

MORGAN STANLEY
Form 424B2
January 15, 2019

CALCULATION OF REGISTRATION FEE

<i>Title of Each Class of Securities Offered</i>	<i>Maximum Aggregate Offering Price</i>	<i>Amount of Registration Fee</i>
Dual Directional Buffered Equity Notes due 2020	\$4,410,000	\$534.49
PROSPECTUS Dated November 16, 2017		Pricing Supplement No. 1,455 to
PROSPECTUS SUPPLEMENT Dated November 16, 2017		Registration Statement Nos. 333-221595;
INDEX SUPPLEMENT Dated November 16, 2017		333-221595-01
		Dated January 11, 2019
		Rule 424(b)(2)
\$4,410,000		

Morgan Stanley Finance LLC

GLOBAL MEDIUM-TERM NOTES, SERIES A
Senior Notes

Dual Directional Buffered Equity Notes Based on the Value of the S&P 500[®] Index due February 3, 2020

Fully and Unconditionally Guaranteed by Morgan Stanley

Principal at Risk Securities

The Dual Directional Buffered Equity Notes Based on the Value of the S&P 500[®] Index due February 3, 2020, which we refer to as the securities, are unsecured obligations of Morgan Stanley Finance LLC (“MSFL”) and are fully and unconditionally guaranteed by Morgan Stanley. Unlike ordinary debt securities, the securities do not pay interest and do not guarantee any return of principal at maturity. At maturity, you will receive for each security that you hold an amount in cash that will vary depending on the closing value of the S&P 500[®] Index, which we refer to as the index, **on each of the five averaging dates**. If the arithmetic average of the closing value of the index on each of the averaging dates (the “final index value”) has increased in value from the initial index value, you will receive a return on your investment equal to the index return, subject to the maximum upside payment at maturity of \$1,100.00 per security, or 110.00% of the stated principal amount. If the final index value has remained unchanged from the initial index value or has depreciated in value, but has not declined by more than the buffer amount of 12.80% from the initial index value, you will receive the stated principal amount of your investment plus a positive return equal to the absolute value of the percentage decline, which will effectively be limited to a positive return of 12.80%. However, if the final index value has declined by more than the buffer amount of 12.80% from the initial index value, investors will lose 1.1468% for every 1% decline beyond the specified buffer amount. Under these circumstances, the payment at maturity will be less than the stated principal amount and could be zero. **Accordingly, you could lose your entire investment in the securities.** The securities are for investors who seek an equity index-based return and who are willing to risk their principal and forgo current income and upside above the maximum upside payment at maturity in exchange for the absolute return and buffer features that in each case apply to a limited range of performance of the index. The securities are notes issued as part of MSFL’s Series A Global Medium-Term Notes program.

All payments are subject to our credit risk. If we default on our obligations, you could lose some or all of your investment. These securities are not secured obligations and you will not have any security interest in, or otherwise have any access to, any underlying reference asset or assets.

The stated principal amount and original issue price of each security is \$1,000.

We will not pay interest on the securities.

At maturity, you will receive an amount of cash per security based on the final index value, which is the arithmetic average of the closing value of the index on each of the five averaging dates, as follows:

If the final index value is greater than the initial index value, meaning the value of the index, as measured on each of the five averaging dates, has increased from the initial index value, you will receive for each \$1,000 stated principal amount of securities that you hold a payment at maturity equal to \$1,000 plus the product of \$1,000 and the index return, subject to the maximum upside payment at maturity of \$1,100.00 per security (110.00% of the stated principal amount).

If the final index value is less than or equal to the initial index value but greater than or equal to 2,263.939, which is approximately 87.20% of the initial index value, meaning the value of the index, as measured on each of the five averaging dates, has remained unchanged or has declined by no more than the buffer amount of 12.80% from the initial index value, you will receive for each \$1,000 stated principal amount of securities that you hold a payment at maturity equal to $\$1,000 + (\$1,000 \times \text{absolute index return})$. **In this scenario, you will receive a 1 % positive return on the securities for each 1% negative return on the index. In no event will this amount exceed the stated principal amount plus \$128.**

If the final index value is less than 2,263.939, which is approximately 87.20% of the initial index value, meaning the value of the index, as measured on each of the five averaging dates, has declined by more than the buffer amount of 12.80% from the initial index value, you will receive for each \$1,000 stated principal amount of securities that you hold a payment at maturity equal to $\$1,000 + [\$1,000 \times (\text{index return} + \text{buffer amount}) \times \text{downside factor}]$. **Under these circumstances, the payment at maturity will be less than the stated principal amount of \$1,000 and could be zero.** Please see the graph and table illustrating the payment at maturity in “Hypothetical Payout on the Securities at Maturity” on PS-7.

The index return will be a fraction, the numerator of which will be the final index value minus the initial index value and the denominator of which will be the initial index value.

The absolute index return will be the absolute value of the index return.

The buffer amount is 12.80%.

The downside factor is 1.1468.

The initial index value is 2,596.26, the index closing value on January 11, 2019, which we refer to as the pricing date.

The final index value will equal the arithmetic average of the index closing value on each of the five averaging dates.

The averaging dates will be January 17, 2020, January 21, 2020, January 22, 2020, January 23, 2020 and January 24, 2020, subject to postponement for non-index business days and certain market disruption events.

Investing in the securities is not equivalent to investing in the index or its component stocks.

The securities will not be listed on any securities exchange.

The estimated value of the securities on the pricing date is \$989.40 per security. See “Summary of Pricing Supplement” beginning on PS-3.

The CUSIP number for the securities is 61768DYP4. The ISIN number for the securities is US61768DYP40.

You should read the more detailed description of the securities in this pricing supplement. In particular, you should review and understand the descriptions in “Summary of Pricing Supplement,” “Terms of the Securities” and “Additional Information About the Securities.”

The securities are riskier than ordinary debt securities. See “Risk Factors” beginning on PS-9.

The Securities and Exchange Commission and state securities regulators have not approved or disapproved these securities, or determined if this pricing supplement is truthful or complete. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

PRICE \$1,000 PER SECURITY

	Price to Public	Agent’s Commissions ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	Proceeds to US ⁽³⁾
Per security	\$1,000	\$10.00	\$990.00
Total	\$4,410,000	\$44,100	\$4,365,900

J.P. Morgan Securities LLC and JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. will act as placement agents for the securities. The placement agents will forgo fees for sales to certain fiduciary accounts. The total fees represent the amount that (1) the placement agents receive from sales to accounts other than such fiduciary accounts. The placement agents will receive a fee from the Issuer or one of its affiliates that will not exceed \$10.00 per \$1,000 stated principal amount of securities.

(2) Please see “Additional Information About the Securities—Supplemental information regarding plan of distribution; conflicts of interest” in these preliminary terms for information about fees and commissions.

(3) See “Additional Information About the Securities—Use of proceeds and hedging” on page PS-24.

The Agent for this offering, Morgan Stanley & Co. LLC, is our affiliate. See “Additional Information About the Securities—Supplemental Information Concerning Plan of Distribution; Conflicts of Interest.”

The securities are not deposits or savings accounts and are not insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other governmental agency or instrumentality, nor are they obligations of, or guaranteed by, a bank.

As used in this document, “we,” “us” and “our” refer to Morgan Stanley or MSFL, or Morgan Stanley and MSFL collectively, as the context requires.

MORGAN STANLEY

For a description of certain restrictions on offers, sales and deliveries of the securities and on the distribution of this pricing supplement and the accompanying prospectus supplement, index supplement and prospectus relating to the securities, see the section of this pricing supplement called “Additional Information About the Securities—Supplemental Information Concerning Plan of Distribution; Conflicts of Interest.”

