund’s performance, including its current net asset value, can be obtained by phone at 800-882-0052.

ANNUAL TOTAL RETURNS
BATS: Series C Portfolio
As of 12/31



During the ten-year period shown in the bar chart, the highest return for a quarter was 8.87% (quarter ended June 30, 2020) and the lowest return for a quarter was -2.99% (quarter ended December 31, 2016). The year-to-date return as of June 30, 2021 was -1.34%.

For the periods ended 12/31/20
Average Annual Total Returns

	1 Year	5 Years	10 Years
BATS: Series C Portfolio			
Return Before Taxes	11.46%	6.98%	6.09%
Return After Taxes on Distributions	8.89%	5.13%	4.18%
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	7.11%	4.62%	3.94%
Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Credit Index (Reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	9.35%	6.44%	5.40%

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 the investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown, and the after-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold their shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts.

Investment Manager

The Fund's investment manager is BlackRock Advisors, LLC (previously defined as "BlackRock").

The Fund's sub-adviser is BlackRock International Limited. Where applicable, the use of the term BlackRock also refers to the Fund's sub-adviser.

Portfolio Managers

Name	Portfolio Manager of the Fund Since	Title
Stephan Bassas	2018	Managing Director of BlackRock, Inc.
Michael Heilbronn	2015	Director of BlackRock, Inc.

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

Shares of the Fund may be purchased and held only by or on behalf of separately managed account clients who have retained BIM LLC to manage their accounts, or who have requested that their investment adviser consider investment recommendations provided by BIM LLC in connection with the management of their accounts.

Purchase and redemption orders generally are made based on instructions from BIM LLC (or other investment adviser to whom BIM LLC provides investment recommendations). Purchase and redemption orders are processed at the net asset value next calculated after the broker-dealer receives the order on behalf of the account each day the New York Stock Exchange is open.

BATS: Series C Portfolio

Minimum Initial Investment	There is no minimum amount for initial investments.
Minimum Additional Investment	There is no minimum amount for additional investments.

Tax Information

The Fund's dividends and distributions may be subject to U.S. federal income taxes and may be taxed as ordinary income or capital gains, unless you are a tax-exempt investor or are investing through a qualified tax-exempt plan described in section 401(a) of the Internal Revenue Code, in which case you may be subject to U.S. federal income tax when distributions are received from such tax-deferred arrangements.

Payments to Broker/Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries

If you purchase shares of the Fund through a financial intermediary, the Fund and BlackRock Investments, LLC, the Fund's distributor, or its affiliates may pay the financial intermediary for the sale of Fund shares and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the financial intermediary and your individual financial professional to recommend the Fund over another investment.

Ask your individual financial professional or visit your financial intermediary's website for more information.

Fund Overview

Key Facts About BATS: Series E Portfolio

Investment Objective

The investment objective of the BATS: Series E Portfolio (the “Fund”) is to seek to maximize Federal tax-free yield with a secondary goal of total return.

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold and sell shares of the Fund.

Shareholder Fees (Fees paid directly from your investment)	BATS: Series E Portfolio Shares
Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Purchases (as percentage of offering price)	None
Maximum Deferred Sales Charge (Load) (as percentage of offering price or redemption proceeds, whichever is lower)	None
Annual Fund Operating Expenses (Expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)	BATS: Series E Portfolio Shares
Management Fee	None
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) Fees	None
Other Expenses	0.15%
Interest Expense	0.04%
Miscellaneous Expense	0.11%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses ¹	0.01%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses¹	0.16%
Fee Waivers and/or Expense Reimbursements ²	(0.11)%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waivers and/or Expense Reimbursements²	0.05%³

¹ Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses do not correlate to the ratio of expenses to average net assets given in the Fund’s most recent annual report which does not include the Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses.

² As described in the “Management of the Funds” section of the Fund’s prospectus beginning on page 57, pursuant to the management agreement between BlackRock Advisors, LLC (“BlackRock”) and BlackRock Allocation Target Shares, on behalf of the Fund, BlackRock has contractually agreed to waive all fees and pay or reimburse all fees and expenses of the Fund, except extraordinary expenses, indefinitely. Extraordinary expenses may include Dividend Expense, Interest Expense, Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses and certain other Fund expenses.

³ You should also be aware that the Fund is an investment option for certain “wrap-fee” programs or other separately managed account clients for which BlackRock Investment Management, LLC or certain of its affiliates (individually or collectively referred to as “BIM LLC”) receives compensation pursuant to an investment management agreement. Wrap-fee program participants pay a “wrap-fee” to the sponsor of the program which typically covers investment advice and transaction costs on trades executed with the sponsor or a designated broker-dealer. You should read carefully the wrap-fee or other program brochure provided to you by your program sponsor or investment adviser. The brochure is required to include information about the fees charged to you and, in case of a wrap-fee program, the fees paid by the sponsor to BIM LLC.

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. 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
BATS: Series E Portfolio Shares	\$5	\$16	\$28	\$64

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 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 31% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies of the Fund

The Fund seeks to provide investors with greater Federal tax-free income, in comparison with other municipal bond funds that invest primarily in investment grade securities, by investing in a combination of investment grade and noninvestment grade municipal bonds. Municipal bonds include debt obligations issued by or on behalf of a governmental entity or other qualifying issuer that pay interest that is, in the opinion of bond counsel to the issuer, generally excludable from gross income for Federal income tax purposes (except that the interest may be includable in taxable income for purposes of the Federal alternative minimum tax). Issuers of municipal bonds may be states, territories and possessions of the United States and the District of Columbia and their political subdivisions, agencies and instrumentalities. Municipal bonds also include private activity bonds, short-term tax-exempt obligations like municipal notes and variable rate demand obligations.

The Fund may invest in municipal bonds rated in any rating category or in unrated municipal bonds. Currently, the Fund expects to invest approximately 50% of its net assets in below investment grade municipal bonds. While the level of the Fund’s investments in below investment grade municipal bonds may vary depending on market conditions, the Fund will not invest more than 70% of its net assets, at the time of purchase, in below investment grade municipal bonds, as rated by the independent rating agencies at the time of purchase (BB or lower by S&P Global Ratings (“S&P”) and Fitch Ratings, Inc. (“Fitch”), and Ba or lower by Moody’s Investors Service, Inc. (“Moody’s”)), or if unrated, determined to be of comparable quality by Fund management. Obligations rated BB or lower and Ba or lower are commonly known as “junk bonds.” Split rated bonds will be considered to have the higher credit rating. Split rated bonds are bonds that receive different ratings from two or more rating agencies.

Under normal circumstances, the Fund maintains an average portfolio duration that is within $\pm 25\%$ of the duration of the Reference Benchmark. The Reference Benchmark is an unmanaged weighted index comprised as follows: 50% of the S&P[®] Municipal High-Yield Index; 25% S&P[®] Municipal Bond A Rating Band Index using the returns of only those A rated bonds that have maturities greater than 5 years; and 25% S&P[®] Municipal Bond BBB Rating Band Index using the returns of only those BBB rated bonds that have maturities greater than 5 years. As of June 30, 2021, the average duration of the Reference Benchmark was 7.57 years, as calculated by BlackRock.

The Fund is permitted to engage in transactions in certain derivatives, including, but not limited to, financial futures contracts and options thereon, options, indexed and inverse floating rate obligations and swap agreements, including credit default swap agreements. Derivatives are financial instruments whose value is derived from another security or an index such as the S&P[®] Municipal Bond Index. The Fund may use derivative instruments to hedge its investments or to seek to enhance returns. Derivatives may allow the Fund to increase or decrease its risk exposure more quickly and efficiently than other types of instruments. The Fund is not required to use hedging and may choose not to do so.

The Fund intends to invest so that no more than 25% of the Fund’s net assets are represented by the municipal securities of issuers located in the same state.

The Fund may also invest up to 10% of its net assets in municipal bonds that are considered “distressed securities.” Distressed securities are securities that are the subject of bankruptcy proceedings or otherwise in default as to the repayment of principal and/or payment of interest at the time of acquisition or are rated in the lowest rating categories by the independent rating agencies (CC or lower by S&P and Fitch, and Ca or lower by Moody’s), or if unrated, determined to be of comparable quality by Fund management.

Principal Risks of Investing in the Fund

Risk is inherent in all investing. The value of your investment in the Fund, as well as the amount of return you receive on your investment, may fluctuate significantly from day to day and over time. You may lose part or all of your investment in the Fund or your investment may not perform as well as other similar investments. The following is a summary description of principal risks of investing in the Fund. The order of the below risk factors does not indicate the significance of any particular risk factor.

■ **Debt Securities Risk** — Debt securities, such as bonds, involve interest rate risk, credit risk, extension risk, and prepayment risk, among other things.

Interest Rate Risk — The market value of bonds and other fixed-income securities changes in response to interest rate changes and other factors. Interest rate risk is the risk that prices of bonds and other fixed-income securities will increase as interest rates fall and decrease as interest rates rise.

The Fund may be subject to a greater risk of rising interest rates due to the current period of historically low rates. For example, if interest rates increase by 1%, assuming a current portfolio duration of ten years, and all other factors being equal, the value of the Fund's investments would be expected to decrease by 10%. The magnitude of these fluctuations in the market price of bonds and other fixed-income securities is generally greater for those securities with longer maturities. Fluctuations in the market price of the Fund's investments will not affect interest income derived from instruments already owned by the Fund, but will be reflected in the Fund's net asset value. The Fund may lose money if short-term or long-term interest rates rise sharply in a manner not anticipated by Fund management.

To the extent the Fund invests in debt securities that may be prepaid at the option of the obligor (such as mortgage-backed securities), the sensitivity of such securities to changes in interest rates may increase (to the detriment of the Fund) when interest rates rise. Moreover, because rates on certain floating rate debt securities typically reset only periodically, changes in prevailing interest rates (and particularly sudden and significant changes) can be expected to cause some fluctuations in the net asset value of the Fund to the extent that it invests in floating rate debt securities.

These basic principles of bond prices also apply to U.S. Government securities. A security backed by the "full faith and credit" of the U.S. Government is guaranteed only as to its stated interest rate and face value at maturity, not its current market price. Just like other fixed-income securities, government-guaranteed securities will fluctuate in value when interest rates change.

A general rise in interest rates has the potential to cause investors to move out of fixed-income securities on a large scale, which may increase redemptions from funds that hold large amounts of fixed-income securities. Heavy redemptions could cause the Fund to sell assets at inopportune times or at a loss or depressed value and could hurt the Fund's performance.

Credit Risk — Credit risk refers to the possibility that the issuer of a debt security (i.e., the borrower) will not be able to make payments of interest and principal when due. Changes in an issuer's credit rating or the market's perception of an issuer's creditworthiness may also affect the value of the Fund's investment in that issuer. The degree of credit risk depends on both the financial condition of the issuer and the terms of the obligation.

Extension Risk — When interest rates rise, certain obligations will be paid off by the obligor more slowly than anticipated, causing the value of these obligations to fall.

Prepayment Risk — When interest rates fall, certain obligations will be paid off by the obligor more quickly than originally anticipated, and the Fund may have to invest the proceeds in securities with lower yields.

■ **Derivatives Risk** — The Fund's use of derivatives may increase its costs, reduce the Fund's returns and/or increase volatility. Derivatives involve significant risks, including:

Volatility Risk — Volatility is defined as the characteristic of a security, an index or a market to fluctuate significantly in price within a short time period. A risk of the Fund's use of derivatives is that the fluctuations in their values may not correlate with the overall securities markets.

Counterparty Risk — Derivatives are also subject to counterparty risk, which is the risk that the other party in the transaction will not fulfill its contractual obligation.

Market and Illiquidity Risk — The possible lack of a liquid secondary market for derivatives and the resulting inability of the Fund to sell or otherwise close a derivatives position could expose the Fund to losses and could make derivatives more difficult for the Fund to value accurately.

Valuation Risk — Valuation may be more difficult in times of market turmoil since many investors and market makers may be reluctant to purchase complex instruments or quote prices for them.

Hedging Risk — Hedges are sometimes subject to imperfect matching between the derivative and the underlying security, and there can be no assurance that the Fund's hedging transactions will be effective. The use of hedging may result in certain adverse tax consequences.

Tax Risk — Certain aspects of the tax treatment of derivative instruments, including swap agreements and commodity-linked derivative instruments, are currently unclear and may be affected by changes in legislation, regulations or other legally binding authority. Such treatment may be less favorable than that given to a direct investment in an underlying asset and may adversely affect the timing, character and amount of income the Fund realizes from its investments.

Regulatory Risk — Derivative contracts, including, without limitation, swaps, currency forwards and non-deliverable forwards, are subject to regulation under the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (the “Dodd-Frank Act”) in the United States and under comparable regimes in Europe, Asia and other non-U.S. jurisdictions. Under the Dodd-Frank Act, certain derivatives are subject to margin requirements and swap dealers are required to collect margin from the Fund with respect to such derivatives. Specifically, regulations are now in effect that require swap dealers to post and collect variation margin (comprised of specified liquid instruments and subject to a required haircut) in connection with trading of over-the-counter (“OTC”) swaps with the Fund. Shares of investment companies (other than certain money market funds) may not be posted as collateral under these regulations. Requirements for posting of initial margin in connection with OTC swaps will be phased-in through at least 2021. In addition, regulations adopted by global prudential regulators that are now in effect require certain bank-regulated counterparties and certain of their affiliates to include in certain financial contracts, including many derivatives contracts, terms that delay or restrict the rights of counterparties, such as the Fund, to terminate such contracts, foreclose upon collateral, exercise other default rights or restrict transfers of credit support in the event that the counterparty and/or its affiliates are subject to certain types of resolution or insolvency proceedings. The implementation of these requirements with respect to derivatives, as well as regulations under the Dodd-Frank Act regarding clearing, mandatory trading and margining of other derivatives, may increase the costs and risks to the Fund of trading in these instruments and, as a result, may affect returns to investors in the Fund.

On October 28, 2020, the Securities and Exchange Commission adopted new regulations governing the use of derivatives by registered investment companies (“Rule 18f-4”). The Fund will be required to implement and comply with Rule 18f-4 by August 19, 2022. Once implemented, Rule 18f-4 will impose limits on the amount of derivatives a fund can enter into, eliminate the asset segregation framework currently used by funds to comply with Section 18 of the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended, treat derivatives as senior securities and require funds whose use of derivatives is more than a limited specified exposure amount to establish and maintain a comprehensive derivatives risk management program and appoint a derivatives risk manager.

- **Distressed Securities Risk** — Distressed securities are speculative and involve substantial risks in addition to the risks of investing in junk bonds. The Fund will generally not receive interest payments on the distressed securities and may incur costs to protect its investment. In addition, distressed securities involve the substantial risk that principal will not be repaid. These securities may present a substantial risk of default or may be in default at the time of investment. The Fund may incur additional expenses to the extent it is required to seek recovery upon a default in the payment of principal or interest on its portfolio holdings. In any reorganization or liquidation proceeding relating to a portfolio company, the Fund may lose its entire investment or may be required to accept cash or securities with a value less than its original investment. Distressed securities and any securities received in an exchange for such securities may be subject to restrictions on resale.
- **Illiquid Investments Risk** — The Fund may invest up to an aggregate amount of 15% of its net assets in illiquid investments. An illiquid investment is any investment that the Fund reasonably expects cannot be sold or disposed of in current market conditions in seven calendar days or less without the sale or disposition significantly changing the market value of the investment. The Fund’s illiquid investments may reduce the returns of the Fund because it may be difficult to sell the illiquid investments at an advantageous time or price. An investment may be illiquid due to, among other things, the reduced number and capacity of traditional market participants to make a market in fixed-income securities or the lack of an active trading market. To the extent that the Fund’s principal investment strategies involve derivatives or securities with substantial market and/or credit risk, the Fund will tend to have the greatest exposure to the risks associated with illiquid investments. Liquid investments may become illiquid after purchase by the Fund, particularly during periods of market turmoil. Illiquid investments may be harder to value, especially in changing markets, and if the Fund is forced to sell these investments to meet redemption requests or for other cash needs, the Fund may suffer a loss. This may be magnified in a rising interest rate environment or other circumstances where investor redemptions from fixed-income mutual funds may be higher than normal. In addition, when there is illiquidity in the market for certain securities, the Fund, due to limitations on illiquid investments, may be subject to purchase and sale restrictions.
- **Junk Bonds Risk** — Although junk bonds generally pay higher rates of interest than investment grade bonds, junk bonds are high risk investments that are considered speculative and may cause income and principal losses for the Fund.
- **Leverage Risk** — Some transactions may give rise to a form of economic leverage. These transactions may include, among others, derivatives, and may expose the Fund to greater risk and increase its costs. The use of leverage may cause the Fund to liquidate portfolio positions when it may not be advantageous to do so to satisfy its obligations or to meet any required asset segregation requirements. Increases and decreases in the value of the Fund’s portfolio will be magnified when the Fund uses leverage.

■ **Market Risk and Selection Risk** — Market risk is the risk that one or more markets in which the Fund invests will go down in value, including the possibility that the markets will go down sharply and unpredictably. The value of a security or other asset may decline due to changes in general market conditions, economic trends or events that are not specifically related to the issuer of the security or other asset, or factors that affect a particular issuer or issuers, exchange, country, group of countries, region, market, industry, group of industries, sector or asset class. Local, regional or global events such as war, acts of terrorism, the spread of infectious illness or other public health issues like pandemics or epidemics, recessions, or other events could have a significant impact on the Fund and its investments. Selection risk is the risk that the securities selected by Fund management will underperform the markets, the relevant indices or the securities selected by other funds with similar investment objectives and investment strategies. This means you may lose money.

A recent outbreak of an infectious coronavirus has developed into a global pandemic that has resulted in numerous disruptions in the market and has had significant economic impact leaving general concern and uncertainty. The impact of this coronavirus, and other epidemics and pandemics that may arise in the future, could affect the economies of many nations, individual companies and the market in general ways that cannot necessarily be foreseen at the present time.

■ **Municipal Securities Risks** — Municipal securities risks include the ability of the issuer to repay the obligation, the relative lack of information about certain issuers of municipal securities, and the possibility of future legislative changes which could affect the market for and value of municipal securities. These risks include:

General Obligation Bonds Risks — Timely payments depend on the issuer's credit quality, ability to raise tax revenues and ability to maintain an adequate tax base.

Revenue Bonds Risks — These payments depend on the money earned by the particular facility or class of facilities, or the amount of revenues derived from another source.

Private Activity Bonds Risks — Municipalities and other public authorities issue private activity bonds to finance development of industrial facilities for use by a private enterprise. The private enterprise pays the principal and interest on the bond, and the issuer does not pledge its full faith, credit and taxing power for repayment.

Moral Obligation Bonds Risks — Moral obligation bonds are generally issued by special purpose public authorities of a state or municipality. If the issuer is unable to meet its obligations, repayment of these bonds becomes a moral commitment, but not a legal obligation, of the state or municipality.

Municipal Notes Risks — Municipal notes are shorter term municipal debt obligations. If there is a shortfall in the anticipated proceeds, the notes may not be fully repaid and the Fund may lose money.

Municipal Lease Obligations Risks — In a municipal lease obligation, the issuer agrees to make payments when due on the lease obligation. Although the issuer does not pledge its unlimited taxing power for payment of the lease obligation, the lease obligation is secured by the leased property.

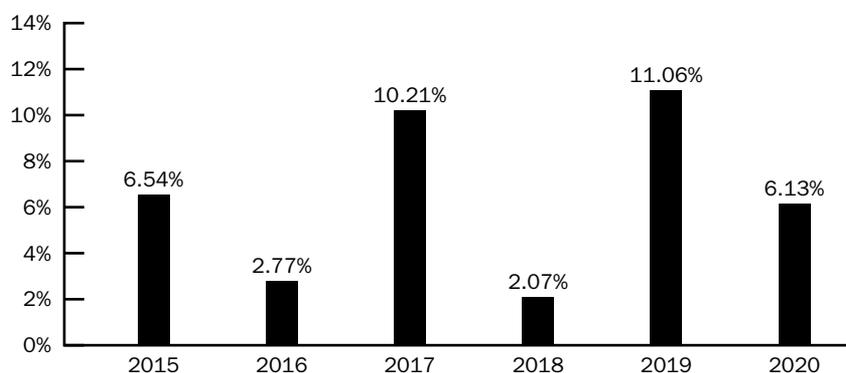
Tax-Exempt Status Risk — The Fund and its investment manager will rely on the opinion of issuers' bond counsel and, in the case of derivative securities, sponsors' counsel, on the tax-exempt status of interest on municipal bonds and payments under derivative securities. Neither the Fund nor its investment manager will independently review the bases for those tax opinions, which may ultimately be determined to be incorrect and subject the Fund and its shareholders to substantial tax liabilities.

■ **Variable Rate Demand Obligations Risks** — Variable rate demand obligations are floating rate securities that combine an interest in a long term municipal bond with a right to demand payment before maturity from a bank or other financial institution. If the bank or financial institution is unable to pay, the Fund may lose money.

Performance Information

The information shows you how the Fund's performance has varied year by year and provides some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund. The table compares the Fund's performance to those of the S&P[®] Municipal Bond Index and the Reference Benchmark (50% S&P[®] Municipal High-Yield Index; 25% S&P[®] Municipal Bond A Rating Band Index using the returns of only those A rated bonds that have maturities greater than 5 years; and 25% S&P[®] Municipal Bond BBB Rating Band Index using the returns of only those BBB rated bonds that have maturities greater than 5 years). To the extent that dividends and distributions have been paid by the Fund, the performance information for the Fund in the chart and table assumes reinvestment of the dividends and distributions. As with all such investments, past performance (before and after taxes) is not an indication of future results. The table includes all applicable fees. If the Fund's investment manager and its affiliates had not waived or reimbursed certain Fund expenses during these periods, the Fund's returns would have been lower. Updated information on the Fund's performance, including its current net asset value, can be obtained by phone at 800-882-0052.

ANNUAL TOTAL RETURNS
BATS: Series E Portfolio
As of 12/31



During the period shown in the bar chart, the highest return for a quarter was 5.20% (quarter ended June 30, 2016) and the lowest return for a quarter was -6.02% (quarter ended March 31, 2020). The year-to-date return as of June 30, 2021 was 7.53%.

For the periods ended 12/31/20
Average Annual Total Returns

	1 Year	5 Years	Since Inception August 4, 2014
BATS: Series E Portfolio			
Return Before Taxes	6.13%	6.38%	6.90%
Return After Taxes on Distributions	6.11%	6.26%	6.66%
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	5.24%	5.86%	6.19%
Reference Benchmark (Reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	5.96%	6.02%	5.93% ¹
S&P [®] Municipal Bond Index (Reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	4.95%	3.83%	3.93%

¹ The benchmark value used to calculate returns since inception is as of the market close on July 31, 2014. By using this value, the benchmark is using two extra days of performance (August 1, 2014 and August 4, 2014) compared to the Fund.

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 the investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown, and the after-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold their shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts.

Investment Manager

The Fund's investment manager is BlackRock Advisors, LLC (previously defined as "BlackRock").

Portfolio Managers

Name	Portfolio Manager of the Fund Since	Title
Theodore R. Jaeckel, CFA	2014	Managing Director of BlackRock, Inc.
Walter O'Connor, CFA	2014	Managing Director of BlackRock, Inc.
Michael Perilli, CFA	2016	Director of BlackRock, Inc.

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

Shares of the Fund may be purchased and held only by or on behalf of separately managed account clients who have retained BIM LLC to manage their accounts, or who have requested that their investment adviser consider investment recommendations provided by BIM LLC in connection with the management of their accounts.

Purchase and redemption orders generally are made based on instructions from BIM LLC (or other investment adviser to whom BIM LLC provides investment recommendations). Purchase and redemption orders are processed at the net

asset value next calculated after the broker-dealer receives the order on behalf of the account each day the New York Stock Exchange is open.

BATS: Series E Portfolio

Minimum Initial Investment	There is no minimum amount for initial investments.
Minimum Additional Investment	There is no minimum amount for additional investments.

Tax Information

Although the Fund will primarily seek to maximize U.S. federal tax-free income, it may to a lesser extent distribute taxable income. Accordingly, the Fund's dividends and distributions may be subject to U.S. federal income taxes and may be taxed as ordinary income or capital gains, unless you are a tax-exempt investor or are investing through a qualified tax-exempt plan described in section 401(a) of the Internal Revenue Code, in which case you may be subject to U.S. federal income tax when distributions are received from such tax-deferred arrangements. The Fund intends to make distributions from income most of which will be excludable from gross income for U.S. federal income tax purposes.

Payments to Broker/Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries

If you purchase shares of the Fund through a financial intermediary, the Fund and BlackRock Investments, LLC, the Fund's distributor, or its affiliates may pay the financial intermediary for the sale of Fund shares and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the financial intermediary and your individual financial professional to recommend the Fund over another investment.

Ask your individual financial professional or visit your financial intermediary's website for more information.

Fund Overview

Key Facts About BATS: Series M Portfolio

Investment Objective

The investment objective of the BATS: Series M Portfolio (the “Fund”) is to seek to maximize total return, consistent with income generation and prudent investment management.

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold and sell shares of the Fund.

Shareholder Fees (Fees paid directly from your investment)	BATS: Series M Portfolio Shares
Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Purchases (as percentage of offering price)	None
Maximum Deferred Sales Charge (Load) (as percentage of offering price or redemption proceeds, whichever is lower)	None
Annual Fund Operating Expenses (Expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)	BATS: Series M Portfolio Shares
Management Fee	None
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) Fees	None
Other Expenses	0.05%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.05%
Fee Waivers and/or Expense Reimbursements ¹	(0.05)%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waivers and/or Expense Reimbursements ¹	0.00% ²

¹ As described in the “Management of the Funds” section of the Fund’s prospectus beginning on page 57, pursuant to the management agreement between BlackRock Advisors, LLC (“BlackRock”) and BlackRock Allocation Target Shares, on behalf of the Fund, BlackRock has contractually agreed to waive all fees and pay or reimburse all fees and expenses of the Fund, except extraordinary expenses, indefinitely. Extraordinary expenses may include Dividend Expense, Interest Expense, Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses and certain other Fund expenses.