No action has been or will be taken by us, the Agent or any dealer that would permit a public offering of the securities or possession or distribution of this pricing supplement or the accompanying prospectus supplement, index supplement or prospectus in any jurisdiction, other than the United States, where action for that purpose is required. Neither this pricing supplement nor the accompanying prospectus supplement, index supplement and prospectus may be used for the purpose of an offer or solicitation by anyone in any jurisdiction in which such offer or solicitation is not authorized or to any person to whom it is unlawful to make such an offer or solicitation.

In addition to the selling restrictions set forth in “Plan of Distribution (Conflicts of Interest)” in the accompanying prospectus supplement, the following selling restrictions also apply to the securities:

The securities have not been and will not be registered with the Comissão de Valores Mobiliários (The Brazilian Securities Commission). The securities may not be offered or sold in the Federative Republic of Brazil except in circumstances which do not constitute a public offering or distribution under Brazilian laws and regulations.

The securities have not been registered with the Superintendencia de Valores y Seguros in Chile and may not be offered or sold publicly in Chile. No offer, sales or deliveries of the securities or distribution of this pricing supplement or the accompanying prospectus supplement, index supplement or prospectus, may be made in or from Chile except in circumstances which will result in compliance with any applicable Chilean laws and regulations.

The securities have not been registered with the National Registry of Securities maintained by the Mexican National Banking and Securities Commission and may not be offered or sold publicly in Mexico. This pricing supplement and the accompanying prospectus supplement, index supplement and prospectus may not be publicly distributed in Mexico.

SUMMARY OF PRICING SUPPLEMENT

The following summary describes the securities in general terms only. You should read the summary together with the more detailed information that is contained in the rest of this pricing supplement and in the accompanying prospectus supplement, index supplement and prospectus. You should carefully consider, among other things, the matters set forth in “Risk Factors.”

*The securities are medium-term debt securities issued by MSFL and are fully and unconditionally guaranteed by Morgan Stanley. The securities do not pay interest and do not guarantee any return of principal at maturity. The securities have been designed for investors who are willing to forgo market floating interest rates in exchange for a payment at maturity based on the closing value of the S&P 500® Index, which we refer to as the index, as measured on each of the five averaging dates, as follows: If the value of the index, as measured on the five averaging dates, has appreciated at all as compared to the initial index value, you will realize a positive return on your investment in the securities equal to the index return, subject to the maximum upside payment at maturity of \$1,100.00 per security (110.00% of the stated principal amount). If the value of the index, as measured on the five averaging dates, has remained unchanged or has depreciated in value, but has not declined by more than the buffer amount of 12.80% from its initial index value, the payment at maturity will be \$1,000 per security plus a positive return equal to the absolute value of the percentage decline, which will effectively be limited to a positive return of 12.80%. However, if the value of the index, as measured on the five averaging dates, has depreciated as compared to the initial index value by more than the buffer amount, the payment at maturity will be less, and possibly significantly less, than the stated principal amount of the securities. **You could lose your entire investment in the securities.** All payments on the securities are subject to our credit risk.*

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**Each
security
costs
\$1,000**

We are offering the Dual Directional Buffered Equity Notes Based on the Value of the S&P 500® Index due February 3, 2020, which we refer to as the securities. The stated principal amount and original issue price of each security is \$1,000.

The original issue price includes costs associated with issuing, selling, structuring and hedging the securities, which are borne by you, and, consequently, the estimated value of the securities on the pricing date is less than \$1,000. We estimate that the value of each security on the pricing date is \$989.40.

What goes into the estimated value on the pricing date?

In valuing the securities on the pricing date, we take into account that the securities comprise both a debt component and a performance-based component linked to the index. The estimated value of the securities is determined using our own pricing and valuation models, market inputs and assumptions relating to the index, instruments based on the index, volatility and other factors including current and expected interest rates, as well as an interest rate related to our secondary market credit spread, which is the implied interest rate at which our conventional fixed rate debt trades in the secondary market.

What determines the economic terms of the securities?

In determining the economic terms of the securities, including the buffer amount, the downside factor and the maximum upside payment at maturity, we use an internal funding rate, which is likely to be lower than our secondary market credit spreads and therefore advantageous to us. If the issuing, selling, structuring and hedging costs borne by you were lower or if the internal funding rate were higher, one or more of the economic terms of the securities would be more favorable to you.

What is the relationship between the estimated value on the pricing date and the

secondary market price of the securities?

The price at which Morgan Stanley & Co. LLC, which we refer to as MS & Co., purchases the securities in the secondary market, absent changes in market conditions, including those related to the index, may vary from, and be lower than, the estimated value on the pricing date, because the secondary market price takes into account our secondary market credit spread as well as the bid-offer spread that MS & Co. would charge in a secondary market transaction of this type and other factors. However, because the costs associated with issuing, selling, structuring and hedging the securities are not fully deducted upon issuance, for a period of up to 6 months following the issue date, to the extent that MS & Co. may buy or sell the securities in the secondary market, absent changes in market conditions, including those related to the index, and to our secondary market credit spreads, it would do so based on values higher than the estimated value. We expect that those higher values will also be reflected in your brokerage account statements.

MS & Co. may, but is not obligated to, make a market in the securities and, if it once chooses to make a market, may cease doing so at any time.

The securities do not guarantee the return of any principal at maturity; no interest

Unlike ordinary debt securities, the securities do not pay interest and do not guarantee the return of any principal at maturity. At maturity, you will receive for each \$1,000 stated principal amount of securities that you hold an amount in cash that will vary depending on the closing value of the index on the five averaging dates, and this amount may be significantly less than the stated principal amount of the securities. If the value of the index, as measured on the five averaging dates, declines by more than the buffer amount of 12.80% from the initial index value, for every 1% decline beyond the buffer amount, you will lose an amount equal to 1.1468% of the principal amount of your securities. Accordingly, you could lose your entire investment in the securities.

Payment at maturity depends on the final index value

At maturity, you will receive for each \$1,000 stated principal amount of securities that you hold an amount in cash that will vary depending upon the closing value of the index on the five averaging dates, determined as follows:

If the final index value is greater than the initial index value, you will receive for each \$1,000 stated principal amount of securities that you hold a payment at maturity equal to:
 $\$1,000 + \$1,000 \times \text{the index return}$, subject to the maximum upside payment at maturity

where,
 final index value – initial index value

index return =
 $\frac{\text{final index value} - \text{initial index value}}{\text{initial index value}}$

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final index value = The arithmetic average of the index closing value on each of the five averaging dates, subject to postponement for non-index business days and certain market disruption events

initial index value = 2,596.26, the closing value of the index on January 11, 2019, which we refer to as the pricing date

maximum upside payment \$1,100.00 per security (110.00% of

PS-4

at maturity = the stated principal amount)

If the final index value is less than or equal to the initial index value but greater than or equal to 2,263.939, which is approximately 87.20% of the initial index value, meaning the value of the index, as measured on the five averaging dates, has remained unchanged or has declined by no more than the buffer amount of 12.80% from the initial index value, you will receive for each \$1,000 stated principal amount of securities that you hold a payment at maturity equal to:
 $\$1,000 + (\$1,000 \times \text{the absolute index return})$

where,

absolute index return = The absolute value of the index return

In this scenario, you will receive a 1% positive return on the securities for each 1% negative return on the underlying index. In no event will this amount exceed the stated principal amount plus \$128.

If the final index value is less than 2,263.939, which is approximately 87.20% of the initial index value, meaning the value of the index, as measured on the five averaging dates, has declined by more than the buffer amount of 12.80% from the initial index value, you will receive for each \$1,000 stated principal amount of securities that you hold a payment at maturity equal to:
 $\$1,000 + [\$1,000 \times (\text{index return} + \text{buffer amount}) \times \text{downside factor}]$

where,

buffer amount = 12.80%

downside factor = 1.1468

Under these circumstances, the payment at maturity will be less than the stated principal amount of \$1,000 and could be zero.

All payments on the securities are subject to our credit risk.

Beginning on PS-7, in the section titled “Hypothetical Payout on the Securities at Maturity,” we have provided a graph illustrating the payout on the securities at maturity over a range of hypothetical final index values. The examples do not show every situation that can occur.

You can review the historical values of the index in the section of this pricing supplement called “Additional Information About the Securities—Historical Information” starting on PS-23. **You cannot predict the future performance of the index based on its historical performance.**

Investing in the securities is not equivalent to investing in the index or its component stocks.

**Morgan Stanley &
Co. LLC will be
the calculation
agent**

We have appointed our affiliate, Morgan Stanley & Co. LLC, which we refer to as MS & Co., to act as calculation agent for The Bank of New York Mellon, a New York banking corporation, the trustee for our senior notes. As calculation agent, MS & Co. has determined the initial index value and will determine the final index value, the index return, whether a market disruption event has occurred and the

PS-5

Morgan Stanley & Co. LLC will be the Agent; conflicts of interest

payment that you will receive at maturity, if any.

The Agent for the offering of the securities, MS & Co., a wholly owned subsidiary of Morgan Stanley and an affiliate of MSFL, will conduct this offering in compliance with the requirements of FINRA Rule 5121 of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, Inc., which is commonly referred to as FINRA, regarding a FINRA member firm's distribution of the securities of an affiliate and related conflicts of interest. MS & Co. or any of our other affiliates may not make sales in this offering to any discretionary account. See "Additional Information About the Securities—Supplemental Information Concerning Plan of Distribution; Conflicts of Interest" starting on PS-25.

Where you can find more information on the securities

The securities are unsecured debt securities issued as part of our Series A medium-term note program. You can find a general description of our Series A medium-term note program in the accompanying prospectus supplement dated November 16, 2017, the index supplement dated November 16, 2017 and the prospectus dated November 16, 2017. We describe the basic features of this type of debt security in the sections of the prospectus supplement called "Description of Notes—Notes Linked to Commodity Prices, Single Securities, Baskets of Securities or Indices" and in the section of the prospectus called "Description of Debt Securities—Fixed Rate Debt Securities."

Because this is a summary, it does not contain all of the information that may be important to you. For a detailed description of the terms of the securities, you should read the "Terms of the Securities" section in this pricing supplement. You should also read the "Additional Information About the Securities" section. You should also read about some of the risks involved in investing in the securities in the section called "Risk Factors." The tax and accounting treatment of investments in equity-linked securities such as these may differ from that of investments in ordinary debt securities or common stock. See the section of this pricing supplement called "Additional Information About the Securities—United States Federal Taxation." We urge you to consult with your investment, legal, tax, accounting and other advisers with regard to any proposed or actual investment in the securities.

How to reach us

You may contact your local Morgan Stanley branch office or Morgan Stanley's principal executive offices at 1585 Broadway, New York, New York 10036 (telephone number (212) 761-4000).

HYPOTHETICAL PAYOUT ON THE SECURITIES AT MATURITY

The following graph and table illustrate the hypothetical return at maturity on the securities.

The graph and table are based on the following terms:

Stated principal amount: \$1,000 per security
Buffer amount: 12.80%
Downside factor: 1.1468
Maximum upside payment at maturity: \$1,100.00 per security (110.00% of the stated principal amount)

Upside Scenario. If the final index value is greater than the initial index value, investors will receive at maturity the \$1,000 stated principal amount plus 100% of the appreciation of the index over the term of the securities, subject to the maximum upside payment at maturity of \$1,100.00 per security (110.00% of the stated principal amount).

Absolute Return Scenario. If the final index value is less than or equal to the initial index value but has decreased from the initial index value by an amount less than or equal to the buffer amount of 12.80%, investors will receive the stated principal amount of \$1,000 per security plus a positive return equal to the absolute value of the percentage decline, which will effectively be limited to a positive return of 12.80%.

For example, if the final index value is 5% less than the initial index value, investors would receive a 5% return, or \$1,050 per security.

- o The maximum return you may receive in this scenario is a positive 12.80% return at maturity.

Downside Scenario. If the final index value is less than the initial index value and has decreased from the initial index value by an amount greater than the buffer amount of 12.80%, investors will receive an amount that is less than the stated principal amount by an amount that is proportionate to the percentage decrease beyond the buffer amount of 12.80% times the downside factor of 1.1468.

For example, if the index depreciates 32.80%, investors would lose 22.936% of their principal and receive only \$770.64 per security at maturity, or 77.064% of the stated principal amount.

PS-7

The “Return on Securities” as used in this preliminary pricing supplement is the number, expressed as a percentage, that results from comparing the payment at maturity per \$1,000 principal amount security to \$1,000. The hypothetical returns set forth below reflect the maximum payment at maturity of \$1,100.00 per security and assume an initial index value of 2,500.00. The actual initial index value is set forth on the cover page of this pricing supplement. The hypothetical returns set forth below are for illustrative purposes only and may not reflect the actual returns applicable to a purchaser of the securities.

Final Average Index Value Index Return Return on Securities

3,750.00	50.00%	10.000%
3,500.00	40.00%	10.000%
3,250.00	30.00%	10.000%
3,000.00	20.00%	10.000%
2,750.00	10.00%	10.000%
2,700.00	8.00%	8.000%
2,625.00	5.00%	5.000%
2,500.00	0.00%	0.000%
2,375.00	-5.00%	5.000%
2,250.00	-10.00%	10.000%
2,180.00	-12.80%	12.800%
2,125.00	-15.00%	-2.523%
1,875.00	-25.00%	-13.991%
1,750.00	-30.00%	-19.725%
1,500.00	-40.00%	-31.193%
1,000.00	-60.00%	-54.129%
500	-80.00%	-77.065%
0	-100.00%	-100.00%

Hypothetical Examples of Amounts Payable at Maturity

The following examples illustrate how the returns on the securities set forth in the table are calculated.

Example 1: The value of the underlying index increases from the initial index value of 2,500 to a final index value of 3,000. Because the underlying index return of 20% would result in a payment at maturity that is greater than the maximum upside payment at maturity, the investor receives only the maximum upside payment at maturity of \$1,100.00 per security.

Example 2: The value of the underlying index increases from the initial index value of 2,500 to a final index value of 2,625. Because the underlying index return of 5% is greater than the initial index value, the investor receives a payment at maturity per \$1,000 principal amount security, calculated as follows:

$$\$1,000 + (\$1,000 \times 5\%) = \$1,050.00$$

Example 3: The value of the underlying index decreases from the initial index value of 2,500 to a final index value of 2,250. Because the underlying index return is negative but the final index value is greater than or equal to the buffer amount, the investor receives the benefit of the absolute return feature and therefore receives a payment at maturity per \$1,000 principal amount security, calculated as follows:

$$\$1,000 + (\$1,000 \times 10\%) = \$1,100$$

Example 4: The value of the underlying index decreases from the initial index value of 2,500 to a final index value of 1,000. Because the final index value is less than 87.20% of the initial index value, the investor loses the benefit of the absolute return feature, and instead receives an amount that is significantly less than the principal amount, calculated as follows:

$$\$1,000 + [\$1,000 \times (-60\% + 12.80\%) \times 1.1468] = \$458.71$$

PS-8

RISK FACTORS

The securities are not secured debt and, unlike ordinary debt securities, do not pay any interest and do not guarantee any return of principal at maturity. Investing in the securities is not equivalent to investing in the index or its component stocks. This section describes the most significant risks relating to the securities. For a further discussion of risk factors, please see the accompanying prospectus supplement, index supplement and prospectus.

The securities do not pay interest or guarantee the return of any principal at maturity

The terms of the securities differ from those of ordinary debt securities in that we will not pay you any interest or guarantee the payment of any of the principal amount at maturity. At maturity, you will receive for each \$1,000 stated principal amount of securities that you hold an amount in cash based upon the closing value of the index on each of the five averaging dates. If the final index value decreases from the initial index value by more than the buffer amount of 12.80%, you will receive an amount in cash that is less than the \$1,000 stated principal amount of each security by an amount proportionate to the decline in the value of the index, as measured on the five averaging dates, beyond the buffer amount of 12.80% times the downside factor of 1.1468. There is no minimum payment at maturity on the securities, and you could lose your entire investment. See “Hypothetical Payout on the Securities at Maturity” on PS-7.