² You should also be aware that the Fund is an investment option for certain “wrap-fee” programs or other separately managed account clients for which BlackRock Investment Management, LLC or certain of its affiliates (individually or collectively referred to as “BIM LLC”) receives compensation pursuant to an investment management agreement. Wrap-fee program participants pay a “wrap-fee” to the sponsor of the program which typically covers investment advice and transaction costs on trades executed with the sponsor or a designated broker-dealer. You should read carefully the wrap-fee or other program brochure provided to you by your program sponsor or investment adviser. The brochure is required to include information about the fees charged to you and, in case of a wrap-fee program, the fees paid by the sponsor to BIM LLC.

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. 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
BATS: Series M Portfolio Shares	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

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 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 1,500% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies of the Fund

In pursuit of the investment objective, the Fund will principally invest in the following securities:

- commercial and residential mortgage-backed securities;
- asset-backed securities;
- collateralized mortgage obligations;
- U.S. Treasury and agency securities;
- cash equivalent investments;
- when-issued and delayed delivery securities;
- derivatives; and
- dollar rolls.

Under normal circumstances, the Fund invests at least 80% of its total assets in fixed-income instruments. This 80% policy is a non-fundamental policy of the Fund and may not be changed without 60 days' prior notice to shareholders.

The management team evaluates sectors of the bond market and individual securities within these sectors. The management team may, when consistent with the Fund's investment objective, buy or sell options or futures on a security or an index of securities, or enter into interest rate or foreign currency transactions, including swaps (collectively, commonly known as derivatives).

The Fund may only buy securities that are rated investment grade at the time of purchase by at least one major rating agency or, if unrated, determined by the management team to be of similar quality.

The Fund may engage in active and frequent trading of portfolio instruments to achieve its investment objective.

Principal Risks of Investing in the Fund

Risk is inherent in all investing. The value of your investment in the Fund, as well as the amount of return you receive on your investment, may fluctuate significantly from day to day and over time. You may lose part or all of your investment in the Fund or your investment may not perform as well as other similar investments. The following is a summary description of principal risks of investing in the Fund. The order of the below risk factors does not indicate the significance of any particular risk factor.

- **Debt Securities Risk** — Debt securities, such as bonds, involve interest rate risk, credit risk, extension risk, and prepayment risk, among other things.

Interest Rate Risk — The market value of bonds and other fixed-income securities changes in response to interest rate changes and other factors. Interest rate risk is the risk that prices of bonds and other fixed-income securities will increase as interest rates fall and decrease as interest rates rise.

The Fund may be subject to a greater risk of rising interest rates due to the current period of historically low rates. For example, if interest rates increase by 1%, assuming a current portfolio duration of ten years, and all other factors being equal, the value of the Fund's investments would be expected to decrease by 10%. The magnitude of these fluctuations in the market price of bonds and other fixed-income securities is generally greater for those securities with longer maturities. Fluctuations in the market price of the Fund's investments will not affect interest income derived from instruments already owned by the Fund, but will be reflected in the Fund's net asset value. The Fund may lose money if short-term or long-term interest rates rise sharply in a manner not anticipated by Fund management.

To the extent the Fund invests in debt securities that may be prepaid at the option of the obligor (such as mortgage-backed securities), the sensitivity of such securities to changes in interest rates may increase (to the detriment of the Fund) when interest rates rise. Moreover, because rates on certain floating rate debt securities typically reset only periodically, changes in prevailing interest rates (and particularly sudden and significant changes) can be expected to cause some fluctuations in the net asset value of the Fund to the extent that it invests in floating rate debt securities.

These basic principles of bond prices also apply to U.S. Government securities. A security backed by the "full faith and credit" of the U.S. Government is guaranteed only as to its stated interest rate and face value at maturity, not its current market price. Just like other fixed-income securities, government-guaranteed securities will fluctuate in value when interest rates change.

A general rise in interest rates has the potential to cause investors to move out of fixed-income securities on a large scale, which may increase redemptions from funds that hold large amounts of fixed-income securities. Heavy redemptions could cause the Fund to sell assets at inopportune times or at a loss or depressed value and could hurt the Fund's performance.

Credit Risk — Credit risk refers to the possibility that the issuer of a debt security (i.e., the borrower) will not be able to make payments of interest and principal when due. Changes in an issuer's credit rating or the market's perception of an issuer's creditworthiness may also affect the value of the Fund's investment in that issuer. The degree of credit risk depends on both the financial condition of the issuer and the terms of the obligation.

Extension Risk — When interest rates rise, certain obligations will be paid off by the obligor more slowly than anticipated, causing the value of these obligations to fall.

Prepayment Risk — When interest rates fall, certain obligations will be paid off by the obligor more quickly than originally anticipated, and the Fund may have to invest the proceeds in securities with lower yields.

■ **Derivatives Risk** — The Fund's use of derivatives may increase its costs, reduce the Fund's returns and/or increase volatility. Derivatives involve significant risks, including:

Volatility Risk — Volatility is defined as the characteristic of a security, an index or a market to fluctuate significantly in price within a short time period. A risk of the Fund's use of derivatives is that the fluctuations in their values may not correlate with the overall securities markets.

Counterparty Risk — Derivatives are also subject to counterparty risk, which is the risk that the other party in the transaction will not fulfill its contractual obligation.

Market and Illiquidity Risk — The possible lack of a liquid secondary market for derivatives and the resulting inability of the Fund to sell or otherwise close a derivatives position could expose the Fund to losses and could make derivatives more difficult for the Fund to value accurately.

Valuation Risk — Valuation may be more difficult in times of market turmoil since many investors and market makers may be reluctant to purchase complex instruments or quote prices for them.

Hedging Risk — Hedges are sometimes subject to imperfect matching between the derivative and the underlying security, and there can be no assurance that the Fund's hedging transactions will be effective. The use of hedging may result in certain adverse tax consequences.

Tax Risk — Certain aspects of the tax treatment of derivative instruments, including swap agreements and commodity-linked derivative instruments, are currently unclear and may be affected by changes in legislation, regulations or other legally binding authority. Such treatment may be less favorable than that given to a direct investment in an underlying asset and may adversely affect the timing, character and amount of income the Fund realizes from its investments.

Regulatory Risk — Derivative contracts, including, without limitation, swaps, currency forwards and non-deliverable forwards, are subject to regulation under the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (the "Dodd-Frank Act") in the United States and under comparable regimes in Europe, Asia and other non-U.S. jurisdictions. Under the Dodd-Frank Act, certain derivatives are subject to margin requirements and swap dealers are required to collect margin from the Fund with respect to such derivatives. Specifically, regulations are now in effect that require swap dealers to post and collect variation margin (comprised of specified liquid instruments and subject to a required haircut) in connection with trading of over-the-counter ("OTC") swaps with the Fund. Shares of investment companies (other than certain money market funds) may not be posted as collateral under these regulations. Requirements for posting of initial margin in connection with OTC swaps will be phased-in through at least 2021. In addition, regulations adopted by global prudential regulators that are now in effect require certain bank-regulated counterparties and certain of their affiliates to include in certain financial contracts, including many derivatives contracts, terms that delay or restrict the rights of counterparties, such as the Fund, to terminate such contracts, foreclose upon collateral, exercise other default rights or restrict transfers of credit support in the event that the counterparty and/or its affiliates are subject to certain types of resolution or insolvency proceedings. The implementation of these requirements with respect to derivatives, as well as regulations under the Dodd-Frank Act regarding clearing, mandatory trading and margining of other derivatives, may increase the costs and risks to the Fund of trading in these instruments and, as a result, may affect returns to investors in the Fund.

On October 28, 2020, the Securities and Exchange Commission adopted new regulations governing the use of derivatives by registered investment companies ("Rule 18f-4"). The Fund will be required to implement and comply with Rule 18f-4 by August 19, 2022. Once implemented, Rule 18f-4 will impose limits on the amount of derivatives a fund can enter into, eliminate the asset segregation framework currently used by funds to comply with Section 18 of the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended, treat derivatives as senior securities and require funds

whose use of derivatives is more than a limited specified exposure amount to establish and maintain a comprehensive derivatives risk management program and appoint a derivatives risk manager.

- **Dollar Rolls Risk** — Dollar rolls involve the risk that the market value of the securities that the Fund is committed to buy may decline below the price of the securities the Fund has sold. These transactions may involve leverage.
- **High Portfolio Turnover Risk** — The Fund may engage in active and frequent trading of its portfolio securities. High portfolio turnover (more than 100%) may result in increased transaction costs to the Fund, including brokerage commissions, dealer mark-ups and other transaction costs on the sale of the securities and on reinvestment in other securities. The sale of Fund portfolio securities may result in the realization and/or distribution to shareholders of higher capital gains or losses as compared to a fund with less active trading policies. These effects of higher than normal portfolio turnover may adversely affect Fund performance. In addition, investment in mortgage dollar rolls and participation in to-be-announced (“TBA”) transactions may significantly increase the Fund’s portfolio turnover rate. A TBA transaction is a method of trading mortgage-backed securities where the buyer and seller agree upon general trade parameters such as agency, settlement date, par amount, and price at the time the contract is entered into but the mortgage-backed securities are delivered in the future, generally 30 days later.
- **Illiquid Investments Risk** — The Fund may invest up to an aggregate amount of 15% of its net assets in illiquid investments. An illiquid investment is any investment that the Fund reasonably expects cannot be sold or disposed of in current market conditions in seven calendar days or less without the sale or disposition significantly changing the market value of the investment. The Fund’s illiquid investments may reduce the returns of the Fund because it may be difficult to sell the illiquid investments at an advantageous time or price. An investment may be illiquid due to, among other things, the reduced number and capacity of traditional market participants to make a market in fixed-income securities or the lack of an active trading market. To the extent that the Fund’s principal investment strategies involve derivatives or securities with substantial market and/or credit risk, the Fund will tend to have the greatest exposure to the risks associated with illiquid investments. Liquid investments may become illiquid after purchase by the Fund, particularly during periods of market turmoil. Illiquid investments may be harder to value, especially in changing markets, and if the Fund is forced to sell these investments to meet redemption requests or for other cash needs, the Fund may suffer a loss. This may be magnified in a rising interest rate environment or other circumstances where investor redemptions from fixed-income mutual funds may be higher than normal. In addition, when there is illiquidity in the market for certain securities, the Fund, due to limitations on illiquid investments, may be subject to purchase and sale restrictions.
- **Leverage Risk** — Some transactions may give rise to a form of economic leverage. These transactions may include, among others, derivatives, and may expose the Fund to greater risk and increase its costs. The use of leverage may cause the Fund to liquidate portfolio positions when it may not be advantageous to do so to satisfy its obligations or to meet any required asset segregation requirements. Increases and decreases in the value of the Fund’s portfolio will be magnified when the Fund uses leverage.
- **Market Risk and Selection Risk** — Market risk is the risk that one or more markets in which the Fund invests will go down in value, including the possibility that the markets will go down sharply and unpredictably. The value of a security or other asset may decline due to changes in general market conditions, economic trends or events that are not specifically related to the issuer of the security or other asset, or factors that affect a particular issuer or issuers, exchange, country, group of countries, region, market, industry, group of industries, sector or asset class. Local, regional or global events such as war, acts of terrorism, the spread of infectious illness or other public health issues like pandemics or epidemics, recessions, or other events could have a significant impact on the Fund and its investments. Selection risk is the risk that the securities selected by Fund management will underperform the markets, the relevant indices or the securities selected by other funds with similar investment objectives and investment strategies. This means you may lose money.

A recent outbreak of an infectious coronavirus has developed into a global pandemic that has resulted in numerous disruptions in the market and has had significant economic impact leaving general concern and uncertainty. The impact of this coronavirus, and other epidemics and pandemics that may arise in the future, could affect the economies of many nations, individual companies and the market in general ways that cannot necessarily be foreseen at the present time.
- **Mortgage- and Asset-Backed Securities Risks** — Mortgage- and asset-backed securities represent interests in “pools” of mortgages or other assets, including consumer loans or receivables held in trust. Mortgage- and asset-backed securities are subject to credit, interest rate, prepayment and extension risks. These securities also are subject to risk of default on the underlying mortgage or asset, particularly during periods of economic downturn. Small movements in interest rates (both increases and decreases) may quickly and significantly reduce the value of certain mortgage-backed securities.
- **U.S. Government Issuer Risk** — Treasury obligations may differ in their interest rates, maturities, times of issuance and other characteristics. Obligations of U.S. Government agencies and authorities are supported by varying

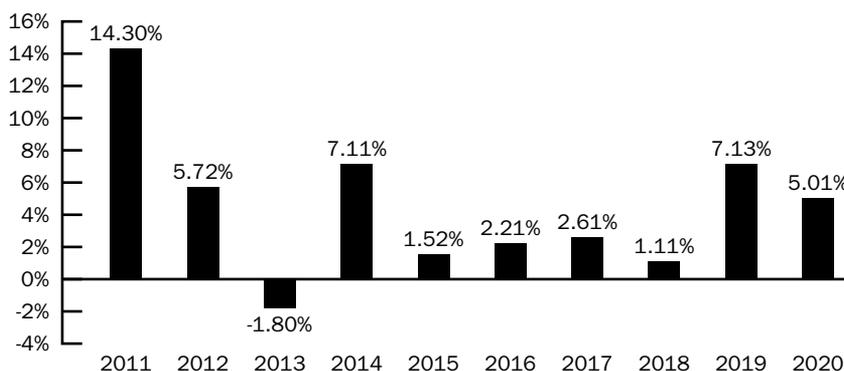
degrees of credit but generally are not backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Government. No assurance can be given that the U.S. Government will provide financial support to its agencies and authorities if it is not obligated by law to do so.

■ **When-Issued and Delayed Delivery Securities and Forward Commitments Risk** — When-issued and delayed delivery securities and forward commitments involve the risk that the security the Fund buys will lose value prior to its delivery. There also is the risk that the security will not be issued or that the other party to the transaction will not meet its obligation. If this occurs, the Fund may lose both the investment opportunity for the assets it set aside to pay for the security and any gain in the security's price.

Performance Information

The information shows you how the Fund's performance has varied year by year and provides some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund. The table compares the Fund's performance to that of the Bloomberg Barclays MBS Index. To the extent that dividends and distributions have been paid by the Fund, the performance information for the Fund in the chart and table assumes reinvestment of the dividends and distributions. As with all such investments, past performance (before and after taxes) is not an indication of future results. The table includes all applicable fees. If the Fund's investment manager and its affiliates had not waived or reimbursed certain Fund expenses during these periods, the Fund's returns would have been lower. Updated information on the Fund's performance, including its current net asset value, can be obtained by phone at 800-882-0052.

ANNUAL TOTAL RETURNS BATS: Series M Portfolio As of 12/31



During the ten-year period shown in the bar chart, the highest return for a quarter was 7.40% (quarter ended September 30, 2011) and the lowest return for a quarter was -3.11% (quarter ended June 30, 2013). The year-to-date return as of June 30, 2021 was -0.39%.

For the periods ended 12/31/20 Average Annual Total Returns

	1 Year	5 Years	10 Years
BATS: Series M Portfolio			
Return Before Taxes	5.01%	3.59%	4.41%
Return After Taxes on Distributions	3.66%	2.19%	2.95%
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	2.95%	2.12%	2.86%
Bloomberg Barclays MBS Index (Reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	3.87%	3.05%	3.01%

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 the investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown, and the after-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold their shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts.

Investment Manager

The Fund's investment manager is BlackRock Advisors, LLC (previously defined as "BlackRock").

The Fund's sub-adviser is BlackRock International Limited. Where applicable, the use of the term BlackRock also refers to the Fund's sub-adviser.

Portfolio Managers

Name	Portfolio Manager of the Fund Since	Title
Akiva Dickstein	2012	Managing Director of BlackRock, Inc.
Matthew Kraeger	2012	Managing Director of BlackRock, Inc.
Michael Heilbronn	2015	Director of BlackRock, Inc.

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

Shares of the Fund may be purchased and held only by or on behalf of separately managed account clients who have retained BIM LLC to manage their accounts, or who have requested that their investment adviser consider investment recommendations provided by BIM LLC in connection with the management of their accounts.

Purchase and redemption orders generally are made based on instructions from BIM LLC (or other investment adviser to whom BIM LLC provides investment recommendations). Purchase and redemption orders are processed at the net asset value next calculated after the broker-dealer receives the order on behalf of the account each day the New York Stock Exchange is open.

BATS: Series M Portfolio	
Minimum Initial Investment	There is no minimum amount for initial investments.
Minimum Additional Investment	There is no minimum amount for additional investments.

Tax Information

The Fund's dividends and distributions may be subject to U.S. federal income taxes and may be taxed as ordinary income or capital gains, unless you are a tax-exempt investor or are investing through a qualified tax-exempt plan described in section 401(a) of the Internal Revenue Code, in which case you may be subject to U.S. federal income tax when distributions are received from such tax-deferred arrangements.

Payments to Broker/Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries

If you purchase shares of the Fund through a financial intermediary, the Fund and BlackRock Investments, LLC, the Fund's distributor, or its affiliates may pay the financial intermediary for the sale of Fund shares and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the financial intermediary and your individual financial professional to recommend the Fund over another investment.

Ask your individual financial professional or visit your financial intermediary's website for more information.

Fund Overview

Key Facts About BATS: Series P Portfolio

Investment Objective

The investment objective of the BATS: Series P Portfolio (the “Fund”) is to seek to provide a duration that is the inverse of its benchmark.

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold and sell shares of the Fund.

Shareholder Fees (Fees paid directly from your investment)	BATS: Series P Portfolio Shares
Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Purchases (as percentage of offering price)	None
Maximum Deferred Sales Charge (Load) (as percentage of offering price or redemption proceeds, whichever is lower)	None
Annual Fund Operating Expenses (Expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)	BATS: Series P Portfolio Shares
Management Fee	None
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) Fees	None
Other Expenses	0.46%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses ¹	0.02%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses ¹	0.48%
Fee Waivers and/or Expense Reimbursements ²	(0.46)%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waivers and/or Expense Reimbursements ²	0.02% ³

¹ The Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses do not correlate to the ratio of expenses to average net assets given in the Fund’s most recent annual report which does not include the Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses.

² As described in the “Management of the Funds” section of the Fund’s prospectus beginning on page 57, pursuant to the management agreement between BlackRock Advisors, LLC (“BlackRock”) and BlackRock Allocation Target Shares, on behalf of the Fund, BlackRock has contractually agreed to waive all fees and pay or reimburse all fees and expenses of the Fund, except extraordinary expenses, indefinitely. Extraordinary expenses may include Dividend Expense, Interest Expense, Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses and certain other Fund expenses.

³ You should also be aware that the Fund is an investment option for certain “wrap-fee” programs or other separately managed account clients for which BlackRock Investment Management, LLC or certain of its affiliates (individually or collectively referred to as “BIM LLC”) receives compensation pursuant to an investment management agreement. Wrap-fee program participants pay a “wrap-fee” to the sponsor of the program which typically covers investment advice and transaction costs on trades executed with the sponsor or a designated broker-dealer. You should read carefully the wrap-fee or other program brochure provided to you by your program sponsor or investment adviser. The brochure is required to include information about the fees charged to you and, in case of a wrap-fee program, the fees paid by the sponsor to BIM LLC.

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. 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
BATS: Series P Portfolio Shares	\$2	\$6	\$11	\$26

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 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 36% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies of the Fund

The Fund is intended to be used as part of a broader separately managed account program administered directly by BlackRock. The performance and objectives of the Fund should be evaluated only in the context of the investor’s complete investment program. The Fund is not designed to be used as a stand-alone investment.

The Fund may invest in a portfolio of securities and other financial instruments, including derivative instruments, in an attempt to provide returns that are the inverse of its benchmark index, the Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Treasury 7-10 Year Bond Index. The Fund’s return is intended to move in the opposite direction of the return of a traditional fixed-income fund. Unlike a traditional fixed-income fund, the value of the Fund is expected to move in the same direction as that of interest rates. The value of a traditional fixed-income fund generally drops as interest rates rise, however, it is expected that the Fund will provide positive returns in a rising interest rate environment. Under normal circumstances, the Fund maintains an average portfolio duration that is within $\pm 20\%$ of the inverse duration of its benchmark, as calculated by BlackRock. As of June 30, 2021, the average duration of the Fund’s benchmark was -7.5 years, as calculated by BlackRock.

The Fund will seek to pursue its investment objective primarily by engaging in short sales of U.S. Treasury securities and by investing in derivative instruments that provide returns that are inverse to those available by investing directly in U.S. Treasury securities. Derivative instruments that the Fund may invest in include, but are not limited to, futures (including U.S. Treasury futures), options, forward contracts and/or swaps, including interest rate swaps, swaptions and total return swaps.

The Fund may also invest significantly in a variety of short-term fixed-income instruments, including, but not limited to, U.S. government securities, U.S. government agency securities, securities issued by U.S. government-sponsored enterprises and U.S. government instrumentalities, investment grade corporate bonds or bonds determined by Fund management to be of similar quality, asset-backed securities and mortgage-backed securities. The Fund will invest in these short-term fixed-income instruments in order to generate income to cover some or all of the costs associated with the Fund’s derivative positions. A significant portion of the Fund’s total assets will be invested in cash and cash equivalents and held by the Fund in connection with its derivative positions. The Fund will also invest a significant portion of its total assets in cash and cash equivalents to use for margin requirements for its derivative positions.

The Fund may invest in other investment companies, such as exchange-traded funds, unit investment trusts, and open-end and closed-end funds, including affiliated investment companies and affiliated and unaffiliated money market funds.

The Fund may engage in active and frequent trading of portfolio instruments to achieve its investment objective.

Principal Risks of Investing in the Fund

Risk is inherent in all investing. The value of your investment in the Fund, as well as the amount of return you receive on your investment, may fluctuate significantly from day to day and over time. You may lose part or all of your investment in the Fund or your investment may not perform as well as other similar investments. The following is a summary description of principal risks of investing in the Fund. The order of the below risk factors does not indicate the significance of any particular risk factor.

■ **Debt Securities Risk** — Debt securities, such as bonds, involve interest rate risk, credit risk, extension risk, and prepayment risk, among other things.

Interest Rate Risk — The market value of bonds and other fixed-income securities changes in response to interest rate changes and other factors. Interest rate risk is the risk that prices of bonds and other fixed-income securities will increase as interest rates fall and decrease as interest rates rise.

The Fund may be subject to a greater risk of rising interest rates due to the current period of historically low rates. For example, if interest rates increase by 1%, assuming a current portfolio duration of ten years, and all other factors being equal, the value of the Fund’s investments would be expected to decrease by 10%. The magnitude of these fluctuations in the market price of bonds and other fixed-income securities is generally greater for those

securities with longer maturities. Fluctuations in the market price of the Fund's investments will not affect interest income derived from instruments already owned by the Fund, but will be reflected in the Fund's net asset value. The Fund may lose money if short-term or long-term interest rates rise sharply in a manner not anticipated by Fund management.

To the extent the Fund invests in debt securities that may be prepaid at the option of the obligor (such as mortgage-backed securities), the sensitivity of such securities to changes in interest rates may increase (to the detriment of the Fund) when interest rates rise. Moreover, because rates on certain floating rate debt securities typically reset only periodically, changes in prevailing interest rates (and particularly sudden and significant changes) can be expected to cause some fluctuations in the net asset value of the Fund to the extent that it invests in floating rate debt securities.

These basic principles of bond prices also apply to U.S. Government securities. A security backed by the "full faith and credit" of the U.S. Government is guaranteed only as to its stated interest rate and face value at maturity, not its current market price. Just like other fixed-income securities, government-guaranteed securities will fluctuate in value when interest rates change.

A general rise in interest rates has the potential to cause investors to move out of fixed-income securities on a large scale, which may increase redemptions from funds that hold large amounts of fixed-income securities. Heavy redemptions could cause the Fund to sell assets at inopportune times or at a loss or depressed value and could hurt the Fund's performance.

Credit Risk — Credit risk refers to the possibility that the issuer of a debt security (i.e., the borrower) will not be able to make payments of interest and principal when due. Changes in an issuer's credit rating or the market's perception of an issuer's creditworthiness may also affect the value of the Fund's investment in that issuer. The degree of credit risk depends on both the financial condition of the issuer and the terms of the obligation.

Extension Risk — When interest rates rise, certain obligations will be paid off by the obligor more slowly than anticipated, causing the value of these obligations to fall.

Prepayment Risk — When interest rates fall, certain obligations will be paid off by the obligor more quickly than originally anticipated, and the Fund may have to invest the proceeds in securities with lower yields.

■ **Derivatives Risk** — The Fund's use of derivatives may increase its costs, reduce the Fund's returns and/or increase volatility. Derivatives involve significant risks, including:

Volatility Risk — Volatility is defined as the characteristic of a security, an index or a market to fluctuate significantly in price within a short time period. A risk of the Fund's use of derivatives is that the fluctuations in their values may not correlate with the overall securities markets.

Counterparty Risk — Derivatives are also subject to counterparty risk, which is the risk that the other party in the transaction will not fulfill its contractual obligation.

Market and Illiquidity Risk — The possible lack of a liquid secondary market for derivatives and the resulting inability of the Fund to sell or otherwise close a derivatives position could expose the Fund to losses and could make derivatives more difficult for the Fund to value accurately.

Valuation Risk — Valuation may be more difficult in times of market turmoil since many investors and market makers may be reluctant to purchase complex instruments or quote prices for them.

Hedging Risk — Hedges are sometimes subject to imperfect matching between the derivative and the underlying security, and there can be no assurance that the Fund's hedging transactions will be effective. The use of hedging may result in certain adverse tax consequences.

Tax Risk — Certain aspects of the tax treatment of derivative instruments, including swap agreements and commodity-linked derivative instruments, are currently unclear and may be affected by changes in legislation, regulations or other legally binding authority. Such treatment may be less favorable than that given to a direct investment in an underlying asset and may adversely affect the timing, character and amount of income the Fund realizes from its investments.