The appreciation potential of the securities is limited by the maximum upside payment at maturity

The appreciation potential of the securities, if the index appreciates, is limited by the maximum upside payment at maturity of \$1,100.00 per security, or 110.00% of the stated principal amount. Therefore, any increase in the final index value over the initial index value by more than 10.00% of the initial index value will not further increase the return on the securities. Additionally, the positive return you can potentially receive if the index depreciates is limited due to the buffer amount. If the index declines from the initial index value to the final index value by an amount greater than the buffer amount, you will lose some or all of your investment.

The market price of the securities will be influenced by many unpredictable factors

Several factors, many of which are beyond our control, will influence the value of the securities in the secondary market and the price at which MS & Co. may be willing to purchase or sell the securities in the secondary market, including:

- . the value of the index at any time,
- . the volatility (frequency and magnitude of changes in value) of the index,
- . dividend rates on the securities underlying the index,
- . interest and yield rates in the market,
- . geopolitical conditions and economic, financial, political, regulatory or judicial events that affect the securities markets generally or the component stocks of the index and which may affect the value of the index,

.
the time remaining until the maturity of the securities,
.

the composition of the index and changes in the constituent stocks of the index, and
.

any actual or anticipated changes in our credit ratings or credit spreads.
Some or all of these factors will influence the price you will receive if you sell your securities prior to maturity. For example, you may have to sell your securities at a substantial discount from the stated principal amount if at the time of sale the value of the index is at or below the initial index value.

You cannot predict the future performance of the index based on its historical performance. There can be no assurance that you will not suffer a loss on your

PS-9

initial investment in the securities.

The securities are subject to our credit risk, and any actual or anticipated changes to our credit ratings or credit spreads may adversely affect the market value of the securities

You are dependent on our ability to pay all amounts due on the securities at maturity and therefore you are subject to our credit risk. If we default on our obligations under the securities, your investment would be at risk and you could lose some or all of your investment. As a result, the market value of the securities prior to maturity will be affected by changes in the market's view of our creditworthiness. Any actual or anticipated decline in our credit ratings or increase in the credit spreads charged by the market for taking our credit risk is likely to adversely affect the market value of the securities.

As a finance subsidiary, MSFL has no independent operations and will have no independent assets

As a finance subsidiary, MSFL has no independent operations beyond the issuance and administration of its securities and will have no independent assets available for distributions to holders of MSFL securities if they make claims in respect of such securities in a bankruptcy, resolution or similar proceeding. Accordingly, any recoveries by such holders will be limited to those available under the related guarantee by Morgan Stanley and that guarantee will rank *pari passu* with all other unsecured, unsubordinated obligations of Morgan Stanley. Holders will have recourse only to a single claim against Morgan Stanley and its assets under the guarantee. Holders of securities issued by MSFL should accordingly assume that in any such proceedings they would not have any priority over and should be treated *pari passu* with the claims of other unsecured, unsubordinated creditors of Morgan Stanley, including holders of Morgan Stanley-issued securities.

The amount payable at maturity, if any, is based on the arithmetic average of the closing value of the index on each of the five averaging dates, and therefore the payment at maturity may be less than if it were based solely on the closing value on the final averaging date

The amount payable at maturity, if any, will be calculated by reference to the average of the closing values of the index on the five averaging dates. Therefore, in calculating the final index value, positive performance of the index as of some averaging dates may be moderated, or wholly offset, by lesser or negative performance as of other averaging dates. Similarly, the final index value, calculated based on the closing value of the index on the five averaging dates, may be less favorable than the closing value of the index on the final averaging date, and as a result, the payment at maturity you receive may be less than if it were based solely on the closing value of the index on the final averaging date. Investing in the securities is not the same as investing in securities that offer 1-to-1 upside exposure to the performance of the index.

The securities will not be listed on any securities exchange and secondary trading may be limited

The securities will not be listed on any securities exchange. Therefore, there may be little or no secondary market for the securities. MS & Co. may, but is not obligated to, make a market in the securities and, if it once chooses to make a market, may cease doing so at any time. When it does make a market, it will generally do so for transactions of routine secondary market size at prices based on its estimate of the current value of the securities, taking into account its bid/offer spread, our credit spreads, market volatility, the notional size of the proposed sale, the cost of unwinding any related hedging positions, the time remaining to maturity and the likelihood that it will be able to resell the securities. Even if there is a secondary market, it may not provide enough liquidity to allow you to trade or sell the securities easily. Since other broker-dealers may not participate significantly in the secondary market for the securities, the price at which you may be able to trade your securities is likely to depend on the price, if any, at which MS & Co. is willing to transact. If, at any time, MS & Co. were to cease making a market in the securities, it is likely that there would be no secondary market for the securities. Accordingly, you should be willing to hold your securities to maturity.

The rate we are willing to pay for securities of this type, maturity and issuance size is likely to be lower than the rate implied by our secondary market credit spreads and advantageous to us. Both the lower rate and the inclusion of costs associated with issuing, selling, structuring and hedging the securities in the original issue price reduce the economic terms of the securities, cause the estimated value of the securities to be less than the original issue price and will adversely affect secondary market prices

The estimated value of the securities is determined by reference to our pricing and valuation models, which may differ from those of other dealers and is not a maximum or minimum secondary market price

Investing in the securities is not equivalent to investing in the index

Adjustments to the index could adversely affect the value of the securities

Assuming no change in market conditions or any other relevant factors, the prices, if any, at which dealers, including MS & Co., may be willing to purchase the securities in secondary market transactions will likely be significantly lower than the original issue price, because secondary market prices will exclude the issuing, selling, structuring and hedging-related costs that are included in the original issue price and borne by you and because the secondary market prices will reflect our secondary market credit spreads and the bid-offer spread that any dealer would charge in a secondary market transaction of this type as well as other factors.

The inclusion of the costs of issuing, selling, structuring and hedging the securities in the original issue price and the lower rate we are willing to pay as issuer make the economic terms of the securities less favorable to you than they otherwise would be.

However, because the costs associated with issuing, selling, structuring and hedging the securities are not fully deducted upon issuance, for a period of up to 6 months following the issue date, to the extent that MS & Co. may buy or sell the securities in the secondary market, absent changes in market conditions, including those related to the index, and to our secondary market credit spreads, it would do so based on values higher than the estimated value, and we expect that those higher values will also be reflected in your brokerage account statements.

These pricing and valuation models are proprietary and rely in part on subjective views of certain market inputs and certain assumptions about future events, which may prove to be incorrect. As a result, because there is no market-standard way to value these types of securities, our models may yield a higher estimated value of the securities than those generated by others, including other dealers in the market, if they attempted to value the securities. In addition, the estimated value on the pricing date does not represent a minimum or maximum price at which dealers, including MS & Co., would be willing to purchase your notes in the secondary market (if any exists) at any time. The value of your securities at any time after the date of this document will vary based on many factors that cannot be predicted with accuracy, including our creditworthiness and changes in market conditions. See also "The market price of the securities will be influenced by many unpredictable factors" above.

Investing in the securities is not equivalent to investing in the index or its component stocks. Investors in the securities will not have voting rights or rights to receive dividends or other distributions or any other rights with respect to stocks that constitute the index.

S&P Dow Jones Indices LLC, which we refer to as S&P, is responsible for calculating and maintaining the index. S&P can add, delete or

substitute the stocks underlying the index, and can make other methodological changes required by certain events relating to the underlying stocks, such as stock dividends, stock splits, spin-offs, rights offerings and extraordinary dividends, that could change the value of the index. Any of these actions could adversely affect the value of the securities.

S&P may discontinue or suspend calculation or publication of the index at any time. In these circumstances, MS & Co., as the calculation agent, will have the sole discretion to substitute a successor index that is comparable to the discontinued index. MS & Co. could have an economic interest that is different than that of investors in the securities insofar as, for example, MS & Co. is permitted to consider indices that are calculated and published by MS & Co. or any of its affiliates. If MS & Co. determines that there is no appropriate successor index, the payout on the

PS-11

The calculation agent, which is a subsidiary of Morgan Stanley and an affiliate of MSFL, will make determinations with respect to the securities

securities at maturity will be an amount based on the closing prices on the five averaging dates of the stocks underlying the index at the time of such discontinuance, without rebalancing or substitution, computed by the calculation agent in accordance with the formula for and method of calculating the index last in effect prior to the discontinuance of the index. As calculation agent, MS & Co. has determined the initial index value and will determine the final index value, the index return and the payment that you will receive at maturity, if any. Moreover, certain determinations made by MS & Co., in its capacity as calculation agent, may require it to exercise discretion and make subjective judgments, such as with respect to the occurrence or non-occurrence of market disruption events and the selection of a successor index or calculation of the index closing value in the event of a market disruption event or discontinuance of the index. These potentially subjective determinations may adversely affect the payout to you at maturity, if any. For further information regarding these types of determinations, see “Final Terms of the Securities — Index Closing Value,” “—Calculation Agent,” “—Market Disruption Event,” “—Averaging Date(s),” “— Alternate Exchange Calculation of an Event of Default and “—Discontinuance of the Index; Alteration of Method of Calculation” in this pricing supplement. In addition, MS & Co. has determined the estimated value of the securities on the pricing date.

Hedging and trading activity by our affiliates could potentially adversely affect the value of the securities

One or more of our affiliates and/or third-party dealers have carried out, and will continue to carry out, hedging activities related to the securities (and to other instruments linked to the index or its component stocks), including trading in the stocks that constitute the index as well as in other instruments related to the index. As a result, these entities may be unwinding or adjusting hedge positions during the term of the securities, and the hedging strategy may involve greater and more frequent dynamic adjustments to the hedge as the averaging dates approach. Some of our affiliates also trade the stocks that constitute the index and other financial instruments related to the index on a regular basis as part of their general broker-dealer and other businesses. Any of these hedging or trading activities on or prior to the pricing date could have increased the initial index value and, therefore, could have increased the value at or above which the index must close on the averaging dates so that you do not suffer a loss on your initial investment in the securities. Additionally, such hedging or trading activities during the term of the securities, including on the averaging dates, could adversely affect the final index value and, accordingly, the amount of cash an investor will receive at maturity, if any.

The U.S. federal income tax consequences of an investment in the securities are uncertain

Please note that the discussions in this pricing supplement concerning the U.S. federal income tax consequences of an investment in the securities supersede the discussions contained in the accompanying prospectus supplement.

Subject to the discussion under “United States Federal Taxation” in this pricing supplement, although there is uncertainty regarding the U.S. federal income tax consequences of an investment in the securities due to the lack of governing authority, in the opinion of our counsel, Davis Polk & Wardwell LLP (“our counsel”), under current law, and based on current market conditions, each security should be treated as a single financial contract that is an “open transaction” for U.S. federal income tax purposes.

If the Internal Revenue Service (the “IRS”) were successful in asserting an alternative treatment for the securities, the timing and character of income on the securities might differ

significantly from the tax treatment described herein. For example, under one possible treatment, the IRS could seek to recharacterize the securities as debt instruments. In that event, U.S. Holders (as defined below) would

PS-12

be required to accrue into income original issue discount on the securities every year at a “comparable yield” determined at the time of issuance and recognize all income and gain in respect of the securities as ordinary income. The risk that financial instruments providing for buffers, triggers or similar downside protection features, such as the securities, would be recharacterized as debt is greater than the risk of recharacterization for comparable financial instruments that do not have such features. We do not plan to request a ruling from the IRS regarding the tax treatment of the securities, and the IRS or a court may not agree with the tax treatment described in this pricing supplement.

In 2007, the U.S. Treasury Department and the IRS released a notice requesting comments on the U.S. federal income tax treatment of “prepaid forward contracts” and similar instruments. The notice focuses in particular on whether to require holders of these instruments to accrue income over the term of their investment. It also asks for comments on a number of related topics, including the character of income or loss with respect to these instruments; whether short-term instruments should be subject to any such accrual regime; the relevance of factors such as the exchange-traded status of the instruments and the nature of the underlying property to which the instruments are linked; the degree, if any, to which income (including any mandated accruals) realized by non-U.S. investors should be subject to withholding tax; and whether these instruments are or should be subject to the “constructive ownership” rule, which very generally can operate to recharacterize certain long-term capital gain as ordinary income and impose an interest charge. While the notice requests comments on appropriate transition rules and effective dates, any Treasury regulations or other guidance promulgated after consideration of these issues could materially and adversely affect the tax consequences of an investment in the securities, possibly with retroactive effect.

Both U.S. and Non-U.S. Holders should read carefully the discussion under “United States Federal Taxation” in this pricing supplement and consult their tax advisers regarding all aspects of the U.S. federal tax consequences of an investment in the securities as well as any tax consequences arising under the laws of any state, local or non-U.S. taxing jurisdiction.

PS-13

FINAL TERMS OF THE SECURITIES

Terms not defined herein have the meanings given to such terms in the accompanying prospectus supplement. The term “Security” refers to each \$1,000 Stated Principal Amount of our Dual Directional Buffered Equity Notes Based on the Value of the S&P 500® Index due February 3, 2020.

Aggregate Principal Amount \$4,410,000

Pricing Date January 11, 2019

Original Issue Date (Settlement Date) January 16, 2019 (3 Business Days after the Pricing Date)

Maturity Date February 3, 2020, subject to extension as described in the following paragraph.

The Maturity Date is scheduled to occur on the sixth Business Day following the final Averaging Date. The amount due to you on the Maturity Date, if any, will not reflect the performance of the Index on any of the Business Days following the final Averaging Date.

If, due to a Market Disruption Event or otherwise, the final Averaging Date is postponed so that it falls less than two Business Days prior to the scheduled Maturity Date, the Maturity Date will be postponed to the second Business Day following the final Averaging Date as postponed. See “Averaging Dates” below.

Issue Price 100% (\$1,000 per Security)

Stated Principal Amount \$1,000 per Security

Denominations \$1,000 and integral multiples thereof

CUSIP 61768DYP4

ISIN US61768DYP40

Specified Currency U.S. dollars

Payment at Maturity At maturity, upon delivery of the Securities to the Trustee, we will pay with respect to the \$1,000 Stated Principal Amount of each Security an amount in cash, as determined by the Calculation Agent, equal to:

(i) if the Final Index Value is greater than the Initial Index Value, meaning the value of the Index, as measured on the five Averaging Dates, has increased from the Initial Index Value, \$1,000 *plus* the product of \$1,000 and the Index

Return, subject to the Maximum Upside Payment at Maturity,

(ii) if the Final Index Value is less than or equal to the Initial Index Value but greater than or equal to 2,263.939, which is approximately 87.20% of the Initial Index Value (subject to potential adjustment upon the selection of a Successor Index), meaning the value of the Index, as measured on the five Averaging Dates, has remained unchanged or has declined by no

PS-14

more than the Buffer Amount of 12.80% from the Initial Index Value,

$$\$1,000 + (\$1,000 \times \text{Absolute Index Return})$$

(iii) if the Final Index Value is less than 2,263.939, which is approximately 87.20% of the Initial Index Value (subject to potential adjustment upon the selection of a Successor Index), meaning the value of the Index, as measured on the five Averaging Dates, has declined by more than the Buffer Amount of 12.80% from the Initial Index Value,

$$\$1,000 + [\$1,000 \times (\text{Index Return} + \text{Buffer Amount}) \times \text{Downside Factor}]$$

We shall, or shall cause the Calculation Agent to, (i) provide written notice to the Trustee and to The Depository Trust Company, which we refer to as DTC, of the amount of cash, if any, to be delivered with respect to the \$1,000 Stated Principal Amount of each Security, on or prior to 10:30 a.m. (New York City time) on the Business Day preceding the Maturity Date, and (ii) deliver the aggregate cash amount due with respect to the Securities, if any, to the Trustee for delivery to DTC, as holder of the Securities, on or prior to the Maturity Date. We expect such amount of cash will be distributed to investors on the Maturity Date in accordance with the standard rules and procedures of DTC and its direct and indirect participants. See “—Book Entry Security or Certificated Security” below, and see “Forms of Securities—The Depository” in the accompanying prospectus.