Regulatory Risk — Derivative contracts, including, without limitation, swaps, currency forwards and non-deliverable forwards, are subject to regulation under the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (the "Dodd-Frank Act") in the United States and under comparable regimes in Europe, Asia and other non-U.S. jurisdictions. Under the Dodd-Frank Act, certain derivatives are subject to margin requirements and swap dealers are required to collect margin from the Fund with respect to such derivatives. Specifically, regulations are now in effect that require swap dealers to post and collect variation margin (comprised of specified liquid instruments and subject to a required haircut) in connection with trading of over-the-counter ("OTC") swaps with the Fund. Shares of investment companies (other than certain money market funds) may not be posted as collateral under these regulations. Requirements for posting of initial margin in connection with OTC swaps will be phased-in through at

least 2021. In addition, regulations adopted by global prudential regulators that are now in effect require certain bank-regulated counterparties and certain of their affiliates to include in certain financial contracts, including many derivatives contracts, terms that delay or restrict the rights of counterparties, such as the Fund, to terminate such contracts, foreclose upon collateral, exercise other default rights or restrict transfers of credit support in the event that the counterparty and/or its affiliates are subject to certain types of resolution or insolvency proceedings. The implementation of these requirements with respect to derivatives, as well as regulations under the Dodd-Frank Act regarding clearing, mandatory trading and margining of other derivatives, may increase the costs and risks to the Fund of trading in these instruments and, as a result, may affect returns to investors in the Fund.

On October 28, 2020, the Securities and Exchange Commission adopted new regulations governing the use of derivatives by registered investment companies (“Rule 18f-4”). The Fund will be required to implement and comply with Rule 18f-4 by August 19, 2022. Once implemented, Rule 18f-4 will impose limits on the amount of derivatives a fund can enter into, eliminate the asset segregation framework currently used by funds to comply with Section 18 of the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended, treat derivatives as senior securities and require funds whose use of derivatives is more than a limited specified exposure amount to establish and maintain a comprehensive derivatives risk management program and appoint a derivatives risk manager.

- **Illiquid Investments Risk** — The Fund may invest up to an aggregate amount of 15% of its net assets in illiquid investments. An illiquid investment is any investment that the Fund reasonably expects cannot be sold or disposed of in current market conditions in seven calendar days or less without the sale or disposition significantly changing the market value of the investment. The Fund’s illiquid investments may reduce the returns of the Fund because it may be difficult to sell the illiquid investments at an advantageous time or price. An investment may be illiquid due to, among other things, the reduced number and capacity of traditional market participants to make a market in fixed-income securities or the lack of an active trading market. To the extent that the Fund’s principal investment strategies involve derivatives or securities with substantial market and/or credit risk, the Fund will tend to have the greatest exposure to the risks associated with illiquid investments. Liquid investments may become illiquid after purchase by the Fund, particularly during periods of market turmoil. Illiquid investments may be harder to value, especially in changing markets, and if the Fund is forced to sell these investments to meet redemption requests or for other cash needs, the Fund may suffer a loss. This may be magnified in a rising interest rate environment or other circumstances where investor redemptions from fixed-income mutual funds may be higher than normal. In addition, when there is illiquidity in the market for certain securities, the Fund, due to limitations on illiquid investments, may be subject to purchase and sale restrictions.
- **Investment in Other Investment Companies Risk**— As with other investments, investments in other investment companies, including exchange-traded funds are subject to market and selection risk. In addition, if the Fund acquires shares of investment companies, including ones affiliated with the Fund, shareholders bear both their proportionate share of expenses in the Fund (including management and advisory fees) and, indirectly, the expenses of the investment companies (to the extent not offset by BlackRock through waivers). To the extent the Fund is held by an affiliated fund, the ability of the Fund itself to hold other investment companies may be limited.
- **Leverage Risk** — Some transactions may give rise to a form of economic leverage. These transactions may include, among others, derivatives, and may expose the Fund to greater risk and increase its costs. The use of leverage may cause the Fund to liquidate portfolio positions when it may not be advantageous to do so to satisfy its obligations or to meet any required asset segregation requirements. Increases and decreases in the value of the Fund’s portfolio will be magnified when the Fund uses leverage.
- **Market Risk and Selection Risk** — Market risk is the risk that one or more markets in which the Fund invests will go down in value, including the possibility that the markets will go down sharply and unpredictably. The value of a security or other asset may decline due to changes in general market conditions, economic trends or events that are not specifically related to the issuer of the security or other asset, or factors that affect a particular issuer or issuers, exchange, country, group of countries, region, market, industry, group of industries, sector or asset class. Local, regional or global events such as war, acts of terrorism, the spread of infectious illness or other public health issues like pandemics or epidemics, recessions, or other events could have a significant impact on the Fund and its investments. Selection risk is the risk that the securities selected by Fund management will underperform the markets, the relevant indices or the securities selected by other funds with similar investment objectives and investment strategies. This means you may lose money.

A recent outbreak of an infectious coronavirus has developed into a global pandemic that has resulted in numerous disruptions in the market and has had significant economic impact leaving general concern and uncertainty. The impact of this coronavirus, and other epidemics and pandemics that may arise in the future, could affect the economies of many nations, individual companies and the market in general ways that cannot necessarily be foreseen at the present time.

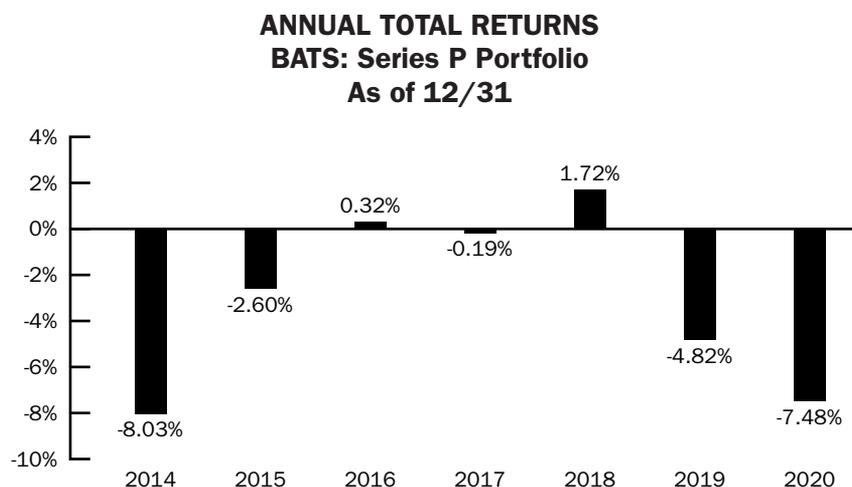
■ **Mortgage- and Asset-Backed Securities Risks** — Mortgage- and asset-backed securities represent interests in “pools” of mortgages or other assets, including consumer loans or receivables held in trust. Mortgage- and asset-backed securities are subject to credit, interest rate, prepayment and extension risks. These securities also are subject to risk of default on the underlying mortgage or asset, particularly during periods of economic downturn. Small movements in interest rates (both increases and decreases) may quickly and significantly reduce the value of certain mortgage-backed securities.

■ **Short Sales Risk** — Because making short sales in securities that it does not own exposes the Fund to the risks associated with those securities, such short sales involve speculative exposure risk. The Fund will incur a loss as a result of a short sale if the price of the security increases between the date of the short sale and the date on which the Fund replaces the security sold short.

■ **U.S. Government Issuer Risk** — Treasury obligations may differ in their interest rates, maturities, times of issuance and other characteristics. Obligations of U.S. Government agencies and authorities are supported by varying degrees of credit but generally are not backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Government. No assurance can be given that the U.S. Government will provide financial support to its agencies and authorities if it is not obligated by law to do so.

Performance Information

The information shows you how the Fund’s performance has varied year by year and provides some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund. The table compares the Fund’s performance to those of the Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Treasury 7-10 Year Bond Index and the Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Bellwether 10 Year Swap Index. To the extent that dividends and distributions have been paid by the Fund, the performance information for the Fund in the chart and table assumes reinvestment of the dividends and distributions. As with all such investments, past performance (before and after taxes) is not an indication of future results. The table includes all applicable fees. If the Fund’s investment manager and its affiliates had not waived or reimbursed certain Fund expenses during these periods, the Fund’s returns would have been lower. Updated information on the Fund’s performance, including its current net asset value, can be obtained by phone at 800- 882-0052.



During the period shown in the bar chart, the highest return for a quarter was 6.34% (quarter ended December 31, 2016) and the lowest return for a quarter was -10.31% (quarter ended March 31, 2020). The year-to-date return as of June 30, 2021 was 3.31%.

For the periods ended 12/31/20 Average Annual Total Returns

	1 Year	5 Years	Since Inception (March 20, 2013)
BATS: Series P Portfolio			
Return Before Taxes	(7.48)%	(2.15)%	(2.21)%
Return After Taxes on Distributions	(7.48)%	(2.38)%	(2.36)%
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	(4.43)%	(1.71)%	(1.71)%
Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Treasury 7-10 Year Bond Index (Reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	9.98%	4.53%	3.50%
Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Bellwether 10 Year Swap Index (Reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	10.55%	4.53%	3.89%

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 the investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown, and the after-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold their shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts.

Investment Manager

The Fund's investment manager is BlackRock Advisors, LLC (previously defined as "BlackRock").

The Fund's sub-adviser is BlackRock International Limited. Where applicable, the use of the term BlackRock also refers to the Fund's sub-adviser.

Portfolio Manager

Name	Portfolio Manager of the Fund Since	Title
Scott MacLellan, CFA	2020	Director of BlackRock, Inc.

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

Shares of the Fund may be purchased and held only by or on behalf of separately managed account clients who have retained BIM LLC to manage their accounts, or who have requested that their investment adviser consider investment recommendations provided by BIM LLC in connection with the management of their accounts.

Purchase and redemption orders generally are made based on instructions from BIM LLC (or other investment adviser to whom BIM LLC provides investment recommendations). Purchase and redemption orders are processed at the net asset value next calculated after the broker-dealer receives the order on behalf of the account each day the New York Stock Exchange is open.

BATS: Series P Portfolio

Minimum Initial Investment	There is no minimum amount for initial investments.
Minimum Additional Investment	There is no minimum amount for additional investments.

Tax Information

The Fund's dividends and distributions may be subject to U.S. federal income taxes and may be taxed as ordinary income or capital gains, unless you are a tax-exempt investor or are investing through a qualified tax-exempt plan described in section 401(a) of the Internal Revenue Code, in which case you may be subject to U.S. federal income tax when distributions are received from such tax-deferred arrangements.

Payments to Broker/Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries

If you purchase shares of the Fund through a financial intermediary, the Fund and BlackRock Investments, LLC, the Fund's distributor, or its affiliates may pay the financial intermediary for the sale of Fund shares and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the financial intermediary and your individual financial professional to recommend the Fund over another investment.

Ask your individual financial professional or visit your financial intermediary's website for more information.

Fund Overview

Key Facts About BATS: Series S Portfolio

Investment Objective

The investment objective of the BATS: Series S Portfolio (the “Fund”) is to seek to maximize total return, consistent with income generation and prudent investment management.

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold and sell shares of the Fund.

Shareholder Fees (Fees paid directly from your investment)	BATS: Series S Portfolio Shares
Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Purchases (as percentage of offering price)	None
Maximum Deferred Sales Charge (Load) (as percentage of offering price or redemption proceeds, whichever is lower)	None
Annual Fund Operating Expenses (Expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)	BATS: Series S Portfolio Shares
Management Fee	None
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) Fees	None
Other Expenses	0.13%
Interest Expense	0.02%
Miscellaneous Other Expenses	0.11%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.13%
Fee Waivers and/or Expense Reimbursements ¹	(0.11)%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waivers and/or Expense Reimbursements ¹	0.02% ²

¹ As described in the “Management of the Funds” section of the Fund’s prospectus beginning on page 57, pursuant to the management agreement between BlackRock Advisors, LLC (“BlackRock”) and BlackRock Allocation Target Shares, on behalf of the Fund, BlackRock has contractually agreed to waive all fees and pay or reimburse all fees and expenses of the Fund, except extraordinary expenses, indefinitely. Extraordinary expenses may include Dividend Expense, Interest Expense, Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses and certain other Fund expenses.

² You should also be aware that the Fund is an investment option for certain “wrap-fee” programs or other separately managed account clients for which BlackRock Investment Management, LLC or certain of its affiliates (individually or collectively referred to as “BIM LLC”) receives compensation pursuant to an investment management agreement. Wrap-fee program participants pay a “wrap-fee” to the sponsor of the program which typically covers investment advice and transaction costs on trades executed with the sponsor or a designated broker-dealer. You should read carefully the wrap-fee or other program brochure provided to you by your program sponsor or investment adviser. The brochure is required to include information about the fees charged to you and, in case of a wrap-fee program, the fees paid by the sponsor to BIM LLC.

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. 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
BATS: Series S Portfolio Shares	\$2	\$6	\$11	\$26

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 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 124% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies of the Fund

In pursuit of the investment objective, the Fund will principally invest in the following securities:

- commercial and residential mortgage-backed securities;
- obligations of non-U.S. governments and supra-national organizations, such as the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (the "World Bank"), which are chartered to promote economic development;
- obligations of domestic and non-U.S. corporations;
- asset-backed securities;
- collateralized mortgage obligations;
- U.S. Treasury and agency securities;
- when-issued and delayed delivery securities;
- derivatives;
- cash equivalent investments;
- repurchase agreements and reverse repurchase agreements; and
- dollar rolls.

Under normal circumstances, the Fund invests at least 80% of its total assets in fixed-income instruments. This 80% policy is a non-fundamental policy of the Fund and may not be changed without 60 days' prior notice to shareholders.

The management team evaluates sectors of the bond market and individual securities within these sectors. The management team may, when consistent with the Fund's investment objective, buy or sell options or futures on a security or an index of securities, or enter into interest rate or foreign currency transactions, including swaps (collectively, commonly known as derivatives).

The Fund may only buy securities that are rated investment grade at the time of purchase by at least one major rating agency or, if unrated, determined by the management team to be of similar quality.

Under normal circumstances, the Fund seeks to maintain an average portfolio duration of zero to three years. Duration is a mathematical calculation of the average life of a bond (or bonds in a bond fund) that serves as a useful measure of its price risk. Each year of duration represents an expected 1% change in the net asset value of a bond fund for every 1% immediate change in interest rates. For example, if a bond fund has an average duration of ten years, its net asset value would be expected to fall about 10% when interest rates rise by one percentage point, assuming all other factors remain equal. Conversely, the bond fund's net asset value would be expected to rise about 10% when interest rates fall by one percentage point, assuming all other factors remain equal. Duration, which measures price sensitivity to interest rate changes, is not necessarily equal to average maturity.

The Fund may engage in active and frequent trading of portfolio instruments to achieve its investment objective.

Principal Risks of Investing in the Fund

Risk is inherent in all investing. The value of your investment in the Fund, as well as the amount of return you receive on your investment, may fluctuate significantly from day to day and over time. You may lose part or all of your investment in the Fund or your investment may not perform as well as other similar investments. The following is a summary description of principal risks of investing in the Fund. The order of the below risk factors does not indicate the significance of any particular risk factor.

- **Debt Securities Risk** — Debt securities, such as bonds, involve interest rate risk, credit risk, extension risk, and prepayment risk, among other things.

Interest Rate Risk — The market value of bonds and other fixed-income securities changes in response to interest rate changes and other factors. Interest rate risk is the risk that prices of bonds and other fixed-income securities will increase as interest rates fall and decrease as interest rates rise.

The Fund may be subject to a greater risk of rising interest rates due to the current period of historically low rates. For example, if interest rates increase by 1%, assuming a current portfolio duration of ten years, and all other factors being equal, the value of the Fund's investments would be expected to decrease by 10%. The magnitude of

these fluctuations in the market price of bonds and other fixed-income securities is generally greater for those securities with longer maturities. Fluctuations in the market price of the Fund's investments will not affect interest income derived from instruments already owned by the Fund, but will be reflected in the Fund's net asset value. The Fund may lose money if short-term or long-term interest rates rise sharply in a manner not anticipated by Fund management.

To the extent the Fund invests in debt securities that may be prepaid at the option of the obligor (such as mortgage-backed securities), the sensitivity of such securities to changes in interest rates may increase (to the detriment of the Fund) when interest rates rise. Moreover, because rates on certain floating rate debt securities typically reset only periodically, changes in prevailing interest rates (and particularly sudden and significant changes) can be expected to cause some fluctuations in the net asset value of the Fund to the extent that it invests in floating rate debt securities.

These basic principles of bond prices also apply to U.S. Government securities. A security backed by the "full faith and credit" of the U.S. Government is guaranteed only as to its stated interest rate and face value at maturity, not its current market price. Just like other fixed-income securities, government-guaranteed securities will fluctuate in value when interest rates change.

A general rise in interest rates has the potential to cause investors to move out of fixed-income securities on a large scale, which may increase redemptions from funds that hold large amounts of fixed-income securities. Heavy redemptions could cause the Fund to sell assets at inopportune times or at a loss or depressed value and could hurt the Fund's performance.

Credit Risk — Credit risk refers to the possibility that the issuer of a debt security (i.e., the borrower) will not be able to make payments of interest and principal when due. Changes in an issuer's credit rating or the market's perception of an issuer's creditworthiness may also affect the value of the Fund's investment in that issuer. The degree of credit risk depends on both the financial condition of the issuer and the terms of the obligation.

Extension Risk — When interest rates rise, certain obligations will be paid off by the obligor more slowly than anticipated, causing the value of these obligations to fall.

Prepayment Risk — When interest rates fall, certain obligations will be paid off by the obligor more quickly than originally anticipated, and the Fund may have to invest the proceeds in securities with lower yields.

■ **Derivatives Risk** — The Fund's use of derivatives may increase its costs, reduce the Fund's returns and/or increase volatility. Derivatives involve significant risks, including:

Volatility Risk — Volatility is defined as the characteristic of a security, an index or a market to fluctuate significantly in price within a short time period. A risk of the Fund's use of derivatives is that the fluctuations in their values may not correlate with the overall securities markets.

Counterparty Risk — Derivatives are also subject to counterparty risk, which is the risk that the other party in the transaction will not fulfill its contractual obligation.

Market and Illiquidity Risk — The possible lack of a liquid secondary market for derivatives and the resulting inability of the Fund to sell or otherwise close a derivatives position could expose the Fund to losses and could make derivatives more difficult for the Fund to value accurately.

Valuation Risk — Valuation may be more difficult in times of market turmoil since many investors and market makers may be reluctant to purchase complex instruments or quote prices for them.

Hedging Risk — Hedges are sometimes subject to imperfect matching between the derivative and the underlying security, and there can be no assurance that the Fund's hedging transactions will be effective. The use of hedging may result in certain adverse tax consequences.

Tax Risk — Certain aspects of the tax treatment of derivative instruments, including swap agreements and commodity-linked derivative instruments, are currently unclear and may be affected by changes in legislation, regulations or other legally binding authority. Such treatment may be less favorable than that given to a direct investment in an underlying asset and may adversely affect the timing, character and amount of income the Fund realizes from its investments.

Regulatory Risk — Derivative contracts, including, without limitation, swaps, currency forwards and non-deliverable forwards, are subject to regulation under the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (the "Dodd-Frank Act") in the United States and under comparable regimes in Europe, Asia and other non-U.S. jurisdictions. Under the Dodd-Frank Act, certain derivatives are subject to margin requirements and swap dealers are required to collect margin from the Fund with respect to such derivatives. Specifically, regulations are now in effect that require swap dealers to post and collect variation margin (comprised of specified liquid instruments and subject to a required haircut) in connection with trading of over-the-counter ("OTC") swaps with the Fund. Shares of investment companies (other than certain money market funds) may not be posted as collateral under these

regulations. Requirements for posting of initial margin in connection with OTC swaps will be phased-in through at least 2021. In addition, regulations adopted by global prudential regulators that are now in effect require certain bank-regulated counterparties and certain of their affiliates to include in certain financial contracts, including many derivatives contracts, terms that delay or restrict the rights of counterparties, such as the Fund, to terminate such contracts, foreclose upon collateral, exercise other default rights or restrict transfers of credit support in the event that the counterparty and/or its affiliates are subject to certain types of resolution or insolvency proceedings. The implementation of these requirements with respect to derivatives, as well as regulations under the Dodd-Frank Act regarding clearing, mandatory trading and margining of other derivatives, may increase the costs and risks to the Fund of trading in these instruments and, as a result, may affect returns to investors in the Fund.

On October 28, 2020, the Securities and Exchange Commission adopted new regulations governing the use of derivatives by registered investment companies ("Rule 18f-4"). The Fund will be required to implement and comply with Rule 18f-4 by August 19, 2022. Once implemented, Rule 18f-4 will impose limits on the amount of derivatives a fund can enter into, eliminate the asset segregation framework currently used by funds to comply with Section 18 of the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended, treat derivatives as senior securities and require funds whose use of derivatives is more than a limited specified exposure amount to establish and maintain a comprehensive derivatives risk management program and appoint a derivatives risk manager.

- **Dollar Rolls Risk** — Dollar rolls involve the risk that the market value of the securities that the Fund is committed to buy may decline below the price of the securities the Fund has sold. These transactions may involve leverage.
- **Foreign Securities Risk** — Foreign investments often involve special risks not present in U.S. investments that can increase the chances that the Fund will lose money. These risks include:
 - The Fund generally holds its foreign securities and cash in foreign banks and securities depositories, which may be recently organized or new to the foreign custody business and may be subject to only limited or no regulatory oversight.
 - Changes in foreign currency exchange rates can affect the value of the Fund's portfolio.
 - The economies of certain foreign markets may not compare favorably with the economy of the United States with respect to such issues as growth of gross national product, reinvestment of capital, resources and balance of payments position.
 - The governments of certain countries, or the U.S. Government with respect to certain countries, may prohibit or impose substantial restrictions through capital controls and/or sanctions on foreign investments in the capital markets or certain industries in those countries, which may prohibit or restrict the ability to own or transfer currency, securities, derivatives or other assets.
 - Many foreign governments do not supervise and regulate stock exchanges, brokers and the sale of securities to the same extent as does the United States and may not have laws to protect investors that are comparable to U.S. securities laws.
 - Settlement and clearance procedures in certain foreign markets may result in delays in payment for or delivery of securities not typically associated with settlement and clearance of U.S. investments.
 - The Fund's claims to recover foreign withholding taxes may not be successful, and if the likelihood of recovery of foreign withholding taxes materially decreases, due to, for example, a change in tax regulation or approach in the foreign country, accruals in the Fund's net asset value for such refunds may be written down partially or in full, which will adversely affect the Fund's net asset value.
- **High Portfolio Turnover Risk** — The Fund may engage in active and frequent trading of its portfolio securities. High portfolio turnover (more than 100%) may result in increased transaction costs to the Fund, including brokerage commissions, dealer mark-ups and other transaction costs on the sale of the securities and on reinvestment in other securities. The sale of Fund portfolio securities may result in the realization and/or distribution to shareholders of higher capital gains or losses as compared to a fund with less active trading policies. These effects of higher than normal portfolio turnover may adversely affect Fund performance.
- **Illiquid Investments Risk** — The Fund may invest up to an aggregate amount of 15% of its net assets in illiquid investments. An illiquid investment is any investment that the Fund reasonably expects cannot be sold or disposed of in current market conditions in seven calendar days or less without the sale or disposition significantly changing the market value of the investment. The Fund's illiquid investments may reduce the returns of the Fund because it may be difficult to sell the illiquid investments at an advantageous time or price. An investment may be illiquid due to, among other things, the reduced number and capacity of traditional market participants to make a market in fixed-income securities or the lack of an active trading market. To the extent that the Fund's principal investment strategies involve derivatives or securities with substantial market and/or credit risk, the Fund will tend to have the greatest exposure to the risks associated with illiquid investments. Liquid investments may become illiquid after

purchase by the Fund, particularly during periods of market turmoil. Illiquid investments may be harder to value, especially in changing markets, and if the Fund is forced to sell these investments to meet redemption requests or for other cash needs, the Fund may suffer a loss. This may be magnified in a rising interest rate environment or other circumstances where investor redemptions from fixed-income mutual funds may be higher than normal. In addition, when there is illiquidity in the market for certain securities, the Fund, due to limitations on illiquid investments, may be subject to purchase and sale restrictions.

■ **Leverage Risk** — Some transactions may give rise to a form of economic leverage. These transactions may include, among others, derivatives, and may expose the Fund to greater risk and increase its costs. The use of leverage may cause the Fund to liquidate portfolio positions when it may not be advantageous to do so to satisfy its obligations or to meet any required asset segregation requirements. Increases and decreases in the value of the Fund's portfolio will be magnified when the Fund uses leverage.

■ **Market Risk and Selection Risk** — Market risk is the risk that one or more markets in which the Fund invests will go down in value, including the possibility that the markets will go down sharply and unpredictably. The value of a security or other asset may decline due to changes in general market conditions, economic trends or events that are not specifically related to the issuer of the security or other asset, or factors that affect a particular issuer or issuers, exchange, country, group of countries, region, market, industry, group of industries, sector or asset class. Local, regional or global events such as war, acts of terrorism, the spread of infectious illness or other public health issues like pandemics or epidemics, recessions, or other events could have a significant impact on the Fund and its investments. Selection risk is the risk that the securities selected by Fund management will underperform the markets, the relevant indices or the securities selected by other funds with similar investment objectives and investment strategies. This means you may lose money.

A recent outbreak of an infectious coronavirus has developed into a global pandemic that has resulted in numerous disruptions in the market and has had significant economic impact leaving general concern and uncertainty. The impact of this coronavirus, and other epidemics and pandemics that may arise in the future, could affect the economies of many nations, individual companies and the market in general ways that cannot necessarily be foreseen at the present time.

■ **Mortgage- and Asset-Backed Securities Risks** — Mortgage- and asset-backed securities represent interests in "pools" of mortgages or other assets, including consumer loans or receivables held in trust. Mortgage- and asset-backed securities are subject to credit, interest rate, prepayment and extension risks. These securities also are subject to risk of default on the underlying mortgage or asset, particularly during periods of economic downturn. Small movements in interest rates (both increases and decreases) may quickly and significantly reduce the value of certain mortgage-backed securities.

■ **Repurchase Agreements and Purchase and Sale Contracts Risk** — If the other party to a repurchase agreement or purchase and sale contract defaults on its obligation under the agreement, the Fund may suffer delays and incur costs or lose money in exercising its rights under the agreement. If the seller fails to repurchase the security in either situation and the market value of the security declines, the Fund may lose money.