Maximum Upside Payment at Maturity \$1,100.00 per Security (110.00% of the Stated Principal Amount)

Buffer Amount 12.80%

Downside Factor 1.1468

Index The S&P 500® Index

Index Return A fraction, as determined by the Calculation Agent, the numerator of which is the Final Index Value minus the Initial Index Value and the denominator of which is the Initial Index Value, as described by the following formula:

$$\text{Index Return} = \frac{\text{Final Index Value} - \text{Initial Index Value}}{\text{Initial Index Value}}$$

Absolute Index Return The absolute value of the Index Return.

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Initial Index
Value
PS-15

2,596.26, which is the Index Closing Value on the Pricing Date. See “—Discontinuance of the Index; Alteration of Method of Calculation” below.

Final Index Value The arithmetic average of the Index Closing Value on each of the Averaging Dates, as determined by the Calculation Agent.

Index Closing Value The Index Closing Value on any Index Business Day will be determined by the Calculation Agent and will equal the official closing value of the Index, or any Successor Index (as defined under “—Discontinuance of the Index; Alteration of Method of Calculation” below), published at the regular official weekday close of trading on that Index Business Day by the Index Publisher. In certain circumstances, the Index Closing Value will be based on the alternate calculation of the Index described under “—Discontinuance of the Index; Alteration of Method of Calculation.”

Index Publisher S&P Dow Jones Indices LLC or any successor publisher of the Index.

Averaging Dates January 17, 2020, January 21, 2020, January 22, 2020, January 23, 2020 and January 24, 2020.

The Final Index Value shall be determined on the last Averaging Date to occur, which shall be referred to as the “final Averaging Date.”

If a Market Disruption Event occurs on any scheduled Averaging Date or any scheduled Averaging Date is not an Index Business Day, such scheduled Averaging Date shall be subject to postponement as described below.

If a Market Disruption Event occurs on any scheduled Averaging Date or if any scheduled Averaging Date is not an Index Business Day with respect to the Index, the Index Closing Value for such date shall be determined on the immediately succeeding Index Business Day on which no Market Disruption Event shall have occurred. Each succeeding Averaging Date shall then be the next Index Business Day following the preceding Averaging Date as postponed. The Final Index Value shall be determined on the date on which the Index Closing Values for all scheduled Averaging Dates have been determined; *provided* that (i) the Index Closing Value for any Averaging Date shall not be determined on a date later than the fifth Business Day after the scheduled final Averaging Date, (ii) the Index Closing Value for any remaining Averaging Dates that would otherwise fall after such fifth Business Day shall be the Index Closing Value on such fifth Business Day and (iii) if such fifth Business Day is not an Index Business Day or if there is a Market Disruption Event on such date, the Calculation Agent shall determine the Index Closing Value of the Index on such date in accordance with the formula for and method of calculating the Index last in effect prior to the commencement of the Market Disruption Event (or prior to the non-Index Business Day), without rebalancing or substitution, using the closing price (or, if trading in the relevant securities has been materially suspended or materially limited, its good faith estimate of the closing price that would have prevailed but for such suspension, limitation or non-Index Business Day) on such date of each security most recently constituting the Index.

Business Day	Any day, other than a Saturday or Sunday, that is neither a legal holiday nor a day on which banking institutions are authorized or required by law or regulation to close in The City of New York.
Index Business Day	A day, as determined by the Calculation Agent, on which trading is generally conducted on each of the Relevant Exchange(s) for the Index, other than a day on which trading on such exchange(s) is scheduled to close prior to the time of the posting of its regular final weekday closing price.
Relevant Exchange	The primary exchange(s) or market(s) of trading for (i) any security then included in the Index, or any Successor Index, and (ii) any futures or options contracts related to the Index or to any security then included in the Index.
Senior Security or Subordinated Security	Senior
Trustee	The Bank of New York Mellon, a New York banking corporation
Agent	Morgan Stanley & Co. LLC (“MS & Co.”)

In the event that the Maturity Date is postponed due to a postponement of the final Averaging Date as described above, the Issuer shall give notice of such postponement and, once it has been determined, of the date to which the Maturity Date has been rescheduled (i) to each registered holder of the Securities by mailing notice of such postponement by first class mail, postage prepaid, to the holder’s last address as it shall appear upon the registry books, (ii) to the Trustee by facsimile confirmed by mailing such notice to the Trustee by first class mail, postage prepaid, at its New York office and (iii) to The Depository Trust Company (the “Depository”) by telephone or facsimile confirmed by mailing such notice to the Depository by first class mail, postage prepaid. Any notice that is mailed to a registered holder of the Securities in the manner herein provided shall be conclusively presumed to have been duly given to such holder, whether or not such holder receives the notice. The Issuer shall give such notice as promptly as possible, and in no case later than (i) with respect to notice of postponement of the Maturity Date, the Business Day immediately preceding the scheduled Maturity Date, and (ii) with respect to notice of the date to which the Maturity Date has been rescheduled, the Business Day immediately following the final Averaging Date as postponed.

The Issuer shall, or shall cause the Calculation Agent to, (i) provide written notice to the Trustee and to the Depository of the amount of cash to be delivered with respect to each stated principal amount of the Securities, on or prior to 10:30 a.m. (New York City time) on the business day preceding the Maturity Date, and (ii) deliver the aggregate cash amount due with respect to the Securities to the Trustee for delivery to the Depository, as holder of the Securities, on the Maturity Date.

Calculation Agent MS & Co. and its successors

All determinations made by the Calculation Agent will be at the sole discretion of the Calculation Agent and will, in the absence of manifest error, be conclusive for all purposes and binding on you, the Trustee and us.

All calculations with respect to the Payment at Maturity, if any, will be made by the Calculation Agent and will be rounded to the nearest one hundred-thousandth, with five one-millionths rounded upward (e.g., .876545 would be rounded to .87655); all dollar amounts related to determination of the amount of cash payable per Security, if any, will be rounded to the nearest ten-thousandth, with five one hundred-thousandths rounded upward (e.g., .76545 would be rounded up to .7655); and all dollar amounts paid, if any, on the aggregate number of Securities will be rounded to the nearest cent, with one-half cent rounded upward.

Because the Calculation Agent is our affiliate, the economic interests of the Calculation Agent and its affiliates may be adverse to your interests as an investor in the Securities, including with respect to certain determinations and judgments that the Calculation Agent must make in determining the Initial Index Value, the Final Index Value or whether a Market Disruption Event has occurred. See “—Discontinuance of the Index; Alteration of Method of Calculation” and “—Market Disruption Event” below. MS & Co. is obligated to carry out its duties and functions as Calculation Agent in good faith and using its reasonable judgment.

Market Disruption Event Market Disruption Event means, with respect to the Index:

(i) the occurrence or existence of any of:

(a) a suspension, absence or material limitation of trading of securities then constituting 20 percent or more of the level of the Index (or the Successor Index) on the Relevant Exchange for such securities for more than two hours of trading or during the one-half hour period preceding the close of the principal trading session on such Relevant Exchange, or

(b) a breakdown or failure in the price and trade reporting systems of any Relevant Exchange as a result of which the reported trading prices for securities then constituting 20 percent or more of the level of the Index (or the Successor Index) during the last one-half hour preceding the close of the principal trading session on such Relevant Exchange are materially inaccurate, or

(c) the suspension, material limitation or absence of trading on any major U.S. securities market for trading in futures or options contracts or exchange-traded funds related to the Index (or the Successor Index) for more than two hours of trading or during the one-half hour period preceding the close of the principal trading session on such market,

PS-18

in each case, as determined by the Calculation Agent in its sole discretion; and

(ii) a determination by the Calculation Agent in its sole discretion that any event described in clause (i) above materially interfered with our ability or the ability of any of our affiliates to unwind or adjust all or a material portion of the hedge position with respect to these Securities.

For the purpose of determining whether a Market Disruption Event exists at any time, if trading in a security included in the Index is materially suspended or materially limited at that time, then the relevant percentage contribution of that security to the level of the Index shall be based on a comparison of (x) the portion of the value of the Index attributable to that security relative to (y) the overall value of the Index, in each case immediately before that suspension or limitation.

For the purpose of determining whether a Market Disruption Event has occurred: (1) a limitation on the hours or number of days of trading will not constitute a Market Disruption Event if it results from an announced change in the regular business hours of the Relevant Exchange or market, (2) a decision to permanently discontinue trading in the relevant futures or options contract or exchange-traded fund will not constitute a Market Disruption Event, (3) a suspension of trading in futures or options contracts or exchange-traded funds on the Index by the primary securities market trading in such contracts or funds by reason of (a) a price change exceeding limits set by such securities exchange or market, (b) an imbalance of orders relating to such contracts or funds or (c) a disparity in bid and ask quotes relating to such contracts or funds will constitute a suspension, absence or material limitation of trading in futures or options contracts or exchange-traded funds related to the Index and (4) a “suspension, absence or material limitation of trading” on any Relevant Exchange or on the primary market on which futures or options contracts or exchange-traded funds related to the Index are traded will not include any time when such securities market is itself closed for trading under ordinary circumstances.

Alternate Exchange Calculation

If an Event of Default with respect to the Securities shall have occurred and be continuing, the amount declared due and payable upon any acceleration of the Securities (the “Acceleration Amount”) will be an amount, determined by the Calculation Agent in its sole discretion, that is equal to the cost of having a Qualified Financial Institution, of the kind and selected as described below, expressly assume all our payment and other obligations with respect to the Securities as of that day and as if no default or acceleration had occurred, or to undertake other obligations providing substantially equivalent economic value to you with respect to the Securities. That cost will equal:

the lowest amount that a Qualified Financial Institution would charge to effect this assumption or undertaking, plus

the reasonable expenses, including reasonable attorneys' fees, incurred by the holders of the Securities in preparing any documentation necessary for this assumption or undertaking.

During the Default Quotation Period for the Securities, which we describe below, the holders of the Securities and/or we may request a Qualified Financial Institution to provide a quotation of the amount it would charge to effect this assumption or undertaking. If either party obtains a quotation, it must notify the other party in writing of the quotation. The amount referred to in the first bullet point above will equal the lowest—or, if there is only one, the only—quotation obtained, and as to which notice is so given, during the Default Quotation Period. With respect to any quotation, however, the party not obtaining the quotation may object, on reasonable and significant grounds, to the assumption or undertaking by the Qualified Financial Institution providing the quotation and notify the other party in writing of those grounds within two Business Days after the last day of the Default Quotation Period, in which case that quotation will be disregarded in determining the Acceleration Amount.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, if a voluntary or involuntary liquidation, bankruptcy or insolvency of, or any analogous proceeding is filed with respect to MSFL or Morgan Stanley, then depending on applicable bankruptcy law, your claim may be limited to an amount that could be less than the Acceleration Amount.

If the maturity of the Securities is accelerated because of an Event of Default as described above, we shall, or shall cause the Calculation Agent to, provide written notice to the Trustee at its New York office, on which notice the Trustee may conclusively rely, and to DTC of the Acceleration Amount and the aggregate cash amount due, if any, with respect to the Securities as promptly as possible and in no event later than two Business Days after the date of such acceleration.

Default Quotation Period

The Default Quotation Period is the period beginning on the day the Acceleration Amount first becomes due and ending on the third Business Day after that day, unless:

- no quotation of the kind referred to above is obtained, or

every quotation of that kind obtained is objected to within five Business Days after the due date as described above.

If either of these two events occurs, the Default Quotation Period will continue until the third Business Day after the first Business Day on which prompt notice of a quotation is given as described above. If that quotation is objected to as described above within five Business Days after that first Business Day, however, the

PS-20

Default Quotation Period will continue as described in the prior sentence and this sentence.

In any event, if the Default Quotation Period and the subsequent two Business Day objection period have not ended before the final Averaging Date, then the Acceleration Amount will equal the principal amount of the Securities.

Qualified Financial Institutions

For the purpose of determining the Acceleration Amount at any time, a Qualified Financial Institution must be a financial institution organized under the laws of any jurisdiction in the United States or Europe, which at that time has outstanding debt obligations with a stated maturity of one year or less from the date of issue and rated either:

• A-2 or higher by Standard & Poor's Ratings Services or any successor, or any other comparable rating then used by that rating agency, or

• P-2 or higher by Moody's Investors Service or any successor, or any other comparable rating then used by that rating agency.

Discontinuance of the Index;

Alteration of Method of Calculation If the Index Publisher discontinues publication of the Index and the Index Publisher or another entity (including MS & Co.) publishes a successor or substitute index that MS & Co., as the Calculation Agent, determines, in its sole discretion, to be comparable to the discontinued Index (such index being referred to herein as a "Successor Index"), then any subsequent Index Closing Value will be determined by reference to the published value of such Successor Index at the regular weekday close of trading on any Index Business Day that the Index Closing Value is to be determined, and, to the extent the Index Closing Value of such Successor Index differs from the Index Closing Value of the Index at the time of such substitution, a proportionate adjustment will be made by the Calculation Agent to the Initial Index Value.

Upon any selection by the Calculation Agent of a Successor Index, the Calculation Agent will cause written notice thereof to be furnished to the Trustee, to Morgan Stanley and to DTC, as holder of the Securities, within three Business Days of such selection. We expect that such notice will be made available to you, as a beneficial owner of the Securities, in accordance with the standard rules and procedures of DTC and its direct and indirect participants.

If the Index Publisher discontinues the publication of the Index prior to, and such discontinuance is continuing on, any Averaging Date and the Calculation Agent determines, in its sole discretion, that no Successor Index is available at such time, then the Calculation Agent will determine the Index Closing Value for such date. The Index Closing Value

will be computed by the Calculation Agent in accordance with the formula for calculating

PS-21

the Index last in effect prior to such discontinuance, using the closing price (or, if trading in the relevant securities has been materially suspended or materially limited, its good faith estimate of the closing price that would have prevailed but for such suspension or limitation) at the close of the principal trading session of the Relevant Exchange on such date of each security most recently constituting the Index without any rebalancing or substitution of such securities following such discontinuance. Notwithstanding these alternative arrangements, discontinuance of the publication of the Index may adversely affect the value of the Securities.

If at any time the method of calculating the Index or a Successor Index, or the value thereof, is changed in a material respect, or if the Index or a Successor Index is in any other way modified so that such index does not, in the sole opinion of MS & Co., as the Calculation Agent, fairly represent the value of the Index or such Successor Index had such changes or modifications not been made, then, from and after such time, the Calculation Agent will, at the close of business in New York City on each date on which the Index Closing Value is to be determined, make such calculations and adjustments as, in the good faith judgment of the Calculation Agent, may be necessary in order to arrive at a value of a stock index comparable to the Index or such Successor Index, as the case may be, as if such changes or modifications had not been made, and the Calculation Agent will calculate the Final Index Value with reference to the Index or such Successor Index, as adjusted. Accordingly, if the method of calculating the Index or such Successor Index is modified so that the value of such index is a fraction of what it would have been if it had not been modified (*e.g.*, due to a split in the index), then the Calculation Agent will adjust such index in order to arrive at a value of the Index or such Successor Index as if it had not been modified (*e.g.*, as if such split had not occurred).