■ **Reverse Repurchase Agreements Risk** — Reverse repurchase agreements involve the sale of securities held by the Fund with an agreement to repurchase the securities at an agreed-upon price, date and interest payment. Reverse repurchase agreements involve the risk that the other party may fail to return the securities in a timely manner or at all. The Fund could lose money if it is unable to recover the securities and the value of the collateral held by the Fund, including the value of the investments made with cash collateral, is less than the value of the securities. These events could also trigger adverse tax consequences for the Fund. In addition, reverse repurchase agreements involve the risk that the interest income earned in the investment of the proceeds will be less than the interest expense.

■ **Sovereign Debt Risk** — Sovereign debt instruments are subject to the risk that a governmental entity may delay or refuse to pay interest or repay principal on its sovereign debt, due, for example, to cash flow problems, insufficient foreign currency reserves, political considerations, the relative size of the governmental entity's debt position in relation to the economy or the failure to put in place economic reforms required by the International Monetary Fund or other multilateral agencies.

■ **Supranational Entities Risk** — The Fund may invest in obligations issued or guaranteed by the World Bank. The government members, or "stockholders," usually make initial capital contributions to the World Bank and in many cases are committed to make additional capital contributions if the World Bank is unable to repay its borrowings. There is no guarantee that one or more stockholders of the World Bank will continue to make any necessary additional capital contributions. If such contributions are not made, the entity may be unable to pay interest or repay principal on its debt securities, and the Fund may lose money on such investments.

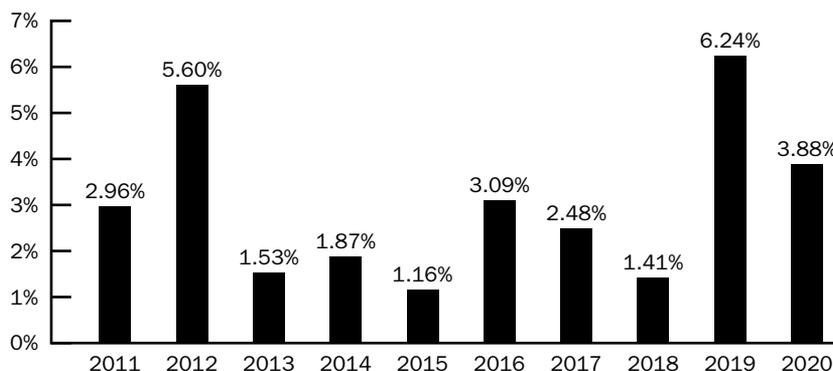
■ **U.S. Government Issuer Risk** — Treasury obligations may differ in their interest rates, maturities, times of issuance and other characteristics. Obligations of U.S. Government agencies and authorities are supported by varying degrees of credit but generally are not backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Government. No assurance can be given that the U.S. Government will provide financial support to its agencies and authorities if it is not obligated by law to do so.

■ **When-Issued and Delayed Delivery Securities and Forward Commitments Risk** — When-issued and delayed delivery securities and forward commitments involve the risk that the security the Fund buys will lose value prior to its delivery. There also is the risk that the security will not be issued or that the other party to the transaction will not meet its obligation. If this occurs, the Fund may lose both the investment opportunity for the assets it set aside to pay for the security and any gain in the security's price.

Performance Information

The information shows you how the Fund's performance has varied year by year and provides some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund. The table compares the Fund's performance to that of the ICE BofA 1-3 Year U.S. Treasury Index. To the extent that dividends and distributions have been paid by the Fund, the performance information for the Fund in the chart and table assumes reinvestment of the dividends and distributions. As with all such investments, past performance (before and after taxes) is not an indication of future results. The table includes all applicable fees. If the Fund's investment manager and its affiliates had not waived or reimbursed certain Fund expenses during these periods, the Fund's returns would have been lower. Updated information on the Fund's performance, including its current net asset value, can be obtained by phone at 800-882-0052.

ANNUAL TOTAL RETURNS BATS: Series S Portfolio As of 12/31



During the ten-year period shown in the bar chart, the highest return for a quarter was 5.50% (quarter ended June 30, 2020) and the lowest return for a quarter was -3.46% (quarter ended March 31, 2020). The year-to-date return as of June 30, 2021 was 0.47%.

For the periods ended 12/31/20

Average Annual Total Returns

	1 Year	5 Years	10 Years
BATS: Series S Portfolio			
Return Before Taxes	3.88%	3.41%	3.01%
Return After Taxes on Distributions	2.76%	2.14%	1.68%
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	2.28%	2.04%	1.73%
ICE BofA 1-3 Year U.S. Treasury Index (Reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	3.10%	1.90%	1.30%

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 the investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown, and the after-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold their shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts.

Investment Manager

The Fund's investment manager is BlackRock Advisors, LLC (previously defined as "BlackRock").

The Fund's sub-adviser is BlackRock International Limited. Where applicable, the use of the term BlackRock also refers to the Fund's sub-adviser.

Portfolio Managers

Name	Portfolio Manager of the Fund Since	Title
Michael Heilbronn	2009	Director of BlackRock, Inc.
Scott MacLellan, CFA	2020	Director of BlackRock, Inc.

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

Shares of the Fund may be purchased and held only by or on behalf of separately managed account clients who have retained BIM LLC to manage their accounts, or who have requested that their investment adviser consider investment recommendations provided by BIM LLC in connection with the management of their accounts.

Purchase and redemption orders generally are made based on instructions from BIM LLC (or other investment adviser to whom BIM LLC provides investment recommendations). Purchase and redemption orders are processed at the net asset value next calculated after the broker-dealer receives the order on behalf of the account each day the New York Stock Exchange is open.

BATS: Series S Portfolio

Minimum Initial Investment	There is no minimum amount for initial investments.
Minimum Additional Investment	There is no minimum amount for additional investments.

Tax Information

The Fund's dividends and distributions may be subject to U.S. federal income taxes and may be taxed as ordinary income or capital gains, unless you are a tax-exempt investor or are investing through a qualified tax-exempt plan described in section 401(a) of the Internal Revenue Code, in which case you may be subject to U.S. federal income tax when distributions are received from such tax-deferred arrangements.

Payments to Broker/Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries

If you purchase shares of the Fund through a financial intermediary, the Fund and BlackRock Investments, LLC, the Fund's distributor, or its affiliates may pay the financial intermediary for the sale of Fund shares and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the financial intermediary and your individual financial professional to recommend the Fund over another investment.

Ask your individual financial professional or visit your financial intermediary's website for more information.

Details About the Funds

Included in this prospectus are sections that tell you about buying and selling shares, management information, shareholder features of the BATS: Series C Portfolio, BATS: Series E Portfolio, BATS: Series M Portfolio, BATS: Series P Portfolio and BATS: Series S Portfolio (each a “Fund” and collectively, the “Funds”) and your rights as a shareholder.

How Each Fund Invests

Investment Process

The management team evaluates sectors of the bond market and individual securities within these sectors.

Each of the BATS: Series C Portfolio, BATS: Series M Portfolio and BATS: Series S Portfolio may only buy securities that are rated investment grade at the time of purchase by at least one major rating agency or, if unrated, determined by the management team to be of similar quality. Split rated bonds will be considered to have the higher credit rating.

If a security’s rating falls below investment grade, the management team will decide whether to continue to hold the security. A security will be sold if, in the opinion of the management team, the risk of continuing to hold the security is unacceptable when compared to its total return potential.

With respect to the BATS: Series E Portfolio, Fund management considers a variety of factors when choosing investments, such as:

- **Credit Quality of Issuers** — based on bond ratings and other factors, including economic and financial conditions.
- **Yield Analysis** — takes into account factors such as the different yields available on different types of obligations and the shape of the yield curve (longer term obligations typically have higher yields).
- **Maturity Analysis** — the weighted average maturity of the portfolio will be maintained within a desirable range as determined from time to time. Factors considered include portfolio activity, maturity of the supply of available bonds and the shape of the yield curve. Maturity of a debt security refers to the date upon which debt securities are due to be repaid, that is, the date when the issuer generally must pay back the face amount of the security.

Fund management may also consider the availability of features that protect against an early call of a bond by the issuer.

With respect to the BATS: Series P Portfolio, Fund management will pursue a combination of cost efficient and liquid strategies in order to implement the negative duration strategy. BlackRock uses an internal model for calculating duration, which may result in a different value for the duration of a benchmark compared to the duration calculated by the provider of the benchmark or another third party.

BATS: Series C Portfolio

Investment Objective

The investment objective of the BATS: Series C Portfolio is to seek to maximize total return, consistent with income generation and prudent investment management.

This investment objective is a non-fundamental policy of the Fund and may not be changed without 60 days’ prior notice to shareholders.

Principal Investment Strategies

In pursuit of the investment objective, the BATS: Series C Portfolio will principally invest in the following securities:

- corporate bonds, notes and debentures;
- asset-backed securities;
- commercial and residential mortgage-backed securities;
- obligations of non-U.S. governments and supra-national organizations, such as the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (the “World Bank”), which are chartered to promote economic development;
- collateralized mortgage obligations;

- U.S. Treasury and agency securities;
- cash equivalent investments;
- when-issued and delayed delivery securities;
- derivatives; and
- repurchase agreements and reverse repurchase agreements.

Under normal circumstances, the Fund invests at least 80% of its total assets in fixed-income instruments. This 80% policy is a non-fundamental policy of the Fund and may not be changed without 60 days' prior notice to shareholders.

The management team may, when consistent with the Fund's investment objective, buy or sell options or futures on a security or an index of securities, or enter into interest rate or foreign currency transactions, including swaps (collectively, commonly known as derivatives). An option is the right to buy or sell a security or an index of securities at a specific price on or before a specific date. A future is an agreement to buy or sell a security or an index of securities at a specific price on a specific date. A swap is an agreement whereby one party exchanges its right to receive or its obligation to pay one type of interest or currency for another party's obligation to pay or its right to receive another type of interest or currency in the future or for a period of time. The management team typically uses derivatives as a substitute for taking a position in the underlying asset and/or as part of a strategy designed to reduce exposure to other risks, such as interest rate or currency risk.

ABOUT THE PORTFOLIO MANAGEMENT OF THE BATS: SERIES C PORTFOLIO

The BATS: Series C Portfolio is managed by a team of financial professionals. Stephan Bassas and Michael Heilbronn are the portfolio managers and are jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund. Please see "Management of the Funds — Portfolio Manager Information" for additional information about the portfolio management team.

BATS: Series E Portfolio

Investment Objective

The investment objective of the Fund is to seek to maximize Federal tax-free yield with a secondary goal of total return.

This investment objective is a non-fundamental policy of the Fund and may not be changed without 60 days' prior notice to shareholders.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund seeks to provide investors with greater Federal tax-free income, in comparison with other municipal bond funds that invest primarily in investment grade securities, by investing in a combination of investment grade and noninvestment grade municipal bonds. Municipal bonds include debt obligations issued by or on behalf of a governmental entity or other qualifying issuer that pay interest that is, in the opinion of bond counsel to the issuer, generally excludable from gross income for Federal income tax purposes (except that the interest may be includable in taxable income for purposes of the Federal alternative minimum tax). Issuers of municipal bonds may be states, territories and possessions of the United States and the District of Columbia and their political subdivisions, agencies and instrumentalities. Municipal bonds also include private activity bonds, short-term tax-exempt obligations like municipal notes and variable rate demand obligations.

The Fund may invest in municipal bonds rated in any rating category or in unrated municipal bonds. Currently, the Fund expects to invest approximately 50% of its net assets in below investment grade municipal bonds. While the level of the Fund's investments in below investment grade municipal bonds may vary depending on market conditions, the Fund will not invest more than 70% of its net assets, at the time of purchase, in below investment grade municipal bonds, as rated by the independent rating agencies at the time of purchase (BB or lower by S&P Global Ratings ("S&P") and Fitch Ratings, Inc. ("Fitch"), and Ba or lower by Moody's Investors Service, Inc. ("Moody's")), or if unrated, determined to be of comparable quality by Fund management. Obligations rated BB or lower and Ba or lower are commonly known as "junk bonds." Split rated bonds will be considered to have the higher credit rating. Split rated bonds are bonds that receive different ratings from two or more rating agencies.

Under normal circumstances, the Fund maintains an average portfolio duration that is within $\pm 25\%$ of the duration of the Reference Benchmark. The Reference Benchmark is an unmanaged weighted index comprised as follows: 50% of the S&P[®] Municipal High-Yield Index; 25% S&P[®] Municipal Bond A Rating Band Index using the returns of only those A

rated bonds that have maturities greater than 5 years; and 25% S&P® Municipal Bond BBB Rating Band Index using the returns of only those BBB rated bonds that have maturities greater than 5 years. As of June 30, 2021, the average duration of the Reference Benchmark was 7.57 years, as calculated by BlackRock. Duration is a mathematical calculation of the average life of a bond (or bonds in a bond fund) that serves as a useful measure of its price risk. Each year of duration represents an expected 1% change in the net asset value of a bond fund for every 1% immediate change in interest rates. For example, if a bond fund has an average duration of 7.86 years, its net asset value will fall about 7.86% when interest rates rise by one percentage point. Conversely, the bond fund's net asset value will rise about 7.86% when interest rates fall by one percentage point. Duration, which measures price sensitivity to interest rate changes, is not necessarily equal to average maturity.

The Fund is permitted to engage in transactions in certain derivatives, including, but not limited to, financial futures contracts and options thereon, options, indexed and inverse floating rate obligations and swap agreements, including credit default swap agreements. Derivatives are financial instruments whose value is derived from another security or an index such as the S&P® Municipal Bond Index. The Fund may use derivative instruments to hedge its investments or to seek to enhance returns. Derivatives may allow the Fund to increase or decrease its risk exposure more quickly and efficiently than other types of instruments. The Fund is not required to use hedging and may choose not to do so.

The Fund intends to invest so that no more than 25% of the Fund's net assets are represented by the municipal securities of issuers located in the same state.

The Fund may also invest up to 10% of its net assets in municipal bonds that are considered "distressed securities." Distressed securities are securities that are the subject of bankruptcy proceedings or otherwise in default as to the repayment of principal and/or payment of interest at the time of acquisition or are rated in the lowest rating categories by the independent rating agencies (CC or lower by S&P and Fitch, and Ca or lower by Moody's), or if unrated, determined to be of comparable quality by Fund management. Generally, the Fund will invest in distressed securities when Fund management believes they offer significant potential for higher returns or can be exchanged for other securities that offer this potential. However, there can be no assurance that the Fund will achieve these returns or that the issuer will make an exchange offer or adopt a plan of reorganization.

ABOUT THE PORTFOLIO MANAGEMENT OF THE BATS: SERIES E PORTFOLIO

The BATS: Series E Portfolio is managed by a team of financial professionals. Theodore R. Jaeckel, Jr., CFA, Walter O'Connor, CFA and Michael Perilli, CFA are the portfolio managers and are jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund. Please see "Management of the Funds — Portfolio Manager Information" for additional information about the portfolio management team.

BATS: Series M Portfolio

Investment Objective

The investment objective of the BATS: Series M Portfolio is to seek to maximize total return, consistent with income generation and prudent investment management.

This investment objective is a non-fundamental policy of the Fund and may not be changed without 60 days' prior notice to shareholders.

Principal Investment Strategies

In pursuit of the investment objective, the BATS: Series M Portfolio will principally invest in the following securities:

- commercial and residential mortgage-backed securities;
- asset-backed securities;
- collateralized mortgage obligations;
- U.S. Treasury and agency securities;
- cash equivalent investments;
- when-issued and delayed delivery securities;
- derivatives; and
- dollar rolls.

Under normal circumstances, the Fund invests at least 80% of its total assets in fixed-income instruments. This 80% policy is a non-fundamental policy of the Fund and may not be changed without 60 days' prior notice to shareholders.

The management team may, when consistent with the Fund's investment objective, buy or sell options or futures on a security or an index of securities, or enter into interest rate or foreign currency transactions, including swaps (collectively, commonly known as derivatives). An option is the right to buy or sell a security or an index of securities at a specific price on or before a specific date. A future is an agreement to buy or sell a security or an index of securities at a specific price on a specific date. A swap is an agreement whereby one party exchanges its right to receive or its obligation to pay one type of interest or currency for another party's obligation to pay or its right to receive another type of interest or currency in the future or for a period of time. The management team typically uses derivatives as a substitute for taking a position in the underlying asset and/or as part of a strategy designed to reduce exposure to other risks, such as interest rate or currency risk.

The Fund may engage in active and frequent trading of portfolio instruments to achieve its investment objective.

ABOUT THE PORTFOLIO MANAGEMENT OF THE BATS: SERIES M PORTFOLIO

The BATS: Series M Portfolio is managed by a team of financial professionals. Akiva Dickstein, Matthew Kraeger and Michael Heilbronn are the portfolio managers and are jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund. Please see "Management of the Funds — Portfolio Manager Information" for additional information about the portfolio management team.

BATS: Series P Portfolio

Investment Objective

The investment objective of the BATS: Series P Portfolio is to seek to provide a duration that is the inverse of its benchmark index.

This investment objective is a non-fundamental policy of the Fund and may not be changed without 60 days' prior notice to shareholders.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund is intended to be used as part of a broader separately managed account program administered directly by BlackRock. The performance and objectives of the Fund should be evaluated only in the context of the investor's complete investment program. The Fund is not designed to be used as a stand-alone investment.

The Fund may invest in a portfolio of securities and other financial instruments, including derivative instruments, in an attempt to provide returns that are the inverse of its benchmark index, the Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Treasury 7-10 Year Bond Index. The Fund's return is intended to move in the opposite direction of the return of a traditional fixed-income fund. Unlike a traditional fixed-income fund, the value of the Fund is expected to move in the same direction as that of interest rates. The value of a traditional fixed-income fund generally drops as interest rates rise, however, it is expected that the Fund will provide positive returns in a rising interest rate environment. Under normal circumstances, the Fund maintains an average portfolio duration that is within $\pm 20\%$ of the inverse duration of its benchmark, as calculated by BlackRock. As of June 30, 2021, the average duration of the Fund's benchmark was -7.5 years, as calculated by BlackRock. Duration is a mathematical calculation of the average life of a bond (or bonds in a bond fund) that serves as a useful measure of its price risk. Each year of duration represents an expected 1% change in the net asset value of a bond for every 1% immediate change in interest rates. For example, if a bond has a duration of four years, its net asset value will fall about 4% when interest rates rise by one percentage point. Conversely, the bond's net asset value will rise about 4% when interest rates fall by one percentage point. Duration, which measures price sensitivity to interest rate changes, is not necessarily equal to average maturity.

The Fund will seek to pursue its investment objective primarily by engaging in short sales of U.S. Treasury securities and by investing in derivative instruments that provide returns that are inverse to those available by investing directly in U.S. Treasury securities. Derivative instruments that the Fund may invest in include, but are not limited to, futures (including U.S. Treasury futures), options, forward contracts and/or swaps, including interest rate swaps, swaptions and total return swaps.

The Fund may also invest significantly in a variety of short-term fixed-income instruments, including, but not limited to, U.S. government securities, U.S. government agency securities, securities issued by U.S. government-sponsored enterprises and U.S. government instrumentalities, investment grade corporate bonds or bonds determined by Fund

Management to be similar quality, asset-backed securities and mortgage-backed securities. The Fund will invest in these short-term fixed-income instruments in order to generate income to cover some or all of the costs associated with the Fund's derivative positions. The Fund will also invest a significant portion of its total assets in cash and cash equivalents to use for margin requirements for its derivative positions.

The Fund may invest in other investment companies, such as exchange-traded funds ("ETFs"), unit investment trusts, and open-end and closed-end funds, including affiliated investment companies and affiliated and unaffiliated money market funds.

The Fund may engage in active and frequent trading of portfolio instruments to achieve its investment objective.

ABOUT THE PORTFOLIO MANAGEMENT OF THE BATS: SERIES P PORTFOLIO

The BATS: Series P Portfolio is managed by a team of financial professionals. Scott MacLellan, CFA is the portfolio manager and is responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund. Please see "Management of the Funds — Portfolio Manager Information" for additional information about the portfolio manager.

BATS: Series S Portfolio

Investment Objective

The investment objective of the BATS: Series S Portfolio is to seek to maximize total return, consistent with income generation and prudent investment management.

This investment objective is a non-fundamental policy of the Fund and may not be changed without 60 days' prior notice to shareholders.

Principal Investment Strategies

In pursuit of the investment objective, the Fund will principally invest in the following securities:

- commercial and residential mortgage-backed securities;
- obligations of non-U.S. governments and supra-national organizations, such as the World Bank, which are chartered to promote economic development;
- obligations of domestic and non-U.S. corporations;
- asset-backed securities;
- collateralized mortgage obligations;
- U.S. Treasury and agency securities;
- when-issued and delayed delivery securities;
- derivatives;
- cash equivalent investments;
- repurchase agreements and reverse repurchase agreements; and
- dollar rolls.

Under normal circumstances, the Fund invests at least 80% of its total assets in fixed-income instruments. This 80% policy is a non-fundamental policy of the Fund and may not be changed without 60 days' prior notice to shareholders.

The management team may, when consistent with the Fund's investment objective, buy or sell options or futures on a security or an index of securities, or enter into interest rate or foreign currency transactions, including swaps (collectively, commonly known as derivatives). An option is the right to buy or sell a security or an index of securities at a specific price on or before a specific date. A future is an agreement to buy or sell a security or an index of securities at a specific price on a specific date. A swap is an agreement whereby one party exchanges its right to receive or its obligation to pay one type of interest or currency for another party's obligation to pay or its right to receive another type of interest or currency in the future or for a period of time. The management team typically uses derivatives as a substitute for taking a position in the underlying asset and/or as part of a strategy designed to reduce exposure to other risks, such as interest rate or currency risk.

Under normal circumstances, the Fund seeks to maintain an average portfolio duration of zero to three years. Duration is a mathematical calculation of the average life of a bond (or bonds in a bond fund) that serves as a useful measure

of its price risk. Each year of duration represents an expected 1% change in the net asset value of a bond fund for every 1% immediate change in interest rates. For example, if a bond fund has an average duration of ten years, its net asset value would be expected to fall about 10% when interest rates rise by one percentage point, assuming all other factors remain equal. Conversely, the bond fund's net asset value would be expected to rise about 10% when interest rates fall by one percentage point, assuming all other factors remain equal. Duration, which measures price sensitivity to interest rate changes, is not necessarily equal to average maturity.

The Fund may engage in active and frequent trading of portfolio instruments to achieve its investment objective.

ABOUT THE PORTFOLIO MANAGEMENT OF THE BATS: SERIES S PORTFOLIO

The BATS: Series S Portfolio is managed by a team of financial professionals. Michael Heilbronn and Scott MacLellan, CFA are the portfolio managers and are jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund. Please see "Management of the Funds — Portfolio Manager Information" for additional information about the portfolio management team.

BATS: Series C Portfolio, BATS: Series M Portfolio, BATS: Series P Portfolio and BATS: Series S Portfolio Other Strategies

In addition to the principal strategies discussed above, each Fund may also invest or engage in the following investments/strategies:

The management team may seek to obtain market exposure to the securities in which it primarily invests by entering into a series of purchase and sale contracts or by using other investment techniques.

For temporary defensive purposes, each Fund may restrict the markets in which it invests and may invest without limitation in cash, money market securities, such as U.S. Government securities, short-term debt obligations of corporate issuers, certificates of deposit, bankers acceptances, commercial paper (short-term, unsecured, negotiable promissory notes of a domestic or foreign issuer) or other high quality fixed-income securities. Temporary defensive positions may affect a Fund's ability to achieve its investment objective.

Each Fund may also invest in illiquid investments.

BATS: Series C Portfolio Other Strategies

The Fund may invest in capital trusts. These securities are typically issued by corporations, generally in the form of interest-bearing notes with preferred securities characteristics, or by an affiliated business trust of a corporation, generally in the form of beneficial interests in subordinated debentures or similarly structured securities. The securities can be structured as either fixed or adjustable coupon securities that can have either a perpetual or stated maturity date. Dividends can be deferred without creating an event of default or acceleration, although maturity cannot take place unless all cumulative payment obligations have been met. The deferral of payments does not affect the purchase or sale of these securities in the open market. Payments on these securities are treated as interest rather than dividends for federal income tax purposes. These securities can have a rating that is slightly below that of the issuing company's senior debt securities.

The Fund may engage in active and frequent trading of portfolio securities to achieve its principal investment strategies.

BATS: Series E Portfolio Other Strategies

In addition to the principal strategies discussed above, the Fund may also invest or engage in the following investments/strategies:

- **Borrowing** — The Fund may borrow for temporary or emergency purposes, including to meet redemptions, for the payment of dividends, for share repurchases or for the clearance of transactions, subject to the limits set forth under the Investment Company Act, the rules and regulations thereunder and any applicable exemptive relief.

- **Investment Companies** — The Fund has the ability to invest in other investment companies, such as ETFs, unit investment trusts, and open-end and closed-end funds. The Fund may invest in affiliated investment companies, including affiliated money market funds and affiliated ETFs.
- **Municipal Securities Concentration** — From time to time the Fund may invest a substantial amount of its assets in municipal securities whose interest is paid solely from revenues of similar projects.
- **Restricted Securities** — Restricted securities are securities that cannot be offered for public resale unless registered under the applicable securities laws or that have a contractual restriction that prohibits or limits their resale. They may include Rule 144A securities, which are privately placed securities that can be resold to qualified institutional buyers but not to the general public, and securities of U.S. and non-U.S. issuers that are offered pursuant to Regulation S under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended.
- **Temporary Defensive Strategies** — As a temporary measure for defensive purposes, the Fund may invest without limitation in taxable money market securities. These investments may prevent the Fund from meeting its investment objective.
- **Tender Option Bonds and Related Securities** — The Fund may leverage its assets through the use of proceeds received through tender option bond transactions. In a tender option bond transaction, the Fund transfers municipal bonds or other municipal securities into a special purpose entity (a “TOB Trust”). A TOB Trust typically issues two classes of beneficial interests: short-term floating rate interests, which are sold to third party investors, and residual inverse floating rate interests (“TOB Residuals”), which are generally issued to the Fund.
- **When-Issued and Delayed Delivery Securities and Forward Commitments** — The purchase or sale of securities on a when-issued basis, on a delayed delivery basis or through a forward commitment involves the purchase or sale of securities by the Fund at an established price with payment and delivery taking place in the future. The Fund enters into these transactions to obtain what is considered an advantageous price to the Fund at the time of entering into the transaction.

BATS: Series C Portfolio and BATS: Series S Portfolio Other Strategies

Each Fund may invest up to 10% of its assets in non-dollar denominated bonds of issuers located outside of the United States, including emerging market securities. Each Fund’s investments in non-dollar denominated bonds may be on a currency hedged or unhedged basis.

BATS: Series C Portfolio, BATS: Series M Portfolio and BATS: Series S Portfolio Other Strategies

Each Fund has the ability to invest in other investment companies, such as ETFs, unit investment trusts, and open-end and closed-end funds, including affiliated investment companies and affiliated and unaffiliated money market funds.

BATS: Series P Portfolio Other Strategies

The Fund may enter into dollar rolls in which the Fund will buy securities for delivery in the current month and simultaneously contract to resell substantially similar (the same type and coupon) securities on a specified future date to the same party.

Investment Risks

This section contains a discussion of the general risks of investing in the Funds. The “Investment Objectives and Policies” section in the Statement of Additional Information (“SAI”) also includes more information about each Fund, its investments and the related risks. As with any fund, there can be no guarantee that a Fund will meet its investment objective or that a Fund’s performance will be positive for any period of time. An investment in a Fund is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or by any bank or governmental agency. Each risk noted below is applicable to each Fund unless the specific Fund or Funds are noted in a parenthetical. The order of the below risk factors does not indicate the significance of any particular risk factor.

Principal Risks of Investing in the Funds:

- **Debt Securities Risk** — Debt securities, such as bonds, involve interest rate risk, credit risk, extension risk, and prepayment risk, among other things.

Interest Rate Risk — The market value of bonds and other fixed-income securities changes in response to interest rate changes and other factors. Interest rate risk is the risk that prices of bonds and other fixed-income securities will increase as interest rates fall and decrease as interest rates rise.

The Fund may be subject to a greater risk of rising interest rates due to the current period of historically low rates. For example, if interest rates increase by 1%, assuming a current portfolio duration of ten years, and all other factors being equal, the value of the Fund's investments would be expected to decrease by 10%. The magnitude of these fluctuations in the market price of bonds and other fixed-income securities is generally greater for those securities with longer maturities. Fluctuations in the market price of the Fund's investments will not affect interest income derived from instruments already owned by the Fund, but will be reflected in the Fund's net asset value. The Fund may lose money if short-term or long-term interest rates rise sharply in a manner not anticipated by Fund management.

To the extent the Fund invests in debt securities that may be prepaid at the option of the obligor (such as mortgage-backed securities), the sensitivity of such securities to changes in interest rates may increase (to the detriment of the Fund) when interest rates rise. Moreover, because rates on certain floating rate debt securities typically reset only periodically, changes in prevailing interest rates (and particularly sudden and significant changes) can be expected to cause some fluctuations in the net asset value of the Fund to the extent that it invests in floating rate debt securities.

These basic principles of bond prices also apply to U.S. Government securities. A security backed by the "full faith and credit" of the U.S. Government is guaranteed only as to its stated interest rate and face value at maturity, not its current market price. Just like other fixed-income securities, government-guaranteed securities will fluctuate in value when interest rates change.

Following the financial crisis that began in 2007, the Federal Reserve has attempted to stabilize the economy and support the economic recovery by keeping the federal funds rate (the interest rate at which depository institutions lend reserve balances to other depository institutions overnight) at or near zero percent. In addition, as part of its monetary stimulus program known as quantitative easing, the Federal Reserve has purchased on the open market large quantities of securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government, its agencies or instrumentalities. As the Federal Reserve "tapers" or reduces the amount of securities it purchases pursuant to quantitative easing, and/or if the Federal Reserve raises the federal funds rate, there is a risk that interest rates will rise. A general rise in interest rates has the potential to cause investors to move out of fixed-income securities on a large scale, which may increase redemptions from mutual funds that hold large amounts of fixed-income securities. Heavy redemptions could cause the Fund to sell assets at inopportune times or at a loss or depressed value and could hurt the Fund's performance.

During periods of very low or negative interest rates, the Fund may be unable to maintain positive returns. Certain countries have recently experienced negative interest rates on certain fixed-income instruments. Very low or negative interest rates may magnify interest rate risk. Changing interest rates, including rates that fall below zero, may have unpredictable effects on markets, may result in heightened market volatility and may detract from Fund performance to the extent the Fund is exposed to such interest rates.

Credit Risk — Credit risk refers to the possibility that the issuer of a debt security (i.e., the borrower) will not be able to make payments of interest and principal when due. Changes in an issuer's credit rating or the market's perception of an issuer's creditworthiness may also affect the value of the Fund's investment in that issuer. The degree of credit risk depends on both the financial condition of the issuer and the terms of the obligation.

Extension Risk — When interest rates rise, certain obligations will be paid off by the obligor more slowly than anticipated, causing the value of these obligations to fall. Rising interest rates tend to extend the duration of securities, making them more sensitive to changes in interest rates. The value of longer-term securities generally changes more in response to changes in interest rates than shorter-term securities. As a result, in a period of rising interest rates, securities may exhibit additional volatility and may lose value.

Prepayment Risk — When interest rates fall, certain obligations will be paid off by the obligor more quickly than originally anticipated, and the Fund may have to invest the proceeds in securities with lower yields. In periods of falling interest rates, the rate of prepayments tends to increase (as does price fluctuation) as borrowers are motivated to pay off debt and refinance at new lower rates. During such periods, reinvestment of the prepayment proceeds by the management team will generally be at lower rates of return than the return on the assets that were prepaid. Prepayment reduces the yield to maturity and the average life of the security.

■ **Derivatives Risk** — The Fund's use of derivatives may increase its costs, reduce the Fund's returns and/or increase volatility. Derivatives involve significant risks, including:

Volatility Risk — The Fund’s use of derivatives may reduce the Fund’s returns and/or increase volatility. Volatility is defined as the characteristic of a security, an index or a market to fluctuate significantly in price within a short time period. A risk of the Fund’s use of derivatives is that the fluctuations in their values may not correlate with the overall securities markets.

Counterparty Risk — Derivatives are also subject to counterparty risk, which is the risk that the other party in the transaction will not fulfill its contractual obligation.

Market and Illiquidity Risk — Some derivatives are more sensitive to interest rate changes and market price fluctuations than other securities. The possible lack of a liquid secondary market for derivatives and the resulting inability of the Fund to sell or otherwise close a derivatives position could expose the Fund to losses and could make derivatives more difficult for the Fund to value accurately. The Fund could also suffer losses related to its derivatives positions as a result of unanticipated market movements, which losses are potentially unlimited. Finally, BlackRock may not be able to predict correctly the direction of securities prices, interest rates and other economic factors, which could cause the Fund’s derivatives positions to lose value.

Valuation Risk — Valuation may be more difficult in times of market turmoil since many investors and market makers may be reluctant to purchase complex instruments or quote prices for them. Derivatives may also expose the Fund to greater risk and increase its costs. Certain transactions in derivatives involve substantial leverage risk and may expose the Fund to potential losses that exceed the amount originally invested by the Fund.

Hedging Risk — When a derivative is used as a hedge against a position that the Fund holds, any loss generated by the derivative generally should be substantially offset by gains on the hedged investment, and vice versa. While hedging can reduce or eliminate losses, it can also reduce or eliminate gains. Hedges are sometimes subject to imperfect matching between the derivative and the underlying security, and there can be no assurance that the Fund’s hedging transactions will be effective. The use of hedging may result in certain adverse tax consequences noted below.

Tax Risk – The federal income tax treatment of a derivative may not be as favorable as a direct investment in an underlying asset and may adversely affect the timing, character and amount of income the Fund realizes from its investments. As a result, a larger portion of the Fund’s distributions may be treated as ordinary income rather than capital gains. In addition, certain derivatives are subject to mark-to-market or straddle provisions of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Internal Revenue Code”). If such provisions are applicable, there could be an increase (or decrease) in the amount of taxable dividends paid by the Fund. Payments received by the Fund from swap agreements, if any, will generally produce taxable income while payments made by the Fund on swap agreements will be allocated against both tax-exempt and taxable gross income, decreasing the Fund’s distributable net tax-exempt income. In addition, the tax treatment of certain derivatives, such as swaps, is unsettled and may be subject to future legislation, regulation or administrative pronouncements issued by the Internal Revenue Service (the “IRS”).

Regulatory Risk — Derivative contracts, including, without limitation, swaps, currency forwards and non-deliverable forwards, are subject to regulation under the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (the “Dodd-Frank Act”) in the United States and under comparable regimes in Europe, Asia and other non-U.S. jurisdictions. Under the Dodd-Frank Act, certain derivatives are subject to margin requirements and swap dealers are required to collect margin from the Fund with respect to such derivatives. Specifically, regulations are now in effect that require swap dealers to post and collect variation margin (comprised of specified liquid instruments and subject to a required haircut) in connection with trading of over-the-counter (“OTC”) swaps with the Fund. Shares of investment companies (other than certain money market funds) may not be posted as collateral under these regulations. Requirements for posting of initial margin in connection with OTC swaps will be phased-in through at least 2021. In addition, regulations adopted by global prudential regulators that are now in effect require certain bank-regulated counterparties and certain of their affiliates to include in certain financial contracts, including many derivatives contracts, terms that delay or restrict the rights of counterparties, such as the Fund, to terminate such contracts, foreclose upon collateral, exercise other default rights or restrict transfers of credit support in the event that the counterparty and/or its affiliates are subject to certain types of resolution or insolvency proceedings. The implementation of these requirements with respect to derivatives, as well as regulations under the Dodd-Frank Act regarding clearing, mandatory trading and margining of other derivatives, may increase the costs and risks to the Fund of trading in these instruments and, as a result, may affect returns to investors in the Fund.

On October 28, 2020, the Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”) adopted new regulations governing the use of derivatives by registered investment companies (“Rule 18f-4”). The Fund will be required to implement and comply with Rule 18f-4 by August 19, 2022. Once implemented, Rule 18f-4 will impose limits on the amount of derivatives a fund can enter into, eliminate the asset segregation framework currently used by funds to comply with Section 18 of the Investment Company Act, treat derivatives as senior securities and require funds whose use of

derivatives is more than a limited specified exposure amount to establish and maintain a comprehensive derivatives risk management program and appoint a derivatives risk manager.

In addition, other future regulatory developments may impact the Fund's ability to invest or remain invested in certain derivatives. Legislation or regulation may also change the way in which the Fund itself is regulated. BlackRock cannot predict the effects of any new governmental regulation that may be implemented on the ability of the Fund to use swaps or any other financial derivative product, and there can be no assurance that any new governmental regulation will not adversely affect the Fund's ability to achieve its investment objective.

Risks Specific to Certain Derivatives Used by the Fund

Swaps – Swap agreements, including total return swaps that may be referred to as contracts for difference, are two-party contracts entered into for periods ranging from a few weeks to more than one year. In a standard “swap” transaction, two parties agree to exchange the returns (or differentials in rates of return) earned or realized on particular predetermined investments or instruments, which can be adjusted for an interest factor. Swap agreements involve the risk that the party with whom the Fund has entered into the swap will default on its obligation to pay the Fund and the risk that the Fund will not be able to meet its obligations to pay the other party to the agreement. Swap agreements may also involve the risk that there is an imperfect correlation between the return on the Fund's obligation to its counterparty and the return on the referenced asset. In addition, swap agreements are subject to market and illiquidity risk, leverage risk and hedging risk.

Credit Default Swaps – Credit default swaps may have as reference obligations one or more securities that are not currently held by the Fund. The protection “buyer” may be obligated to pay the protection “seller” an up-front payment or a periodic stream of payments over the term of the contract, provided generally that no credit event on a reference obligation has occurred. Credit default swaps involve special risks in addition to those mentioned above because they are difficult to value, are highly susceptible to illiquid investments risk and credit risk, and generally pay a return to the party that has paid the premium only in the event of an actual default by the issuer of the underlying obligation (as opposed to a credit downgrade or other indication of financial difficulty).

Forward Foreign Currency Exchange Contracts (BATS: Series C Portfolio, BATS: Series M Portfolio, BATS: Series P Portfolio and BATS: Series S Portfolio) – Forward foreign currency exchange transactions are OTC contracts to purchase or sell a specified amount of a specified currency or multinational currency unit at a price and future date set at the time of the contract. Forward foreign currency exchange contracts do not eliminate fluctuations in the value of non-U.S. securities but rather allow the Fund to establish a fixed rate of exchange for a future point in time. This strategy can have the effect of reducing returns and minimizing opportunities for gain.

Futures – Futures are standardized, exchange-traded contracts that obligate a purchaser to take delivery, and a seller to make delivery, of a specific amount of an asset at a specified future date at a specified price. The primary risks associated with the use of futures contracts and options are: (a) the imperfect correlation between the change in market value of the instruments held by the Fund and the price of the futures contract or option; (b) the possible lack of a liquid secondary market for a futures contract and the resulting inability to close a futures contract when desired; (c) losses caused by unanticipated market movements, which are potentially unlimited; (d) the investment adviser's inability to predict correctly the direction of securities prices, interest rates, currency exchange rates and other economic factors; and (e) the possibility that the counterparty will default in the performance of its obligations.

Options – An option is an agreement that, for a premium payment or fee, gives the option holder (the purchaser) the right but not the obligation to buy (a “call option”) or sell (a “put option”) the underlying asset (or settle for cash in an amount based on an underlying asset, rate, or index) at a specified price (the “exercise price”) during a period of time or on a specified date. Investments in options are considered speculative. When the Fund purchases an option, it may lose the total premium paid for it if the price of the underlying security or other assets decreased, remained the same or failed to increase to a level at or beyond the exercise price (in the case of a call option) or increased, remained the same or failed to decrease to a level at or below the exercise price (in the case of a put option). If a put or call option purchased by the Fund were permitted to expire without being sold or exercised, its premium would represent a loss to the Fund. To the extent that the Fund writes or sells an option, if the decline or increase in the underlying asset is significantly below or above the exercise price of the written option, the Fund could experience a substantial loss.

- **Distressed Securities Risk (BATS: Series E Portfolio)** — Distressed securities are speculative and involve substantial risks in addition to the risks of investing in junk bonds. The Fund will generally not receive interest payments on the distressed securities and may incur costs to protect its investment. In addition, distressed securities involve the substantial risk that principal will not be repaid. These securities may present a substantial risk of default or may be in default at the time of investment. The Fund may incur additional expenses to the extent it is required to seek recovery upon a default in the payment of principal of or interest on its portfolio holdings. In

any reorganization or liquidation proceeding relating to a portfolio company, the Fund may lose its entire investment or may be required to accept cash or securities with a value less than its original investment. Distressed securities and any securities received in an exchange for such securities may be subject to restrictions on resale.

■ **Dollar Rolls Risk (BATS: Series M Portfolio and BATS: Series S Portfolio Principal Risk; BATS: Series P Portfolio Other Risk)** — A dollar roll transaction involves a sale by the Fund of a mortgage-backed, U.S. Treasury or other security (as permitted by the Fund’s investment strategies) concurrently with an agreement by the Fund to repurchase a similar security at a later date at an agreed-upon price. The market value of the securities the Fund is required to purchase may decline below the agreed upon repurchase price of those securities. If the broker/dealer to whom the Fund sells securities becomes insolvent, the Fund’s right to purchase or repurchase securities may be restricted. Successful use of dollar rolls may depend upon the adviser’s ability to correctly predict interest rates and prepayments, depending on the underlying security. There is no assurance that dollar rolls can be successfully employed.

■ **Foreign Securities Risk (BATS: Series C Portfolio and BATS: Series S Portfolio Principal Risk; BATS: Series M Portfolio Other Risk)** — Securities traded in foreign markets have often (though not always) performed differently from securities traded in the United States. However, such investments often involve special risks not present in U.S. investments that can increase the chances that the Fund will lose money. In particular, the Fund is subject to the risk that because there may be fewer investors on foreign exchanges and a smaller number of securities traded each day, it may be more difficult for the Fund to buy and sell securities on those exchanges. In addition, prices of foreign securities may go up and down more than prices of securities traded in the United States.

Certain Risks of Holding Fund Assets Outside the United States — The Fund generally holds its foreign securities and cash in foreign banks and securities depositories. Some foreign banks and securities depositories may be recently organized or new to the foreign custody business. In addition, there may be limited or no regulatory oversight of their operations. Also, the laws of certain countries limit the Fund’s ability to recover its assets if a foreign bank, depository or issuer of a security, or any of their agents, goes bankrupt. In addition, it is often more expensive for the Fund to buy, sell and hold securities in certain foreign markets than in the United States. The increased expense of investing in foreign markets reduces the amount the Fund can earn on its investments and typically results in a higher operating expense ratio for the Fund than for investment companies invested only in the United States.

Currency Risk — Securities and other instruments in which the Fund invests may be denominated or quoted in currencies other than the U.S. dollar. For this reason, changes in foreign currency exchange rates can affect the value of the Fund’s portfolio.

Generally, when the U.S. dollar rises in value against a foreign currency, a security denominated in that currency loses value because the currency is worth fewer U.S. dollars. Conversely, when the U.S. dollar decreases in value against a foreign currency, a security denominated in that currency gains value because the currency is worth more U.S. dollars. This risk, generally known as “currency risk,” means that a strong U.S. dollar will reduce returns for U.S. investors while a weak U.S. dollar will increase those returns.

Foreign Economy Risk — The economies of certain foreign markets may not compare favorably with the economy of the United States with respect to such issues as growth of gross national product, reinvestment of capital, resources and balance of payments position. Certain foreign economies may rely heavily on particular industries or foreign capital and are more vulnerable to diplomatic developments, the imposition of economic sanctions against a particular country or countries, changes in international trading patterns, trade barriers and other protectionist or retaliatory measures. Investments in foreign markets may also be adversely affected by governmental actions such as the imposition of capital controls, nationalization of companies or industries, expropriation of assets or the imposition of punitive taxes. In addition, economic conditions, such as volatile currency exchange rates and interest rates, political events, military action and other conditions may, without prior warning, lead to the governments of certain countries, or the U.S. Government with respect to certain countries, prohibiting or imposing substantial restrictions through capital controls and/or sanctions on foreign investments in the capital markets or certain industries in those countries. Capital controls and/or sanctions may include the prohibition of, or restrictions on, the ability to own or transfer currency, securities, derivatives or other assets and may also include retaliatory actions of one government against another government, such as seizure of assets. Any of these actions could severely impair the Fund’s ability to purchase, sell, transfer, receive, deliver or otherwise obtain exposure to foreign securities and assets, including the ability to transfer the Fund’s assets or income back into the United States, and could negatively impact the value and/or liquidity of such assets or otherwise adversely affect the Fund’s operations, causing the Fund to decline in value.

Other potential foreign market risks include foreign exchange controls, difficulties in pricing securities, defaults on foreign government securities, difficulties in enforcing legal judgments in foreign courts and political and social instability. Diplomatic and political developments, including rapid and adverse political changes, social instability,

regional conflicts, terrorism and war, could affect the economies, industries and securities and currency markets, and the value of the Fund's investments, in non-U.S. countries. These factors are extremely difficult, if not impossible, to predict and take into account with respect to the Fund's investments.

Governmental Supervision and Regulation/Accounting Standards — Many foreign governments do not supervise and regulate stock exchanges, brokers and the sale of securities to the same extent as such regulations exist in the United States. They also may not have laws to protect investors that are comparable to U.S. securities laws. For example, some foreign countries may have no laws or rules against insider trading. Insider trading occurs when a person buys or sells a company's securities based on material non-public information about that company. In addition, some countries may have legal systems that may make it difficult for the Fund to vote proxies, exercise shareholder rights, and pursue legal remedies with respect to its foreign investments. Accounting standards in other countries are not necessarily the same as in the United States. If the accounting standards in another country do not require as much detail as U.S. accounting standards, it may be harder for Fund management to completely and accurately determine a company's financial condition.

Settlement Risk — Settlement and clearance procedures in certain foreign markets differ significantly from those in the United States. Foreign settlement and clearance procedures and trade regulations also may involve certain risks (such as delays in payment for or delivery of securities) not typically associated with the settlement of U.S. investments.

At times, settlements in certain foreign countries have not kept pace with the number of securities transactions. These problems may make it difficult for the Fund to carry out transactions. If the Fund cannot settle or is delayed in settling a purchase of securities, it may miss attractive investment opportunities and certain of its assets may be uninvested with no return earned thereon for some period. If the Fund cannot settle or is delayed in settling a sale of securities, it may lose money if the value of the security then declines or, if it has contracted to sell the security to another party, the Fund could be liable for any losses incurred.

Withholding Tax Reclaims Risk — The Fund may file claims to recover foreign withholding taxes on dividend and interest income (if any) received from issuers in certain countries and capital gains on the disposition of stocks or securities where such withholding tax reclaim is possible. Whether or when the Fund will receive a withholding tax refund is within the control of the tax authorities in such countries. Where the Fund expects to recover withholding taxes, the net asset value of the Fund generally includes accruals for such tax refunds. The Fund regularly evaluates the probability of recovery. If the likelihood of recovery materially decreases, due to, for example, a change in tax regulation or approach in the foreign country, accruals in the Fund's net asset value for such refunds may be written down partially or in full, which will adversely affect the Fund's net asset value. Shareholders in the Fund at the time an accrual is written down will bear the impact of the resulting reduction in net asset value regardless of whether they were shareholders during the accrual period. Conversely, if the Fund receives a tax refund that has not been previously accrued, shareholders in the Fund at the time of the successful recovery will benefit from the resulting increase in the Fund's net asset value. Shareholders who sold their shares prior to such time will not benefit from such increase in the Fund's net asset value.

■ **High Portfolio Turnover Risk (BATS: Series M Portfolio and BATS: Series S Portfolio)** — The Fund may engage in active and frequent trading of its portfolio securities. High portfolio turnover (more than 100%) may result in increased transaction costs to the Fund, including brokerage commissions, dealer mark-ups and other transaction costs on the sale of the securities and on reinvestment in other securities. The sale of Fund portfolio securities may result in the realization and/or distribution to shareholders of higher capital gains or losses as compared to a fund with less active trading policies. These effects of higher than normal portfolio turnover may adversely affect Fund performance. In addition, regarding BATS: Series M Portfolio, investment in mortgage dollar rolls and participation in to-be-announced ("TBA") transactions may significantly increase the Fund's portfolio turnover rate. A TBA transaction is a method of trading mortgage-backed securities where the buyer and seller agree upon general trade parameters such as agency, settlement date, par amount, and price at the time the contract is entered into but the mortgage-backed securities are delivered in the future, generally 30 days later.

■ **Illiquid Investments Risk** — The Fund may invest up to an aggregate amount of 15% of its net assets in illiquid investments. An illiquid investment is any investment that the Fund reasonably expects cannot be sold or disposed of in current market conditions in seven calendar days or less without the sale or disposition significantly changing the market value of the investment. The Fund's illiquid investments may reduce the returns of the Fund because it may be difficult to sell the illiquid investments at an advantageous time or price. An investment may be illiquid due to, among other things, the reduced number and capacity of traditional market participants to make a market in fixed-income securities or the lack of an active trading market. To the extent that the Fund's principal investment strategies involve derivatives or securities with substantial market and/or credit risk, the Fund will tend to have the greatest exposure to the risks associated with illiquid investments. Liquid investments may become illiquid after purchase by the Fund, particularly during periods of market turmoil. Illiquid investments may be harder to value,

especially in changing markets, and if the Fund is forced to sell these investments to meet redemption requests or for other cash needs, the Fund may suffer a loss. This may be magnified in a rising interest rate environment or other circumstances where investor redemptions from fixed-income mutual funds may be higher than normal. In addition, when there is illiquidity in the market for certain securities, the Fund, due to limitations on illiquid investments, may be subject to purchase and sale restrictions.

■ **Investment in Other Investment Companies Risk**(**BATS: Series P Portfolio Principal Risk; BATS: Series C Portfolio, BATS: Series E Portfolio, BATS: Series M Portfolio and BATS: Series S Portfolio Other Risk**) — As with other investments, investments in other investment companies, including ETFs, are subject to market and selection risk. In addition, if the Fund acquires shares of investment companies, including ones affiliated with the Fund, shareholders bear both their proportionate share of expenses in the Fund (including management and advisory fees) and, indirectly, the expenses of the investment companies (to the extent not offset by BlackRock through waivers). To the extent the Fund is held by an affiliated fund, the ability of the Fund itself to hold other investment companies may be limited.

■ **Junk Bonds Risk (BATS: Series E Portfolio)** — Although junk bonds generally pay higher rates of interest than investment grade bonds, junk bonds are high risk investments that are considered speculative and may cause income and principal losses for the Fund. The major risks of junk bond investments include:

- Junk bonds may be issued by less creditworthy issuers. Issuers of junk bonds may have a larger amount of outstanding debt relative to their assets than issuers of investment grade bonds. In the event of an issuer's bankruptcy, claims of other creditors may have priority over the claims of junk bond holders, leaving few or no assets available to repay junk bond holders.
- Prices of junk bonds are subject to extreme price fluctuations. Adverse changes in an issuer's industry and general economic conditions may have a greater impact on the prices of junk bonds than on other higher rated fixed-income securities.
- Issuers of junk bonds may be unable to meet their interest or principal payment obligations because of an economic downturn, specific issuer developments, or the unavailability of additional financing.
- Junk bonds frequently have redemption features that permit an issuer to repurchase the security from the Fund before it matures. If the issuer redeems junk bonds, the Fund may have to invest the proceeds in bonds with lower yields and may lose income.
- Junk bonds may be less liquid than higher rated fixed-income securities, even under normal economic conditions. There are fewer dealers in the junk bond market, and there may be significant differences in the prices quoted for junk bonds by the dealers. Because they are less liquid than higher rated fixed-income securities, judgment may play a greater role in valuing junk bonds than is the case with securities trading in a more liquid market.
- The Fund may incur expenses to the extent necessary to seek recovery upon default or to negotiate new terms with a defaulting issuer.

The credit rating of a high yield security does not necessarily address its market value risk. Ratings and market value may change from time to time, positively or negatively, to reflect new developments regarding the issuer.

■ **Leverage Risk** — Some transactions may give rise to a form of economic leverage. These transactions may include, among others, derivatives, and may expose the Fund to greater risk and increase its costs. As an open-end investment company registered with the SEC, the Fund is subject to the federal securities laws, including the Investment Company Act, the rules thereunder, and various SEC and SEC staff interpretive positions. In accordance with these laws, rules and positions, the Fund must "set aside" liquid assets (often referred to as "asset segregation"), or engage in other SEC- or staff-approved measures, to "cover" open positions with respect to certain kinds of instruments. The use of leverage may cause the Fund to liquidate portfolio positions when it may not be advantageous to do so to satisfy its obligations or to meet any required asset segregation requirements. Increases and decreases in the value of the Fund's portfolio will be magnified when the Fund uses leverage.

■ **Market Risk and Selection Risk** — Market risk is the risk that one or more markets in which the Fund invests will go down in value, including the possibility that the markets will go down sharply and unpredictably. The value of a security or other asset may decline due to changes in general market conditions, economic trends or events that are not specifically related to the issuer of the security or other asset, or factors that affect a particular issuer or issuers, exchange, country, group of countries, region, market, industry, group of industries, sector or asset class. Local, regional or global events such as war, acts of terrorism, the spread of infectious illness or other public health issues like pandemics or epidemics, recessions, or other events could have a significant impact on the Fund and its investments. Selection risk is the risk that the securities selected by Fund management will underperform the markets, the relevant indices or the securities selected by other funds with similar investment objectives and investment strategies. This means you may lose money.

A recent outbreak of an infectious coronavirus has developed into a global pandemic that has resulted in numerous disruptions in the market and has had significant economic impact leaving general concern and uncertainty. The impact of this coronavirus, and other epidemics and pandemics that may arise in the future, could affect the economies of many nations, individual companies and the market in general ways that cannot necessarily be foreseen at the present time.

■ **Mortgage- and Asset-Backed Securities Risks (BATS: Series C Portfolio, BATS: Series M Portfolio, BATS: Series P Portfolio and BATS: Series S Portfolio)** — Mortgage-backed securities (residential and commercial) and asset-backed securities represent interests in “pools” of mortgages or other assets, including consumer loans or receivables held in trust. Although asset-backed and commercial mortgage-backed securities (“CMBS”) generally experience less prepayment than residential mortgage-backed securities, mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities, like traditional fixed-income securities, are subject to credit, interest rate, prepayment and extension risks.

Small movements in interest rates (both increases and decreases) may quickly and significantly reduce the value of certain mortgage-backed securities. The Fund’s investments in asset-backed securities are subject to risks similar to those associated with mortgage-related securities, as well as additional risks associated with the nature of the assets and the servicing of those assets. These securities also are subject to the risk of default on the underlying mortgages or assets, particularly during periods of economic downturn. Certain CMBS are issued in several classes with different levels of yield and credit protection. The Fund’s investments in CMBS with several classes may be in the lower classes that have greater risks than the higher classes, including greater interest rate, credit and prepayment risks.

Mortgage-backed securities may be either pass-through securities or collateralized mortgage obligations (“CMOs”). Pass-through securities represent a right to receive principal and interest payments collected on a pool of mortgages, which are passed through to security holders. CMOs are created by dividing the principal and interest payments collected on a pool of mortgages into several revenue streams (“tranches”) with different priority rights to portions of the underlying mortgage payments. Certain CMO tranches may represent a right to receive interest only (“IOs”), principal only (“POs”) or an amount that remains after floating-rate tranches are paid (an “inverse floater”). These securities are frequently referred to as “mortgage derivatives” and may be extremely sensitive to changes in interest rates. Interest rates on inverse floaters, for example, vary inversely with a short-term floating rate (which may be reset periodically). Interest rates on inverse floaters will decrease when short-term rates increase, and will increase when short-term rates decrease. These securities have the effect of providing a degree of investment leverage. In response to changes in market interest rates or other market conditions, the value of an inverse floater may increase or decrease at a multiple of the increase or decrease in the value of the underlying securities. If the Fund invests in CMO tranches (including CMO tranches issued by government agencies) and interest rates move in a manner not anticipated by Fund management, it is possible that the Fund could lose all or substantially all of its investment. Certain mortgage-backed securities in which the Fund may invest may also provide a degree of investment leverage, which could cause the Fund to lose all or substantially all of its investment.

The mortgage market in the United States has experienced difficulties that may adversely affect the performance and market value of certain of the Fund’s mortgage-related investments. Delinquencies and losses on mortgage loans (including subprime and second-lien mortgage loans) generally have increased and may continue to increase, and a decline in or flattening of real estate values (as has been experienced and may continue to be experienced in many housing markets) may exacerbate such delinquencies and losses. Also, a number of mortgage loan originators have experienced serious financial difficulties or bankruptcy. Reduced investor demand for mortgage loans and mortgage-related securities and increased investor yield requirements have caused limited liquidity in the secondary market for mortgage-related securities, which can adversely affect the market value of mortgage-related securities. It is possible that such limited liquidity in such secondary markets could continue or worsen.

Asset-backed securities entail certain risks not presented by mortgage-backed securities, including the risk that in certain states it may be difficult to perfect the liens securing the collateral backing certain asset-backed securities. In addition, certain asset-backed securities are based on loans that are unsecured, which means that there is no collateral to seize if the underlying borrower defaults.

■ **Municipal Securities Risks (BATS: Series E Portfolio)** — Municipal securities risks include the ability of the issuer to repay the obligation, the relative lack of information about certain issuers of municipal securities, and the possibility of future legislative changes which could affect the market for and value of municipal securities. These risks include:

General Obligation Bonds Risks — The full faith, credit and taxing power of the municipality that issues a general obligation bond secures payment of interest and repayment of principal. Timely payments depend on the issuer’s credit quality, ability to raise tax revenues and ability to maintain an adequate tax base.

Revenue Bonds Risks — Payments of interest and principal on revenue bonds are made only from the revenues generated by a particular facility, class of facilities or the proceeds of a special tax or other revenue source. These payments depend on the money earned by the particular facility or class of facilities, or the amount of revenues derived from another source.

Private Activity Bonds Risks — Municipalities and other public authorities issue private activity bonds to finance development of industrial facilities for use by a private enterprise. The private enterprise pays the principal and interest on the bond, and the issuer does not pledge its full faith, credit and taxing power for repayment. If the private enterprise defaults on its payments, the Fund may not receive any income or get its money back from the investment.

Moral Obligation Bonds Risks — Moral obligation bonds are generally issued by special purpose public authorities of a state or municipality. If the issuer is unable to meet its obligations, repayment of these bonds becomes a moral commitment, but not a legal obligation, of the state or municipality.

Municipal Notes Risks — Municipal notes are shorter term municipal debt obligations. They may provide interim financing in anticipation of, and are secured by, tax collection, bond sales or revenue receipts. If there is a shortfall in the anticipated proceeds, the notes may not be fully repaid and the Fund may lose money.

Municipal Lease Obligations Risks — In a municipal lease obligation, the issuer agrees to make payments when due on the lease obligation. The issuer will generally appropriate municipal funds for that purpose, but is not obligated to do so. Although the issuer does not pledge its unlimited taxing power for payment of the lease obligation, the lease obligation is secured by the leased property. However, if the issuer does not fulfill its payment obligation it may be difficult to sell the property and the proceeds of a sale may not cover the Fund's loss.

Tax-Exempt Status Risk — In making investments, the Fund and its investment manager will rely on the opinion of issuers' bond counsel and, in the case of derivative securities, sponsors' counsel, on the tax-exempt status of interest on municipal obligations and payments under tax-exempt derivative securities. Neither the Fund nor its investment manager will independently review the bases for those tax opinions. If any of those tax opinions are ultimately determined to be incorrect or if events occur after the security is acquired that impact the security's tax-exempt status, the Fund and its shareholders could be subject to substantial tax liabilities. The IRS has generally not ruled on the taxability of the securities. An assertion by the IRS that a portfolio security is not exempt from U.S. federal income tax (contrary to indications from the issuer) could affect the Fund's and its shareholders' income tax liability for the current or past years and could create liability for information reporting penalties. In addition, an IRS assertion of taxability may impair the liquidity and the fair market value of the securities.

- **Repurchase Agreements and Purchase and Sale Contracts Risk (BATS: Series C Portfolio and BATS: Series S Portfolio Principal Risk; BATS: Series P Portfolio Other Risk)** — If the other party to a repurchase agreement or purchase and sale contract defaults on its obligation under the agreement, the Fund may suffer delays and incur costs or lose money in exercising its rights under the agreement. If the seller fails to repurchase the security in either situation and the market value of the security declines, the Fund may lose money.
- **Reverse Repurchase Agreements Risk** — Reverse repurchase agreements involve the sale of securities held by the Fund with an agreement to repurchase the securities at an agreed-upon price, date and interest payment. Reverse repurchase agreements involve the risk that the other party may fail to return the securities in a timely manner or at all. The Fund could lose money if it is unable to recover the securities and the value of the collateral held by the Fund, including the value of the investments made with cash collateral, is less than the value of the securities. These events could also trigger adverse tax consequences for the Fund. In addition, reverse repurchase agreements involve the risk that the interest income earned in the investment of the proceeds will be less than the interest expense.
- **Short Sales Risk (BATS: Series P Portfolio)** — Because making short sales in securities that it does not own exposes the Fund to the risks associated with those securities, such short sales involve speculative exposure risk. The Fund will incur a loss as a result of a short sale if the price of the security increases between the date of the short sale and the date on which the Fund replaces the security sold short. The Fund will realize a gain if the security declines in price between those dates. As a result, if the Fund makes short sales in securities that increase in value, it will likely underperform similar funds that do not make short sales in securities they do not own. There can be no assurance that the Fund will be able to close out a short sale position at any particular time or at an acceptable price. Although the Fund's gain is limited to the amount at which it sold a security short, its potential loss is limited only by the maximum attainable price of the security, less the price at which the security was sold. The Fund may also pay transaction costs and borrowing fees in connection with short sales.
- **Sovereign Debt Risk (BATS: Series C Portfolio and BATS: Series S Portfolio)** — Sovereign debt instruments are subject to the risk that a governmental entity may delay or refuse to pay interest or repay principal on its sovereign debt, due, for example, to cash flow problems, insufficient foreign currency reserves, political considerations, the

relative size of the governmental entity's debt position in relation to the economy or the failure to put in place economic reforms required by the International Monetary Fund or other multilateral agencies. If a governmental entity defaults, it may ask for more time in which to pay or for further loans. There is no legal process for collecting sovereign debt that a government does not pay nor are there bankruptcy proceedings through which all or part of the sovereign debt that a governmental entity has not repaid may be collected.

- **Supranational Entities Risk (BATS: Series C Portfolio and BATS: Series S Portfolio)** — The Fund may invest in obligations issued or guaranteed by the World Bank. The government members, or “stockholders,” usually make initial capital contributions to the World Bank and in many cases are committed to make additional capital contributions if the World Bank is unable to repay its borrowings. There is no guarantee that one or more stockholders of the World Bank will continue to make any necessary additional capital contributions. If such contributions are not made, the entity may be unable to pay interest or repay principal on its debt securities, and the Fund may lose money on such investments.
- **U.S. Government Issuer Risk (BATS: Series C Portfolio, BATS: Series M Portfolio, BATS: Series P Portfolio and BATS: Series S Portfolio)** — Treasury obligations may differ in their interest rates, maturities, times of issuance and other characteristics. Obligations of U.S. Government agencies and authorities are supported by varying degrees of credit but generally are not backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Government. No assurance can be given that the U.S. Government will provide financial support to its agencies and authorities if it is not obligated by law to do so.
- **Variable Rate Demand Obligations Risks (BATS: Series E Portfolio)** — Variable rate demand obligations are floating rate securities that combine an interest in a long term municipal bond with a right to demand payment before maturity from a bank or other financial institution. If the bank or financial institution is unable to pay, the Fund may lose money.
- **When-Issued and Delayed Delivery Securities and Forward Commitments Risk (BATS: Series C Portfolio, BATS: Series M Portfolio and BATS: Series S Portfolio Principal Risk; BATS: Series E Portfolio and BATS: Series P Portfolio Other Risk)** — When-issued and delayed delivery securities and forward commitments involve the risk that the security the Fund buys will lose value prior to its delivery. There also is the risk that the security will not be issued or that the other party to the transaction will not meet its obligation. If this occurs, the Fund may lose both the investment opportunity for the assets it set aside to pay for the security and any gain in the security's price.

Each Fund may also be subject to certain other non-principal risks associated with its investments and investment strategies, including:

- **Borrowing Risk** — Borrowing may exaggerate changes in the net asset value of Fund shares and in the return on the Fund's portfolio. Borrowing will cost the Fund interest expense and other fees. The costs of borrowing may reduce the Fund's return. Borrowing may cause the Fund to liquidate positions when it may not be advantageous to do so to satisfy its obligations.
- **Capital Trusts Risk (BATS: Series C Portfolio)** — These securities are subject to interest rate risk and credit risk.
- **Cyber Security Risk** — Failures or breaches of the electronic systems of the Fund, the Fund's adviser, distributor, and other service providers, or the issuers of securities in which the Fund invests have the ability to cause disruptions and negatively impact the Fund's business operations, potentially resulting in financial losses to the Fund and its shareholders. While the Fund has established business continuity plans and risk management systems seeking to address system breaches or failures, there are inherent limitations in such plans and systems. Furthermore, the Fund cannot control the cyber security plans and systems of the Fund's service providers or issuers of securities in which the Fund invests.
- **Emerging Markets Risk (BATS: Series C Portfolio and BATS: Series S Portfolio)** — The risks of foreign investments are usually much greater for emerging markets. Investments in emerging markets may be considered speculative. Emerging markets may include those in countries considered emerging or developing by the World Bank, the International Finance Corporation or the United Nations. Emerging markets are riskier than more developed markets because they tend to develop unevenly and may never fully develop. They are more likely to experience hyperinflation and currency devaluations, which adversely affect returns to U.S. investors. In addition, many emerging markets have far lower trading volumes and less liquidity than developed markets. Since these markets are often small, they may be more likely to suffer sharp and frequent price changes or long-term price depression because of adverse publicity, investor perceptions or the actions of a few large investors. In addition, traditional measures of investment value used in the United States, such as price to earnings ratios, may not apply to certain small markets. Also, there may be less publicly available information about issuers in emerging markets than would be available about issuers in more developed capital markets, and such issuers may not be subject to accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards and requirements comparable to those to which U.S.

companies are subject. Communications between the United States and emerging market countries may be unreliable, increasing the risk of delayed settlements or losses of security certificates.

Many emerging markets have histories of political instability and abrupt changes in policies. As a result, their governments are more likely to take actions that are hostile or detrimental to private enterprise or foreign investment than those of more developed countries. Some countries have pervasive corruption and crime that may hinder investments. Certain emerging markets may also face other significant internal or external risks, including the risk of war, and ethnic, religious and racial conflicts. In addition, governments in many emerging market countries participate to a significant degree in their economies and securities markets, which may impair investment and economic growth.

■ **Expense Risk** — Fund expenses are subject to a variety of factors, including fluctuations in the Fund's net assets. Accordingly, actual expenses may be greater or less than those indicated. For example, to the extent that the Fund's net assets decrease due to market declines or redemptions, the Fund's expenses will increase as a percentage of Fund net assets. During periods of high market volatility, these increases in the Fund's expense ratio could be significant.

■ **LIBOR Risk** — The Fund may be exposed to financial instruments that are tied to the London Interbank Offered Rate ("LIBOR") to determine payment obligations, financing terms, hedging strategies or investment value. The Fund's investments may pay interest at floating rates based on LIBOR or may be subject to interest caps or floors based on LIBOR. The Fund may also obtain financing at floating rates based on LIBOR. Derivative instruments utilized by the Fund may also reference LIBOR.

The United Kingdom's Financial Conduct Authority announced a phase out of LIBOR such that after December 31, 2021, all sterling, euro, Swiss franc and Japanese yen LIBOR settings and the 1-week and 2-month U.S. dollar LIBOR settings will cease to be published or will no longer be representative, and after June 30, 2023, the overnight, 1-month, 3-month, 6-month and 12-month U.S. dollar LIBOR settings will cease to be published or will no longer be representative. The Fund may have investments linked to other interbank offered rates, such as the Euro Overnight Index Average ("EONIA"), which may also cease to be published. Various financial industry groups have begun planning for the transition away from LIBOR, but there are challenges to converting certain securities and transactions to a new reference rate (e.g., the Secured Overnight Financing Rate ("SOFR"), which is intended to replace the U.S. dollar LIBOR).

Neither the effect of the LIBOR transition process nor its ultimate success can yet be known. The transition process might lead to increased volatility and illiquidity in markets for, and reduce the effectiveness of new hedges placed against, instruments whose terms currently include LIBOR. While some existing LIBOR-based instruments may contemplate a scenario where LIBOR is no longer available by providing for an alternative rate-setting methodology, there may be significant uncertainty regarding the effectiveness of any such alternative methodologies to replicate LIBOR. Not all existing LIBOR-based instruments may have alternative rate-setting provisions and there remains uncertainty regarding the willingness and ability of issuers to add alternative rate-setting provisions in certain existing instruments. In addition, a liquid market for newly-issued instruments that use a reference rate other than LIBOR still may be developing. There may also be challenges for the Fund to enter into hedging transactions against such newly-issued instruments until a market for such hedging transactions develops. All of the aforementioned may adversely affect the Fund's performance or net asset value.

■ **Municipal Securities Concentration Risk (BATS: Series E Portfolio)** — From time to time the Fund may invest a substantial amount of its assets in municipal securities whose interest is paid solely from revenues of similar projects. If the Fund concentrates its investments in this manner, it assumes the legal and economic risks relating to such projects and this may have a significant impact on the Fund's investment performance.

■ **Restricted Securities Risk (BATS: Series E Portfolio)** — Limitations on the resale of restricted securities may have an adverse effect on their marketability, and may prevent the Fund from disposing of them promptly at advantageous prices. Restricted securities may not be listed on an exchange and may have no active trading market. In order to sell such securities, the Fund may have to bear the expense of registering the securities for resale and the risk of substantial delays in effecting the registration. Other transaction costs may be higher for restricted securities than unrestricted securities. Restricted securities may be difficult to value because market quotations may not be readily available, and the securities may have significant volatility. Also, the Fund may get only limited information about the issuer of a given restricted security, and therefore may be less able to predict a loss. Certain restricted securities may involve a high degree of business and financial risk and may result in substantial losses to the Fund.

■ **Taxability Risk (BATS: Series E Portfolio)** — The Fund intends to minimize the payment of taxable income to shareholders by investing in tax-exempt or municipal securities in reliance at the time of purchase on an opinion of bond counsel to the issuer that the interest paid on those securities will be excludable from gross income for U.S. federal income tax purposes. Such securities, however, may be determined to pay, or have paid, taxable income

subsequent to the Fund's acquisition of the securities. In that event, the IRS may demand that the Fund pay U.S. federal income taxes on the affected interest income, and, if the Fund agrees to do so, the Fund's yield could be adversely affected. In addition, the treatment of dividends previously paid or to be paid by the Fund as "exempt interest dividends" could be adversely affected, subjecting the Fund's shareholders to increased U.S. federal income tax liabilities. If the interest paid on any tax-exempt or municipal security held by the Fund is subsequently determined to be taxable, the Fund will dispose of that security as soon as reasonably practicable. In addition, future laws, regulations, rulings or court decisions may cause interest on municipal securities to be subject, directly or indirectly, to U.S. federal income taxation or interest on state municipal securities to be subject to state or local income taxation, or the value of state municipal securities to be subject to state or local intangible personal property tax, or may otherwise prevent the Fund from realizing the full current benefit of the tax-exempt status of such securities. Any such change could also affect the market price of such securities, and thus the value of an investment in the Fund.

- **Tender Option Bonds and Related Securities Risk (BATS: Series E Portfolio)** — The Fund's participation in tender option bond transactions may reduce the Fund's returns and/or increase volatility. Investments in tender option bond transactions expose the Fund to counterparty risk and leverage risk. An investment in a tender option bond transaction typically will involve greater risk than an investment in a municipal fixed rate security, including the risk of loss of principal. Distributions on TOB Residuals will bear an inverse relationship to short-term municipal security interest rates. Distributions on TOB Residuals paid to the Fund will be reduced or, in the extreme, eliminated as short-term municipal interest rates rise and will increase when short-term municipal interest rates fall. TOB Residuals generally will underperform the market for fixed rate municipal securities in a rising interest rate environment.

The Fund may invest in TOB Trusts on either a non-recourse or recourse basis. TOB Trusts are typically supported by a liquidity facility provided by a third-party bank or other financial institution (the "Liquidity Provider") that allows the holders of the TOB Floaters to tender their certificates in exchange for payment of par plus accrued interest on any business day, subject to the non-occurrence of tender option termination events. When the Fund invests in a TOB Trust on a non-recourse basis, and the Liquidity Provider is required to make a payment under the liquidity facility, the Liquidity Provider will typically liquidate all or a portion of the municipal securities held in the TOB Trust and then fund the balance, if any, of the amount owed under the liquidity facility over the liquidation proceeds (the "Liquidation Shortfall").

If the Fund invests in a TOB Trust on a recourse basis, the Fund will typically enter into a reimbursement agreement with the Liquidity Provider where the Fund is required to reimburse the Liquidity Provider the amount of any Liquidation Shortfall. As a result, if the Fund invests in a TOB Trust on a recourse basis, the Fund will bear the risk of loss with respect to any Liquidation Shortfall.

To the extent that the Fund, rather than a third-party bank or financial institution, sponsors a TOB Trust, certain responsibilities that previously belonged to the sponsor bank will be performed by, or on behalf of, the Fund. The Fund's additional duties and responsibilities under the new TOB Trust structure may give rise to certain additional risks including compliance, securities law and operational risks.

- **Valuation Risk** — The price the Fund could receive upon the sale of any particular portfolio investment may differ from the Fund's valuation of the investment, particularly for securities that trade in thin or volatile markets or that are valued using a fair valuation methodology or a price provided by an independent pricing service. As a result, the price received upon the sale of an investment may be less than the value ascribed by the Fund, and the Fund could realize a greater than expected loss or lesser than expected gain upon the sale of the investment. Pricing services that value fixed-income securities generally utilize a range of market-based and security-specific inputs and assumptions, as well as considerations about general market conditions, to establish a price. Pricing services generally value fixed-income securities assuming orderly transactions of an institutional round lot size, but may be held or transactions may be conducted in such securities in smaller, odd lot sizes. Odd lots may trade at lower prices than institutional round lots. The Fund's ability to value its investments may also be impacted by technological issues and/or errors by pricing services or other third-party service providers.

Account Information

The table below summarizes key features of the Funds. Each Fund may waive certain requirements regarding the purchase or sale of shares described below.

Availability	Shares of each Fund may be purchased and held only by or on behalf of separately managed account clients who have retained BlackRock Investment Management, LLC or certain of its affiliates (individually or collectively referred to as “BIM LLC”) to manage their accounts, or who have requested that their investment adviser consider investment recommendations provided by BIM LLC in connection with the management of their accounts.
Minimum Investment	No.
Initial Sales Charge?	No.
Deferred Sales Charge?	No.
Service and Distribution Fees?	No.
Redemption Fees?	No.

Purchase and Redemption of Shares

Each Fund’s shares are distributed by BlackRock Investments, LLC (the “Distributor”), an affiliate of BlackRock.

In most cases, purchase and redemption orders are made based on instructions from BIM LLC (or other investment adviser to whom BIM LLC provides investment recommendations) to the broker-dealer who executes trades for the account. Purchase and redemption orders are processed at the net asset value next calculated after the broker-dealer receives the order on behalf of the account. Orders received by the broker-dealer prior to the close of the New York Stock Exchange (“NYSE”) on a business day will be processed at that day’s net asset value. Orders placed after the close of the NYSE will be priced at the net asset value determined on the next business day. Each Fund may reject any order to buy shares and may suspend the sale of shares at any time.

Each Fund reserves the right to redeem shares held by or on behalf of any shareholder who ceases to be an eligible investor as described above and, each shareholder, by purchasing shares of a Fund, agrees to any such redemption. If such shareholder fails to meet a Fund’s eligibility criteria, the Fund may redeem all of the shares of such shareholder. The liquidation of such shares will have tax consequences for the investor. Investors should carefully consider the potential impact of such liquidations and restrictions before selecting a managed account strategy that contemplates investment in a Fund. Please contact your plan sponsor for further information.

Redemption proceeds will ordinarily remain in a shareholder’s managed account and may be reinvested in shares of a Fund or other securities at the discretion of BIM LLC (or other investment adviser to whom BIM LLC provides investment recommendations). Redemption proceeds will normally be wired to the managed account within two business days after the redemption request is received, but may take up to seven business days, if, in the judgment of a Fund, an earlier payment could adversely affect the Fund. Redemption proceeds that are paid in cash will be sent by wire only; however, shareholders who are no longer eligible to invest in the Funds may elect to receive their redemption proceeds by check.

Under normal circumstances, each Fund expects to meet redemption requests by using cash or cash equivalents in its portfolio or by selling portfolio assets to generate cash. During periods of stressed market conditions, when a significant portion of a Fund’s portfolio may be comprised of less-liquid investments, the Fund may be more likely to limit cash redemptions and may determine to pay redemption proceeds by (i) borrowing under a line of credit it has entered into with a group of lenders, (ii) borrowing from another mutual fund sponsored and advised by BlackRock or its affiliates pursuant to an interfund lending program, to the extent permitted by the Fund’s investment policies and restrictions as set forth in the SAI, and/or (iii) transferring portfolio securities in-kind to you. The SAI includes more information about the Funds’ line of credit and interfund lending program, to the extent applicable.

Each Fund, its administrators and the Distributor will employ reasonable procedures to confirm that instructions communicated by telephone are genuine. Each Fund and its service providers will not be liable for any loss, liability, cost or expense for acting upon telephone instructions that are reasonably believed to be genuine in accordance with such procedures. Each Fund may refuse a telephone redemption request if it believes it is advisable to do so.

Purchases of a Fund's shares will normally be made only in full shares, but may be made in fractional shares under certain circumstances. Certificates for shares will not be issued. The payment for shares to be purchased shall be wired to the Fund's transfer agent.

Each Fund may reject any purchase order; and suspend and resume the sale of shares of any Fund at any time for any reason. Each Fund may reject an order to sell shares under certain circumstances. Redemptions of shares of a Fund may be suspended when trading on the NYSE is restricted or during an emergency that makes it impracticable for a Fund to dispose of its securities or to determine fairly the value of its net assets, or during any other period as permitted by the SEC for the protection of investors. Under such circumstances, a Fund may delay redemption payments for more than seven days, as permitted by law.

Each Fund currently does not offer exchange privileges.

Funds' Rights

Each Fund may:

- Suspend the right of redemption if trading is halted or restricted on the NYSE or under other emergency conditions described in the Investment Company Act;
- Postpone the date of payment upon redemption if trading is halted or restricted on the NYSE or under other emergency conditions described in the Investment Company Act or if a redemption request is made before the Fund has collected payment for the purchase of shares;
- Redeem shares involuntarily in certain cases, such as if BlackRock no longer is involved with the management of your account, as described in more detail above; and
- Redeem shares for property other than cash as may be permitted under the Investment Company Act.

Short-Term Trading Policy

The Board of Trustees (the "Board") has determined that the interests of long-term shareholders and the Funds' ability to manage their investments may be adversely affected when shares are repeatedly bought, sold or exchanged in response to short-term market fluctuations — also known as "market timing." The Funds are not designed for market timing organizations or other entities using programmed or frequent purchases and sales or exchanges. The exchange privilege is not intended as a vehicle for short-term trading. Excessive purchase and sale or exchange activity may interfere with portfolio management, increase expenses and taxes and may have an adverse effect on the performance of a Fund and its returns to shareholders. For example, large flows of cash into and out of a Fund may require the management team to allocate a significant amount of assets to cash or other short-term investments or sell securities, rather than maintaining such assets in securities selected to achieve the Fund's investment objective. Frequent trading may cause a Fund to sell securities at less favorable prices, and transaction costs, such as brokerage commissions, can reduce a Fund's performance.

A fund's investment in non-U.S. securities is subject to the risk that an investor may seek to take advantage of a delay between the change in value of a fund's portfolio securities and the determination of the fund's net asset value as a result of different closing times of U.S. and non-U.S. markets by buying or selling fund shares at a price that does not reflect their true value. A similar risk exists for funds that invest in securities of small capitalization companies, securities of issuers located in emerging markets or high yield securities (junk bonds) that are thinly traded and therefore may have actual values that differ from their market prices. This short-term arbitrage activity can reduce the return received by long-term shareholders. Each Fund will seek to eliminate these opportunities by using fair value pricing, as described in "Management of the Funds — Valuation of Fund Investments" below.

Each Fund discourages market timing and seeks to prevent frequent purchases and sales or exchanges of Fund shares that it determines may be detrimental to a Fund or long-term shareholders. The Board has approved the policies discussed below to seek to deter market timing activity. The Board has not adopted any specific numerical restrictions on purchases, sales and exchanges of Fund shares because certain legitimate strategies will not result in harm to a Fund or its shareholders.

If as a result of its own investigation, information provided by a financial intermediary or other third party, or otherwise, a Fund believes, in its sole discretion, that your short-term trading is excessive or that you are engaging in market timing activity, it reserves the right to reject any specific purchase or exchange order. If a Fund rejects your purchase or exchange order, you will not be able to execute that transaction, and the Fund will not be responsible for any losses you therefore may suffer. For transactions placed directly with a Fund, the Fund may consider the trading history of accounts under common ownership or control for the purpose of enforcing these policies. Transactions placed through

the same financial intermediary on an omnibus basis may be deemed part of a group for the purpose of this policy and may be rejected in whole or in part by a Fund. Certain accounts, such as omnibus accounts and accounts at financial intermediaries, however, include multiple investors and such accounts typically provide a Fund with net purchase or redemption and exchange requests on any given day where purchases, redemptions and exchanges of shares are netted against one another and the identity of individual purchasers, redeemers and exchangers whose orders are aggregated may not be known by a Fund. While the Funds monitor for market timing activity, the Funds may be unable to identify such activities because the netting effect in omnibus accounts often makes it more difficult to locate and eliminate market timers from the Funds. The Distributor has entered into agreements with respect to financial intermediaries that maintain omnibus accounts with the transfer agent pursuant to which such financial intermediaries undertake to cooperate with the Distributor in monitoring purchase, exchange and redemption orders by their customers in order to detect and prevent short-term or excessive trading in the Funds' shares through such accounts. Identification of market timers may also be limited by operational systems and technical limitations. In the event that a financial intermediary is determined by a Fund to be engaged in market timing or other improper trading activity, the Fund's Distributor may terminate such financial intermediary's agreement with the Distributor, suspend such financial intermediary's trading privileges or take other appropriate actions.

There is no assurance that the methods described above will prevent market timing or other trading that may be deemed abusive.

The Funds may from time to time use other methods that they believe are appropriate to deter market timing or other trading activity that may be detrimental to a Fund or long-term shareholders.

Distribution and Shareholder Servicing Payments

Other Payments by the Funds

BlackRock, on behalf of the Funds, may enter into agreements with affiliated and unaffiliated financial intermediaries pursuant to which the Funds will pay a financial intermediary for administrative, networking, recordkeeping, sub-transfer agency, sub-accounting and/or shareholder services. These payments are generally based on either: (1) a percentage of the average daily net assets of Fund shareholders serviced by a financial intermediary or (2) a fixed dollar amount for each account serviced by a financial intermediary. The aggregate amount of these payments may be substantial.

Other Payments by BlackRock

From time to time, BlackRock, the Distributor or their affiliates also may pay a portion of the fees for administrative, networking, recordkeeping, sub-transfer agency, sub-accounting and shareholder services described above at its or their own expense and out of its or their profits. BlackRock, the Distributor and their affiliates may also compensate affiliated and unaffiliated financial intermediaries for the sale and distribution of shares of the Funds. These payments would be in addition to the Fund payments described in this prospectus and may be a fixed dollar amount, may be based on the number of customer accounts maintained by the financial intermediary, may be based on a percentage of the value of shares sold to, or held by, customers of the financial intermediary or may be calculated on another basis. The aggregate amount of these payments by BlackRock, the Distributor and their affiliates may be substantial and, in some circumstances, may create an incentive for a financial intermediary, its employees or associated persons to recommend or sell shares of a Fund to you.

Please contact your financial intermediary for details about payments it may receive from a Fund or from BlackRock, the Distributor or their affiliates. For more information, see the SAI.

Management of the Funds

BlackRock

BlackRock, each Fund's investment adviser, manages the Funds' investments and their business operations subject to the oversight of the Board of BlackRock Allocation Target Shares (the "Trust"). While BlackRock is ultimately responsible for the management of each Fund, it is able to draw upon the trading, research and expertise of its asset management affiliates for portfolio decisions and management with respect to certain portfolio securities. BlackRock is an indirect, wholly-owned subsidiary of BlackRock, Inc.

BlackRock, a registered investment adviser, was organized in 1994 to perform advisory services for investment companies. BlackRock and its affiliates had approximately \$9.496 trillion in investment company and other portfolio assets under management as of June 30, 2021. BlackRock International Limited, the sub-adviser to BATS: Series C Portfolio, BATS: Series M Portfolio, BATS: Series P Portfolio and BATS: Series S Portfolio (the "Sub-Adviser"), is a registered investment adviser organized in 1995.

BlackRock serves as manager to each Fund pursuant to a management agreement (the "Management Agreement"). Under the Management Agreement, BlackRock does not charge the Funds a management fee, although investors in the Funds will pay a fee to BIM LLC or their managed account program sponsor. BIM LLC and its affiliates receive compensation from managed account clients or program sponsors in connection with their management of client accounts and participation in investment programs through which shares of the Funds are made available.

Pursuant to the Management Agreement, BlackRock has contractually agreed to waive all fees and pay or reimburse all fees and expenses of the Funds, except extraordinary expenses, indefinitely. Extraordinary expenses may include (i) interest, taxes, dividends tied to short sales; (ii) expenses incurred directly or indirectly by the Funds as a result of investments in other investment companies and pooled investment vehicles; (iii) other expenses attributable to, and incurred as a result of, the Fund's investments; and (iv) extraordinary expenses (including litigation expenses) not incurred in the ordinary course of the Fund's business, if any). Items (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv) in the preceding sentence are referred to in this prospectus as "Dividend Expense, Interest Expense, Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses and certain other Fund expenses," respectively.

A discussion of the basis for the Board's approval of the Management Agreement with BlackRock is included in the respective Fund's semi-annual shareholder report for the fiscal period ended September 30, 2020. BlackRock has entered into a separate sub-advisory agreement with the Sub-Adviser, an affiliate of BlackRock, with respect to each of BATS: Series C Portfolio, BATS: Series M Portfolio, BATS: Series P Portfolio and BATS: Series S Portfolio. Under each sub-advisory agreement, BlackRock pays the Sub-Adviser for services it provides for that portion of each of BATS: Series C Portfolio, BATS: Series M Portfolio, BATS: Series P Portfolio and BATS: Series S Portfolio for which it acts as sub-adviser a fee equal to a percentage of the management fee paid to BlackRock under the Management Agreement with respect to each such Fund, as applicable.

A discussion of the basis for the Board's approval of the sub-advisory agreement between BlackRock and the Sub-Adviser with respect to each of BATS: Series C Portfolio, BATS: Series M Portfolio, BATS: Series P Portfolio and BATS: Series S Portfolio is included in each Fund's annual shareholder report for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2020.

From time to time, a manager, analyst, or other employee of BlackRock or its affiliates may express views regarding a particular asset class, company, security, industry, or market sector. The views expressed by any such person are the views of only that individual as of the time expressed and do not necessarily represent the views of BlackRock or any other person within the BlackRock organization. Any such views are subject to change at any time based upon market or other conditions and BlackRock disclaims any responsibility to update such views. These views may not be relied on as investment advice and, because investment decisions for the Fund are based on numerous factors, may not be relied on as an indication of trading intent on behalf of the Fund.

Legal Proceedings. On May 27, 2014, certain investors in the BlackRock Global Allocation Fund, Inc. ("Global Allocation") and the BlackRock Equity Dividend Fund ("Equity Dividend") filed a consolidated complaint in the United States District Court for the District of New Jersey against BlackRock Advisors, LLC, BlackRock Investment Management, LLC and BlackRock International Limited (collectively, the "Defendants") under the caption *In re BlackRock Mutual Funds Advisory Fee Litigation*. In the lawsuit, which purports to be brought derivatively on behalf of Global Allocation and Equity Dividend, the plaintiffs allege that the Defendants violated Section 36(b) of the Investment

Company Act by receiving allegedly excessive investment advisory fees from Global Allocation and Equity Dividend. On June 13, 2018, the court granted in part and denied in part the Defendants' motion for summary judgment. On July 25, 2018, the plaintiffs served a pleading that supplemented the time period of their alleged damages to run through the date of trial. The lawsuit seeks, among other things, to recover on behalf of Global Allocation and Equity Dividend all allegedly excessive advisory fees received by the Defendants beginning twelve months preceding the start of the lawsuit with respect to each of Global Allocation and Equity Dividend and ending on the date of judgment, along with purported lost investment returns on those amounts, plus interest. The trial on the remaining issues was completed on August 29, 2018. On February 8, 2019, the court issued an order dismissing the claims in their entirety. On March 8, 2019, the plaintiffs provided notice that they were appealing both the February 8, 2019 post-trial order and the June 13, 2018 order partially granting Defendants' motion for summary judgment. On May 28, 2020, the appellate court affirmed the trial court's orders. On June 26, 2020, the plaintiffs petitioned the appeals court for a rehearing, which was denied on July 9, 2020. Plaintiffs' deadline to seek further appeal has passed; consequently, this matter is now closed.

Portfolio Manager Information

Information regarding the portfolio managers of each Fund is set forth below. Further information regarding the portfolio managers, including other accounts managed, compensation, ownership of Fund shares, and possible conflicts of interest, is available in the Funds' SAI.

BATS: Series C Portfolio

The BATS: Series C Portfolio is managed by a team of financial professionals. Stephan Bassas and Michael Heilbronn are jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund.

Portfolio Manager	Primary Role	Since	Title and Recent Biography
Stephan Bassas	Jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund's portfolio, including setting the Fund's overall investment strategy and overseeing the management of the Fund.	2018	Managing Director of BlackRock, Inc. since 2012, and Lead Portfolio Manager for the Fundamental U.S. Investment Grade Credit and Long Duration strategies.
Michael Heilbronn	Jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund's portfolio, including setting the Fund's overall investment strategy and overseeing the management of the Fund.	2015	Director of BlackRock, Inc. since 2009; Vice President of BlackRock, Inc. from 2006 to 2008.

BATS: Series E Portfolio

The BATS: Series E Portfolio is managed by a team of financial professionals. Theodore Jaeckel, CFA, Walter O'Connor, CFA, and Michael Perilli, CFA are jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund.

Portfolio Manager	Primary Role	Since	Title and Recent Biography
Theodore R. Jaeckel, CFA	Jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund's portfolio, including setting the Fund's overall investment strategy and overseeing the management of the Fund.	2014	Managing Director of BlackRock, Inc. since 2006.
Walter O'Connor, CFA	Jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund's portfolio, including setting the Fund's overall investment strategy and overseeing the management of the Fund.	2014	Managing Director of BlackRock, Inc. since 2006.
Michael Perilli, CFA	Jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund's portfolio, including getting the Fund's overall investment strategy and overseeing the management of the Fund.	2016	Director of BlackRock, Inc. since 2021; Vice President of BlackRock, Inc. from 2017 to 2020; Associate of BlackRock, Inc. from 2011 to 2016.

BATS: Series M Portfolio

The BATS: Series M Portfolio is managed by a team of financial professionals. Akiva Dickstein, Matthew Kraeger and Michael Heilbronn are jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund.

Portfolio Manager	Primary Role	Since	Title and Recent Biography
Akiva Dickstein	Jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund's portfolio, including setting the Fund's overall investment strategy and overseeing the management of the Fund.	2012	Managing Director of BlackRock, Inc. since 2009; Managing Director of Merrill Lynch from 2003 to 2009 and Head of the U.S. Rates & Structured Credit Research Group.
Matthew Kraeger	Jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund's portfolio, including setting the Fund's overall investment strategy and overseeing the management of the Fund.	2012	Managing Director of BlackRock, Inc. since 2014; Director of BlackRock, Inc. from 2009 to 2013; Vice President of BlackRock, Inc. from 2006 to 2008.
Michael Heilbronn	Jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund's portfolio, including setting the Fund's overall investment strategy and overseeing the management of the Fund.	2015	Director of BlackRock, Inc. since 2009; Vice President of BlackRock, Inc. from 2006 to 2008.

BATS: Series P Portfolio

The BATS: Series P Portfolio is managed by a team of financial professionals. Scott MacLellan, CFA, is primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund.

Portfolio Manager	Primary Role	Since	Title and Recent Biography
Scott MacLellan, CFA	Primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund's portfolio, including setting the Fund's overall investment strategy and overseeing the management of the Fund.	2020	Director of BlackRock, Inc. since 2010; Vice President of BlackRock, Inc. from 2007 to 2009.

BATS: Series S Portfolio

The BATS: Series S Portfolio is managed by a team of financial professionals. Michael Heilbronn and Scott MacLellan, CFA are jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund.

Portfolio Manager	Primary Role	Since	Title and Recent Biography
Michael Heilbronn	Jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund's portfolio, including setting the Fund's overall investment strategy and overseeing the management of the Fund.	2009	Director of BlackRock, Inc. since 2009; Vice President of BlackRock, Inc. from 2006 to 2008.
Scott MacLellan, CFA	Jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund's portfolio, including setting the Fund's overall investment strategy and overseeing the management of the Fund.	2020	Director of BlackRock, Inc. since 2010; Vice President of BlackRock, Inc. from 2007 to 2009.

Conflicts of Interest

The investment activities of BlackRock and its affiliates (including BlackRock, Inc. and its subsidiaries (collectively, the "Affiliates")), and their respective directors, officers or employees, in the management of, or their interest in, their own accounts and other accounts they manage, may present conflicts of interest that could disadvantage the Funds and their shareholders.

BlackRock and its Affiliates provide investment management services to other funds and discretionary managed accounts that may follow investment programs similar to that of the Funds. BlackRock and its Affiliates are involved worldwide with a broad spectrum of financial services and asset management activities and may engage in the ordinary course of business in activities in which their interests or the interests of their clients may conflict with those of the Funds. BlackRock or one or more Affiliates act or may act as an investor, research provider, investment manager, commodity pool operator, commodity trading advisor, financier, underwriter, adviser, trader, lender, index provider, agent and/or principal, and have other direct and indirect interests in securities, currencies, commodities, derivatives and other instruments in which the Funds may directly or indirectly invest. The Funds may invest in securities of, or engage in other transactions with, companies with which an Affiliate has significant debt or equity investments or other interests. The Fund may also invest in issuances (such as structured notes) by entities for which an Affiliate provides and is compensated for cash management services relating to the proceeds from the sale of such issuances. The Funds also may invest in securities of, or engage in other transactions with, companies for which an Affiliate provides or may in the future provide research coverage. An Affiliate may have business relationships with, and purchase, or distribute or sell services or products from or to, distributors, consultants or others who recommend the Funds or who engage in transactions with or for the Funds, and may receive compensation for such services. BlackRock or one or more Affiliates may engage in proprietary trading and advise accounts and funds that have investment objectives similar to those of the Funds and/or that engage in and compete for transactions in the same types of securities, currencies and other instruments as the Funds. This may include transactions in securities issued by other open-end and closed-end investment companies (which may include investment companies that are affiliated with the Funds and BlackRock, to the extent permitted under the Investment Company Act). The trading activities of BlackRock and these Affiliates are carried out without reference to positions held directly or indirectly by the Funds and may result in BlackRock or an Affiliate having positions in certain securities that are senior or junior to, or have interests different from or adverse to, the securities that are owned by the Funds.

Neither BlackRock nor any Affiliate is under any obligation to share any investment opportunity, idea or strategy with the Funds. As a result, an Affiliate may compete with the Funds for appropriate investment opportunities. The results of the Funds' investment activities, therefore, may differ from those of an Affiliate and of other accounts managed by BlackRock or an Affiliate, and it is possible that the Funds could sustain losses during periods in which one or more Affiliates and other accounts achieve profits on their trading for proprietary or other accounts. The opposite result is also possible.

In addition, the Funds may, from time to time, enter into transactions in which BlackRock or an Affiliate or their directors, officers or employees or other clients have an adverse interest. Furthermore, transactions undertaken by clients advised or managed by BlackRock or its Affiliates may adversely impact the Funds. Transactions by one or more clients or BlackRock or its Affiliates or their directors, officers or employees, may have the effect of diluting or otherwise disadvantaging the values, prices or investment strategies of the Funds. The Funds' activities may be limited because of regulatory restrictions applicable to BlackRock or one or more Affiliates and/or their internal policies designed to comply with such restrictions.

Under a securities lending program approved by the Board, the Trust, on behalf of the Funds, has retained BIM LLC, an Affiliate of BlackRock, to serve as the securities lending agent for the Funds to the extent that the Funds participate in the securities lending program. For these services, the securities lending agent will receive a fee from the Funds, including a fee based on the returns earned on the Funds' investment of the cash received as collateral for the loaned securities. In addition, one or more Affiliates may be among the entities to which the Funds may lend their portfolio securities under the securities lending program.

The activities of BlackRock and its Affiliates and their respective directors, officers or employees, may give rise to other conflicts of interest that could disadvantage the Funds and their shareholders. BlackRock has adopted policies and procedures designed to address these potential conflicts of interest. See the SAI for further information.

Valuation of Fund Investments

When you buy shares, you pay the net asset value. This is the offering price. Shares are also redeemed at their net asset value. The net asset value used in determining your share price is the next one calculated after your purchase or redemption order is received. The net asset value of each class of shares normally is determined once daily Monday through Friday, generally as of the close of regular trading hours of the NYSE (normally 4:00 p.m., Eastern time), on each day that the NYSE is open for trading, based on prices at the time of closing, provided that any Fund assets or liabilities denominated in currencies other than the U.S. dollar are translated into U.S. dollars at the prevailing market rates on the date of valuation as quoted by one or more data service providers. The net asset value of shares is calculated by dividing the value of the net assets of each class of shares (i.e., the value of its total assets less total liabilities) by the total number of outstanding shares of the class, generally rounded to the nearest cent.

BNY Mellon Investment Servicing (US) Inc., each Fund's transfer agent, will probably receive your order from your sponsor, BlackRock or other investment adviser. Purchase orders received by the transfer agent by the close of regular trading on the NYSE (currently 4:00 p.m. (Eastern time)) on each business day will be priced based on the net asset value calculated at the close of trading on that day. Net asset value is calculated separately for each Fund as of the close of business on the NYSE, generally 4:00 p.m. (Eastern time), each day the NYSE is open.

The value of the securities and other assets and liabilities held by the Fund are determined pursuant to valuation policies and procedures approved by the Board.

Equity securities and other equity instruments for which market quotations are readily available are valued at market value, which is generally determined using the last reported closing price or, if a reported official closing price is not available, the last traded price on the exchange or market on which the security or instrument is primarily traded at the time of valuation. Shares of underlying open-end funds (including money market funds) are valued at net asset value. Shares of underlying exchange-traded closed-end funds or other ETFs are valued at their most recent closing price.

Each Fund values fixed-income portfolio securities using last available bid prices or current market quotations provided by dealers or prices (including evaluated prices) supplied by the Fund's approved independent third-party pricing services, each in accordance with valuation policies and procedures approved by the Board. Pricing services may use matrix pricing or valuation models that utilize certain inputs and assumptions to derive values. Pricing services generally value fixed-income securities assuming orderly transactions of an institutional round lot size, but a Fund may hold or transact in such securities in smaller, odd lot sizes. Odd lots may trade at lower prices than institutional round lots. An amortized cost method of valuation may be used with respect to debt obligations with 60 days or less remaining to maturity unless BlackRock determines in good faith that such method does not represent fair value.

Generally, trading in non-U.S. securities, U.S. government securities, money market instruments and certain fixed-income securities is substantially completed each day at various times prior to the close of business on the NYSE. The values of such securities used in computing the net asset value of a Fund's shares are determined as of such times.

When market quotations are not readily available or are believed by BlackRock to be unreliable, a Fund's investments are valued at fair value. Fair value determinations are made by BlackRock in accordance with policies and procedures approved by the Board. BlackRock may conclude that a market quotation is not readily available or is unreliable if a security or other asset or liability does not have a price source due to its lack of trading or other reasons, if a market quotation differs significantly from recent price quotations or otherwise no longer appears to reflect fair value, where the security or other asset or liability is thinly traded, when there is a significant event subsequent to the most recent market quotation, or if the trading market on which a security is listed is suspended or closed and no appropriate alternative trading market is available. A "significant event" is deemed to occur if BlackRock determines, in its reasonable business judgment prior to or at the time of pricing a Fund's assets or liabilities, that the event is likely to cause a material change to the closing market price of one or more assets held by, or liabilities of, the Fund.

For certain foreign assets, a third-party vendor supplies evaluated, systematic fair value pricing based upon the movement of a proprietary multi-factor model after the relevant foreign markets have closed. This systematic fair value pricing methodology is designed to correlate the prices of foreign assets following the close of the local markets to the price that might have prevailed as of a Fund's pricing time.

Fair value represents a good faith approximation of the value of an asset or liability. The fair value of an asset or liability held by the Fund is the amount the Fund might reasonably expect to receive from the current sale of that asset or the cost to extinguish that liability in an arm's-length transaction. Valuing a Fund's investments using fair value pricing will result in prices that may differ from current market valuations and that may not be the prices at which those investments could have been sold during the period in which the particular fair values were used.

Dividends, Distributions and Taxes

BUYING A DIVIDEND

You may want to avoid buying shares shortly before a Fund pays a dividend. The reason? If you buy shares when a Fund has declared but not yet distributed ordinary income or capital gains, you will pay the full price for the shares and then receive a portion of the price back in the form of a taxable dividend. Before investing you may want to consult your tax adviser.

Each Fund distributes substantially all of its net investment company income to shareholders investing in the Fund in the form of dividends. An investment in Fund shares begins earning dividends on the shares the day after the Fund

receives the related purchase payment. Dividends are declared daily and paid monthly on the last business day of the month, except for BATS: Series P Portfolio, which declares and pays dividends at least annually. The Board may change the timing of such dividend payments.

In addition, each Fund distributes net realized capital gains (including net short-term capital gains), if any, it earns from the sale of portfolio securities to shareholders investing in the Fund no less frequently than annually at a date determined by the Board.

Distributions by a Fund of net investment income and net realized capital gain will be paid only in cash. Dividends and capital gain distributions will not be reinvested in additional Fund shares.

For purposes of each Fund's investment strategies, municipal securities and municipal bonds may include certain tax credit bonds or tax subsidy bonds issued by municipalities and/or states, the interest of which are generally taxable for federal income tax purposes. Holders of tax credit bonds may be entitled to be allocated income tax credits of certain amounts.

BATS: Series E Portfolio only:

To the extent dividends distributed by the BATS: Series E Portfolio are derived from bond interest income that is excludable from gross income for federal income tax purposes, they are exempt from federal income tax. Interest income from other investments may produce taxable dividend distributions.

The BATS: Series E Portfolio intends to minimize the payment of taxable income to shareholders by investing in tax-exempt or municipal securities. Such securities, however, may be determined to pay, or have paid, taxable income subsequent to the Fund's acquisition of the securities. In that event, the IRS may demand that the Fund pay federal income taxes on the affected interest income, and, if the Fund agrees to do so, the Fund's yield could be adversely affected. In addition, the treatment of dividends previously paid or to be paid by the Fund as "exempt interest dividends" could be adversely affected, subjecting the Fund's shareholders to increased federal income tax liabilities. In addition, future laws, regulations, rulings or court decisions may cause interest on municipal securities to be subject, directly or indirectly, to federal income taxation or interest on state municipal securities to be subject to state or local income taxation, or the value of state municipal securities to be subject to state or local intangible personal property tax, or may otherwise prevent the Fund from realizing the full current benefit of the tax-exempt status of such securities. Any such change could also affect the market price of such securities, and thus the value of an investment in the Fund. Dividend distributions derived from taxable interest income will be subject to Federal income tax and applicable state and local taxes. Dividend distributions derived from capital gains realized by the Fund on portfolio securities will be subject to federal income tax and applicable state and local taxes.

The BATS: Series E Portfolio may also pay a special distribution at the end of the calendar year to comply with federal tax requirements.

Taxation of Distributions

The discussion below and in the SAI provides general tax information related to an investment by a taxable U.S. investor in the common shares of a Fund. No attempt is made to present a detailed explanation of all federal, state, local and foreign tax concerns affecting the Funds and their shareholders (including shareholders owning a large position in a Fund), and the discussions set forth here and in the SAI do not constitute tax advice.

The discussion reflects applicable tax laws of the United States as of the date of this prospectus, which tax laws may be changed or subject to new interpretations by the courts or the IRS retroactively or prospectively. Because tax laws are complex and often change, you should consult your tax adviser about the tax consequences of an investment in a Fund.

Each Fund intends to elect to be treated and to qualify as a regulated investment company under Subchapter M of the Internal Revenue Code. In order to so qualify, each Fund must satisfy income, diversification and distribution requirements. As a regulated investment company, a Fund will generally be exempt from federal income taxes on investment company taxable income (as that term is defined in the Internal Revenue Code, but without regard to the deduction of dividends paid) and net capital gain (the excess of net long-term capital gain over net short-term capital loss) distributed to shareholders each year, provided it distributes at least 90% of the sum of its investment company taxable income and net tax-exempt income, if any, each year. The Fund will, however, be subject to federal income tax at regular corporate income tax rates on any investment company taxable income and net capital gain that it fails to distribute. If for any taxable year a Fund does not qualify as a regulated investment company, all of its taxable income (including its net capital gain) will be subject to tax at regular corporate rates without any deduction for distributions to shareholders, and such distributions will be taxable to the shareholders as ordinary dividends to the extent of such

Fund's current and accumulated earnings and profits. If a Fund fails to distribute, by the close of each calendar year, at least an amount equal to the sum of 98% of its ordinary taxable income for such year and 98.2% of its net capital gain for the one year period ending October 31 in such year, plus certain undistributed amounts from previous years on which the Fund paid no federal income tax, it will be liable for a 4% excise tax on the undistributed amount of such income.

Distributions by a Fund of investment company taxable income will be taxable to you as ordinary dividend income (to the extent of the current or accumulated earnings and profits of the Fund). Due to each Fund's expected investments, distributions generally will not be eligible for the dividends received deduction allowed to corporate shareholders and generally will not qualify for the reduced rate of tax for qualified dividend income allowed to individuals. Distributions of net capital gain realized by a Fund and distributed or credited to you will be taxable to you as long-term capital gain regardless of the length of time you have owned shares of a Fund.

Distributions by a Fund in excess of current and accumulated earnings and profits of such Fund will first reduce the adjusted tax basis of your shares and, after the adjusted tax basis is reduced to zero, will constitute capital gain to you (assuming the shares are held as capital assets).

When you sell shares of a Fund or have shares repurchased by a Fund any gain or loss you realize will generally be treated as a long-term capital gain or loss if you have held your shares for more than one year, or as a short-term capital gain or loss if you have held your shares for one year or less. However, if you have held your shares for six months or less, any loss you realize will be disallowed to the extent of any exempt-interest dividends received with respect to such shares and, if not disallowed, such loss will be treated as a long-term capital loss to the extent of any long-term capital gain distribution received by you (including amounts credited as an undistributed capital gain dividend) with respect to such shares. Each January, you will be sent information on the tax status of any distribution made during the previous calendar year. Because each shareholder's situation is unique, you should always consult your tax adviser concerning the effect income taxes may have on your individual investment.

The long-term capital gains tax rate for individuals is a maximum rate of 15% or 20%, depending on whether their income exceeds a threshold amount that is adjusted annually for inflation. In addition, a 3.8% Medicare tax is imposed on net investment income (which includes interest, dividends, and capital gain) of U.S. individuals with income exceeding \$200,000 (or \$250,000 if married filing jointly), and of estates and trusts.

Your dividends and redemption proceeds will be subject to backup withholding tax if you have not provided a taxpayer identification number or social security number or the number you have provided is incorrect.

If you are neither a tax resident nor a citizen of the United States or if you are a foreign entity (other than a pass-through entity to the extent owned by U.S. persons), a Fund's ordinary income dividends will generally be subject to a 30% U.S. withholding tax, unless a lower treaty rate applies. However, certain distributions reported by the Fund as capital gain dividends, interest-related dividends or short-term capital gain dividends and paid to a foreign shareholder may be eligible for an exemption from U.S. withholding tax.

Separately, a 30% withholding tax is currently imposed on U.S.-source dividends, interest and other income items paid to (i) certain foreign financial institutions and investment funds, and (ii) certain other foreign entities. To avoid withholding, foreign financial institutions and investment funds will generally either need to (a) collect and report to the IRS detailed information identifying their U.S. accounts and U.S. account holders, comply with due diligence procedures for identifying U.S. accounts and withhold tax on certain payments made to noncomplying foreign entities and account holders or (b) if an intergovernmental agreement is entered into and implementing legislation is adopted, comply with the agreement and legislation. Other foreign entities will generally either need to provide detailed information identifying each substantial U.S. owner or certify there are no such owners.

The foregoing is a general and abbreviated summary of the provisions of the Internal Revenue Code and the Treasury regulations in effect as they directly govern the taxation of each Fund and its shareholders. These provisions are subject to change by legislative or administrative action, and any such change may be retroactive. A more complete discussion of the tax rules applicable to the Funds and their shareholders can be found in the SAI that is incorporated by reference into the prospectus. Shareholders are urged to consult their tax advisers regarding specific questions of federal, state, local and foreign income or other taxes.

Financial Highlights

The Financial Highlights table is intended to help you understand a Fund's financial performance for the periods shown. Certain information reflects the financial results for a single Fund share. The total returns in the table represent the rate that an investor would have earned or lost on an investment in a Fund (assuming reinvestment of all dividends and/or distributions). The information has been audited by Deloitte & Touche LLP, whose report, along with a Fund's financial statements, is included in the Fund's Annual Report, which is available upon request.

(For a share outstanding throughout each period)	BATS: Series C Portfolio				
	Year Ended March 31,				
	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017
Net asset value, beginning of year	\$ 10.49	\$ 10.28	\$ 10.18	\$ 10.31	\$ 10.37
Net investment income ^(a)	0.33	0.38	0.39	0.37	0.36
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss)	0.60	0.27	0.10	(0.08)	(0.04)
Net increase from investment operations	0.93	0.65	0.49	0.29	0.32
Distributions^(b)					
From net investment income	(0.33)	(0.38)	(0.39)	(0.37)	(0.36)
From net realized gain	(0.40)	(0.06)	(0.00) ^(c)	(0.05)	(0.02)
Total distributions	(0.73)	(0.44)	(0.39)	(0.42)	(0.38)
Net asset value, end of year	\$ 10.69	\$ 10.49	\$ 10.28	\$ 10.18	\$ 10.31
Total Return^(d)					
Based on net asset value	8.70%	6.31%	5.05%	2.82%	3.12%
Ratios to Average Net Assets^(e)					
Total expenses	0.09%	0.09%	0.09%	0.11%	0.11%
Total expenses after fees waived and/or reimbursed	0.00% ^(f)	0.00% ^(f)	0.00% ^(f)	0.00%	0.00%
Net investment income	2.96%	3.55%	3.91%	3.55%	3.45%
Supplemental Data					
Net assets, end of year (000)	\$534,926	\$464,267	\$372,928	\$388,674	\$417,251
Portfolio turnover rate	85%	83%	55%	31%	32%

^(a) Based on average shares outstanding.

^(b) Distributions for annual periods determined in accordance with U.S. federal income tax regulations.

^(c) Amount is greater than \$(0.005) per share.

^(d) Where applicable, assumes the reinvestment of distributions.

^(e) Excludes expenses incurred indirectly as a result of investments in underlying funds as follows:

	Year Ended March 31,				
	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017
Investments in underlying funds	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.01%

^(f) Amount is less than 0.005%.

Financial Highlights (continued)

(For a share outstanding throughout each period)	BATS: Series E Portfolio				
	Year Ended March 31,				
	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017
Net asset value, beginning of year	\$ 10.53	\$ 10.91	\$ 10.78	\$ 10.49	\$ 10.75
Net investment income ^(a)	0.45	0.43	0.47	0.45	0.45
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss)	1.22	(0.37)	0.21	0.30	(0.16)
Net increase from investment operations	1.67	0.06	0.68	0.75	0.29
Distributions^(b)					
From net investment income	(0.45)	(0.44)	(0.47)	(0.45)	(0.45)
From net realized gain	—	—	(0.08)	(0.01)	(0.10)
Total distributions	(0.45)	(0.44)	(0.55)	(0.46)	(0.55)
Net asset value, end of year	\$ 11.75	\$ 10.53	\$ 10.91	\$ 10.78	\$ 10.49
Total Return^(c)					
Based on net asset value	16.16%	0.33%	6.44%	7.22%	2.78%
Ratios to Average Net Assets^(d)					
Total expenses	0.15%	0.18%	0.21%	0.27%	0.23%
Total expenses after fees waived and/or reimbursed	0.04%	0.06%	0.08%	0.06%	0.06%
Total expenses after fees waived and/or reimbursed and excluding interest expense and fees	0.00% ^(e)	0.00% ^(e)	0.00% ^(e)	0.00%	0.00%
Net investment income	4.06%	3.78%	4.35%	4.17%	4.21%
Supplemental Data					
Net assets, end of year (000)	\$400,615	\$313,282	\$234,886	\$180,142	\$146,346
Borrowings outstanding, end of year (000)	\$ 18,987	\$ 10,713	\$ 8,085	\$ 6,625	\$ 6,625
Portfolio turnover rate	31%	54%	53%	100%	87%

^(a) Based on average shares outstanding.

^(b) Distributions for annual periods determined in accordance with U.S. federal income tax regulations.

^(c) Where applicable, assumes the reinvestment of distributions.

^(d) Excludes expenses incurred indirectly as a result of investments in underlying funds as follows:

	Year Ended March 31,				
	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017
Investments in underlying funds	0.01%	0.01%	0.01%	0.02%	0.01%

^(e) Amount is less than 0.005%.

Financial Highlights (continued)

(For a share outstanding throughout each period)	BATS: Series M Portfolio				
	Year Ended March 31,				
	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017
Net asset value, beginning of year	\$ 9.81	\$ 9.59	\$ 9.47	\$ 9.69	\$ 9.93
Net investment income ^(a)	0.21	0.30	0.31	0.25	0.21
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss)	0.05	0.25	0.15	(0.16)	(0.16)
Net increase from investment operations	0.26	0.55	0.46	0.09	0.05
Distributions from net investment income ^(b)	(0.30)	(0.33)	(0.34)	(0.31)	(0.29)
Net asset value, end of year	\$ 9.77	\$ 9.81	\$ 9.59	\$ 9.47	\$ 9.69
Total Return^(c)					
Based on net asset value	2.68%	5.86%	4.94%	0.91%	0.51%
Ratios to Average Net Assets^(d)					
Total expenses	0.05%	0.06%	0.08%	0.08%	0.09%
Total expenses after fees waived and/or reimbursed	0.00% ^(e)	0.00% ^(e)	0.00% ^(e)	0.00%	0.00%
Net investment income	2.12%	3.03%	3.30%	2.59%	2.12%
Supplemental Data					
Net assets, end of year (000)	\$1,197,167	\$1,006,778	\$799,774	\$810,031	\$598,067
Portfolio turnover rate ^(f)	1,500%	1,316%	1,209%	1,515%	1,728%

^(a) Based on average shares outstanding.

^(b) Distributions for annual periods determined in accordance with U.S. federal income tax regulations.

^(c) Where applicable, assumes the reinvestment of distributions.

^(d) Excludes expenses incurred indirectly as a result of investments in underlying funds as follows:

	Year Ended March 31,				
	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017
Investments in underlying funds	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.01%	0.01%

^(e) Amount is less than 0.005%.

^(f) Includes mortgage dollar roll transactions ("MDRs"). Additional information regarding portfolio turnover rate is as follows:

	Year Ended March 31,				
	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017
Portfolio turnover rate (excluding MDRs)	896%	813%	683%	833%	1,040%

Financial Highlights (continued)

(For a share outstanding throughout each period)	BATS: Series P Portfolio				
	Year Ended March 31,				
	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017
Net asset value, beginning of year	\$ 7.92	\$ 9.25	\$ 9.56	\$ 9.38	\$ 8.95
Net investment income ^(a)	0.06	0.12	0.12	0.08	0.09
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss)	0.71	(1.33)	(0.34)	0.15	0.34
Net increase (decrease) from investment operations	0.77	(1.21)	(0.22)	0.23	0.43
Distributions^(b)					
From net investment income	—	(0.12)	(0.09)	(0.05)	—
Return of capital	—	(0.00) ^(c)	—	—	—
Total distributions	—	(0.12)	(0.09)	(0.05)	—
Net asset value, end of year	\$ 8.69	\$ 7.92	\$ 9.25	\$ 9.56	\$ 9.38
Total Return^(d)					
Based on net asset value	9.72%	(13.25)%	(2.32)%	2.49%	4.80%
Ratios to Average Net Assets^(e)					
Total expenses	0.46%	0.31%	0.20%	0.19%	0.13%
Total expenses after fees waived and/or reimbursed	0.00% ^(f)	0.00% ^(f)	0.00% ^(f)	0.00%	0.00%
Net investment income	0.71%	1.33%	1.24%	0.89%	1.00%
Supplemental Data					
Net assets, end of year (000)	\$53,175	\$41,305	\$51,654	\$84,080	\$121,054
Portfolio turnover rate	36%	15%	0%	6%	10%

^(a) Based on average shares outstanding.

^(b) Distributions for annual periods determined in accordance with U.S. federal income tax regulations.

^(c) Amount is greater than \$(0.005) per share.

^(d) Where applicable, assumes the reinvestment of distributions.

^(e) Excludes expenses incurred indirectly as a result of investments in underlying funds as follows:

	Year Ended March 31,				
	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017
Investments in underlying funds	0.02%	0.32%	0.16%	0.17%	0.08%

^(f) Amount is less than 0.005%.

Financial Highlights (concluded)

(For a share outstanding throughout each period)	BATS: Series S Portfolio				
	Year Ended March 31,				
	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017
Net asset value, beginning of year	\$ 9.23	\$ 9.50	\$ 9.38	\$ 9.53	\$ 9.54
Net investment income ^(a)	0.18	0.27	0.25	0.20	0.19
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss)	0.54	(0.23)	0.13	(0.09)	0.11
Net increase from investment operations	0.72	0.04	0.38	0.11	0.30
Distributions from net investment income ^(b)	(0.22)	(0.31)	(0.26)	(0.26)	(0.31)
Net asset value, end of year	\$ 9.73	\$ 9.23	\$ 9.50	\$ 9.38	\$ 9.53
Total Return^(c)					
Based on net asset value	7.80% ^(d)	0.34%	4.11%	1.15%	3.21%
Ratios to Average Net Assets					
Total expenses	0.13% ^(e)	1.14% ^(e)	0.69% ^(e)	0.76% ^(e)	0.48%
Total expenses after fees waived and/or reimbursed	0.02% ^(e)	0.99% ^(e)	0.56% ^(e)	0.59% ^(e)	0.34%
Total expenses after fees waived and/or reimbursed and excluding interest expense	0.00% ^{(e)(f)}	0.00% ^{(e)(f)}	0.00% ^{(e)(f)}	0.00% ^(e)	0.00%
Net investment income	1.89% ^(e)	2.84% ^(e)	2.62% ^(e)	2.11% ^(e)	2.37%
Supplemental Data					
Net assets, end of year (000)	\$398,906	\$146,302	\$163,176	\$175,939	\$191,903
Portfolio turnover rate ^(g)	124%	144%	184%	263%	279%

^(a) Based on average shares outstanding.

^(b) Distributions for annual periods determined in accordance with U.S. federal income tax regulations.

^(c) Where applicable, assumes the reinvestment of distributions.

^(d) Includes a payment received from an affiliate, which had no impact on the Fund's total return.

^(e) Excludes expenses incurred indirectly as a result of investments in underlying funds as follows:

	Year Ended March 31,			
	2021	2020	2019	2018
Investments in underlying funds	0.00%	0.00%	0.01%	0.01%

^(f) Amount is less than 0.005%.

^(g) Includes MDRs. Additional information regarding portfolio turnover rate is as follows:

	Year Ended March 31,				
	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017
Portfolio turnover rate (excluding MDRs)	122%	101%	112%	148%	163%

General Information

Shareholder Documents

Electronic copies of most financial reports and prospectuses are available on BlackRock's website.

Electronic Access to Annual Reports, Semi-Annual Reports and Prospectuses

Shareholders can sign up for e-mail notifications of annual and semi-annual reports and prospectuses by enrolling in the Funds' electronic delivery program. To enroll:

- Access the website at <http://www.icsdelivery.com/live>

Delivery of Shareholder Documents

The Funds deliver only one copy of shareholder documents, including prospectuses, shareholder reports and proxy statements, to shareholders with multiple accounts at the same address. This practice is known as "householding" and is intended to eliminate duplicate mailings and reduce expenses. Mailings of your shareholder documents may be househanded indefinitely unless you instruct us otherwise. If you do not want the mailing of these documents to be combined with those for other members of your household, please contact your financial intermediary.

Certain Fund Policies

Anti-Money Laundering Requirements

Each Fund is subject to the USA PATRIOT Act (the "Patriot Act"). The Patriot Act is intended to prevent the use of the U.S. financial system in furtherance of money laundering, terrorism or other illicit activities. Pursuant to requirements under the Patriot Act, each Fund is required to obtain sufficient information from shareholders to enable it to form a reasonable belief that it knows the true identity of its shareholders. This information will be used to verify the identity of investors or, in some cases, the status of financial intermediaries. Such information may be verified using third-party sources. This information will be used only for compliance with the Patriot Act or other applicable laws, regulations and rules in connection with money laundering, terrorism or economic sanctions.

The Fund reserves the right to reject purchase orders from persons who have not submitted information sufficient to allow the Fund to verify their identity. The Fund also reserves the right to redeem any amounts in the Fund from persons whose identity it is unable to verify on a timely basis. It is each Fund's policy to cooperate fully with appropriate regulators in any investigations conducted with respect to potential money laundering, terrorism or other illicit activities.

BlackRock Privacy Principles

BlackRock is committed to maintaining the privacy of its current and former fund investors and individual clients (collectively, "Clients") and to safeguarding their non-public personal information. The following information is provided to help you understand what personal information BlackRock collects, how we protect that information and why in certain cases we share such information with select parties.

If you are located in a jurisdiction where specific laws, rules or regulations require BlackRock to provide you with additional or different privacy-related rights beyond what is set forth below, then BlackRock will comply with those specific laws, rules or regulations.

BlackRock obtains or verifies personal non-public information from and about you from different sources, including the following: (i) information we receive from you or, if applicable, your financial intermediary, on applications, forms or other documents; (ii) information about your transactions with us, our affiliates, or others; (iii) information we receive from a consumer reporting agency; and (iv) from visits to our website.

BlackRock does not sell or disclose to non-affiliated third parties any non-public personal information about its Clients, except as permitted by law, or as is necessary to respond to regulatory requests or to service Client accounts. These non-affiliated third parties are required to protect the confidentiality and security of this information and to use it only for its intended purpose.

We may share information with our affiliates to service your account or to provide you with information about other BlackRock products or services that may be of interest to you. In addition, BlackRock restricts access to non-public

personal information about its Clients to those BlackRock employees with a legitimate business need for the information. BlackRock maintains physical, electronic and procedural safeguards that are designed to protect the non-public personal information of its Clients, including procedures relating to the proper storage and disposal of such information.

Statement of Additional Information

If you would like further information about each Fund, including how it invests, please see the SAI.

For a discussion of each Fund's policies and procedures regarding the selective disclosure of its portfolio holdings, please see the SAI. The Funds make their top ten holdings available on a monthly basis at www.blackrock.com generally within 5 business days after the end of the month to which the information applies.

Glossary

This glossary contains an explanation of some of the common terms used in this prospectus. For additional information about a Fund, please see the SAI.

Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses — fees and expenses charged by other investment companies in which the Fund invests a portion of its assets.

Annual Fund Operating Expenses — expenses that cover the costs of operating the Fund.

Bloomberg Barclays MBS Index — an index that tracks fixed-rate agency mortgage backed pass-through securities guaranteed by Ginnie Mae, Fannie Mae, and Freddie Mac.

Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Bellwether 10 Year Swap Index — provides total returns for swaps with varying maturities. For example, the 10-year swap index measures the total return of investing in 10-year par swaps over time.

Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Credit Index — an index that measures the investment grade, US dollar-denominated, fixed-rate, taxable corporate and government related bond markets. It is composed of the US Corporate Index and a non-corporate component that includes foreign agencies, sovereigns, supnationals and local authorities.

Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Treasury 7-10 Year Bond Index — an index that measures the performance of the U.S. Government bond market and includes public obligations of the U.S. Treasury with a maturity of between seven and up to (but not including) ten years. Certain special issues, such as state and local government series bonds (SLGs), TIPS and STRIPS are excluded. Securities must be fixed rate and rated investment grade, as defined by the Index methodology.

Distribution Fees — fees used to support the Fund's marketing and distribution efforts, such as compensating financial intermediaries, advertising and promotion.

ICE BofA 1-3 Year U.S. Treasury Index — an unmanaged index comprised of U.S. Treasury securities with maturities ranging from one to three years.

Management Fee — a fee paid to BlackRock for managing the Fund.

Other Expenses — include accounting, transfer agency, custody, professional fees and registration fees.

Service Fees — fees used to compensate financial intermediaries for certain shareholder servicing activities.

Shareholder Fees — fees paid directly by a shareholder, including sales charges that you may pay when you buy or sell shares of a Fund.

S&P[®] Municipal Bond A Rating Band Index — includes all bonds in the S&P[®] Municipal Bond Index that have a Standard & Poor's rating of between 'A+' and 'A-', a Moody's rating of between 'A1' and 'A3' and a Fitch rating of between 'A+' and 'A-'. If there are multiple ratings, the lowest rating is used.

S&P[®] Municipal Bond BBB Rating Band Index — includes all bonds in the S&P[®] Municipal Bond Index that have a Standard & Poor's rating of between 'BBB+' and 'BBB-', a Moody's rating of between 'Baa1' and 'Baa3' and a Fitch rating of between 'BBB+' and 'BBB-'. If there are multiple ratings, the lowest rating is used.

S&P[®] Municipal Bond Index — a broad, market value-weighted index that seeks to measure the performance of the U.S. municipal bond market.

S&P[®] Municipal High-Yield Index — consists of bonds in the S&P[®] Municipal Bond Index that are not rated or are rated below investment grade.

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For More Information

Funds and Service Providers

FUNDS

BlackRock Allocation Target Shares

BATS: Series C Portfolio

BATS: Series E Portfolio

BATS: Series M Portfolio

BATS: Series P Portfolio

BATS: Series S Portfolio

100 Bellevue Parkway

Wilmington, Delaware 19809

Written Correspondence:

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New York, New York 10286

COUNSEL

Willkie Farr & Gallagher LLP

787 Seventh Avenue

New York, New York 10019-6099

¹ BATS: Series C Portfolio, BATS: Series M Portfolio, BATS: Series P Portfolio and BATS: Series S Portfolio only

Additional Information

For more information:

This prospectus contains important information you should know before investing, including information about risks. Please read it before you invest and keep it for future reference. More information about the Funds is available at no charge upon request. This information includes:

Annual/Semi-Annual Reports

These reports contain additional information about each of the Fund's investments. The annual report describes the Fund's performance, lists portfolio holdings, and discusses recent market conditions, economic trends and Fund investment strategies that significantly affected the Fund's performance for the last fiscal year.

Statement of Additional Information

A Statement of Additional Information ("SAI"), dated July 29, 2021, has been filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC"). The SAI, which includes additional information about each Fund, may be obtained free of charge, along with each Fund's annual and semi-annual reports, by calling (800) 882-0052. The SAI, as amended and/or supplemented from time to time, is incorporated by reference into this prospectus.

BlackRock Investor Services

Representatives are available to discuss account balance information, mutual fund prospectuses, literature, programs and services available. Hours: 8:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. (Eastern time), on any business day. Call: (800) 882-0052.

Purchases and Redemptions

Call your financial intermediary or BlackRock Investor Services at (800) 882-0052.

World Wide Web

General Fund information and specific Fund performance, including the SAI and annual/semi-annual reports, can be accessed free of charge at www.blackrock.com/prospectus. Mutual fund prospectuses and literature can also be requested via this website.

Written Correspondence

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Overnight Mail

BlackRock Allocation Target Shares
4400 Computer Drive
Westborough, Massachusetts 01581

Internal Wholesalers/Broker Dealer Support

Available on any business day to support investment professionals. Call: (800) 882-0052.

Portfolio Characteristics and Holdings

A description of the Fund's policies and procedures related to disclosure of portfolio characteristics and holdings is available in the SAI.

For information about portfolio holdings and characteristics, BlackRock fund shareholders and prospective investors may call (800) 882-0052.

Securities and Exchange Commission

You may also view and copy public information about each Fund, including the SAI, by visiting the EDGAR database on the SEC's website (<http://www.sec.gov>) or the SEC's Public Reference Room in Washington, D.C. Copies of this information can be obtained, for a duplicating fee, by electronic request at the following e-mail address: publicinfo@sec.gov, or by writing to the Public Reference Room of the SEC, Washington, D.C. 20549. Information about obtaining documents on the SEC's website without charge may be obtained by calling (800) SEC-0330.

You should rely only on the information contained in this prospectus. No one is authorized to provide you with information that is different from information contained in this prospectus.

The SEC and the Commodity Futures Trading Commission have not approved or disapproved these securities or passed upon the adequacy of this prospectus. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

INVESTMENT COMPANY ACT FILE # 811-21457
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