PS-22

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE SECURITIES

Interest Rate None

Book Entry
Security or

Certificated
Security

Book Entry. The Securities will be issued in the form of one or more fully registered global securities which will be deposited with, or on behalf of, DTC and will be registered in the name of a nominee of DTC. DTC’s nominee will be the only registered holder of the Securities. Your beneficial interest in the Securities will be evidenced solely by entries on the books of the Securities intermediary acting on your behalf as a direct or indirect participant in DTC. In this pricing supplement, all references to actions taken by “you” or to be taken by “you” refer to actions taken or to be taken by DTC and its participants acting on your behalf, and all references to payments or notices to you will mean payments or notices to DTC, as the registered holder of the Securities, for distribution to participants in accordance with DTC’s procedures. For more information regarding DTC and book-entry securities, please read “Forms of Securities—The Depository” and “Forms of Securities—Global Securities—Registered Global Securities” in the accompanying prospectus.

The Index

The S&P 500® Index, which is calculated, maintained and published by S&P Dow Jones Indices LLC (“S&P”), consists of stocks of 500 component companies selected to provide a performance benchmark for the U.S. equity markets. The calculation of the S&P 500® Index is based on the relative value of the float adjusted aggregate market capitalization of the 500 component companies as of a particular time as compared to the aggregate average market capitalization of 500 similar companies during the base period of the years 1941 through 1943. For additional information about the S&P 500® Index, see the information set forth under “S&P 500® Index” in the accompanying index supplement.

Historical
Information

The following table sets forth the published high and low Index Closing Values, as well as end-of-quarter Index Closing Values, of the Index for each quarter in the period from January 1, 2014 through January 11, 2019. The Index Closing Value on January 11, 2019 was 2,596.26. The graph following the table sets forth the historical performance of the Index for the period from January 1, 2014 through January 11, 2019. We obtained the information in the table below from Bloomberg Financial Markets, without independent verification.

The historical values of the Index should not be taken as an indication of future performance, and no assurance can be given as to the Index Closing Value on the Averaging Dates. The Final Index Value may decline below the Initial Index Value by an amount greater than the Buffer Amount so that the Payment at Maturity will be less, and possibly significantly less, than the Stated Principal Amount of the Securities.

S&P 500® Index	High	Low	Period End
2014			
First Quarter	1,878.04	1,741.89	1,872.34

PS-23

S&P 500® Index	High	Low	Period End
Second Quarter	1,962.87	1,815.69	1,960.23
Third Quarter	2,011.36	1,909.57	1,972.29
Fourth Quarter	2,090.57	1,862.49	2,058.90
2015			
First Quarter	2,117.39	1,992.67	2,067.89
Second Quarter	2,130.82	2,057.64	2,063.11
Third Quarter	2,128.28	1,867.61	1,920.03
Fourth Quarter	2,109.79	1,923.82	2,043.94
2016			
First Quarter	2,063.95	1,829.08	2,059.74
Second Quarter	2,119.12	2,000.54	2,070.77
Third Quarter	2,190.15	2,088.55	2,168.27
Fourth Quarter	2,271.72	2,085.18	2,238.83
2017			
First Quarter	2,395.96	2,257.83	2,362.72
Second Quarter	2,453.46	2,328.95	2,423.41
Third Quarter	2,519.36	2,409.75	2,519.36
Fourth Quarter	2,690.16	2,529.12	2,673.61
2018			
First Quarter	2,872.87	2,581.00	2,640.87
Second Quarter	2,786.85	2,581.88	2,718.37
Third Quarter	2,930.75	2,713.22	2,913.98
Fourth Quarter	2,925.51	2,351.10	2,506.85
2019			
First Quarter (through January 11, 2019)	2,596.64	2,447.89	2,596.26

**Historical Daily Index Closing Values of the S&P 500® Index
January 1, 2014 through January 11, 2019**

“Standard & Poor®,” “S&P,” “S&P 500” “Standard & Poor’s 500” and “500” are trademarks of S&P. For more information, see “S&P 500® Index” in the accompanying index supplement.

Use of Proceeds and Hedging PS-24

The proceeds from the sale of the Securities will be used by us for general corporate purposes. We will receive, in aggregate, \$1,000 per Security issued, because, when we enter into hedging transactions in order to meet our obligations under the Securities, our hedging counterparty will reimburse the cost of the Agent’s commissions. The costs of the Securities borne by you and described beginning on PS-3 above comprise the Agent’s commissions and the cost of issuing, structuring and hedging the

Securities. See also “Use of Proceeds” in the accompanying prospectus.

On or prior to the Pricing Date, we hedged our anticipated exposure in connection with the Securities by entering into hedging transactions with our affiliates and/or third-party dealers. We expect our hedging counterparties to have taken positions in the stocks constituting the Index and in futures and/or options contracts on the Index or its component stocks listed on major securities markets. Such purchase activity could have increased the Initial Index Value, and therefore could have increased the value at or above which the Index must close on the Averaging Dates so that you do not suffer a loss on your initial investment in the Securities. In addition, through our affiliates, we are likely to modify our hedge position throughout the term of the Securities, including on the Averaging Dates, by purchasing and selling the stocks underlying the Index, futures and/or options contracts on the Index or its component stocks listed on major securities markets or positions in any other available securities or instruments that we may wish to use in connection with such hedging activities. As a result, these entities may be unwinding or adjusting hedge positions during the term of the Securities, and the hedging strategy may involve greater and more frequent dynamic adjustments to the hedge as the Averaging Dates approach. We cannot give any assurance that our hedging activities will not affect the value of the Index and, therefore, adversely affect the value of the Securities or the payment you will receive at maturity, if any.

Supplemental Information Concerning

Plan of Distribution; Conflicts of Interest	JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., J.P. Morgan Securities LLC and their affiliates will act as placement agents for the Securities and will receive a fee from us or one of our affiliates that will not exceed \$10.00 per \$1,000 stated principal amount of Securities, but will forgo any fees for sales to certain fiduciary accounts.
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MS & Co. is an affiliate of MSFL and a wholly owned subsidiary of Morgan Stanley, and it and other affiliates of ours expect to make a profit by selling, structuring and, when applicable, hedging the Securities.

MS & Co. will conduct this offering in compliance with the requirements of FINRA Rule 5121 of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, Inc., which is commonly referred to as FINRA, regarding a FINRA member firm’s distribution of the Securities of an affiliate and related conflicts of interest. MS & Co. or any of our other affiliates may not make sales in this offering to any discretionary account.

In order to facilitate the offering of the Securities, the Agent may engage in transactions that stabilize, maintain or otherwise affect the price of the Securities or the level of the Index. Specifically, the Agent may sell more Securities than it is obligated to purchase in connection with the offering, creating a naked short position in the Securities for its own account. The Agent must close out any naked short position by purchasing the Securities in the open

market after the offering. A naked short position in the Securities is more likely to be created if the Agent is concerned that there may be downward pressure on the price of the Securities in the open market after pricing that could adversely affect investors who purchase in the offering. As an additional means of facilitating the offering, the Agent may bid for, and purchase, the Securities in the open market to stabilize the price of the Securities. Any of these activities may raise or maintain the market price of the Securities above independent market prices or prevent or retard a decline in the market price of the Securities. The Agent is not required to engage in these activities, and may end any of these activities at any time. An affiliate of the Agent has entered into a hedging transaction in connection with this offering of the Securities. See “—Use of Proceeds and Hedging” above.

General

No action has been or will be taken by us, the Agent or any dealer that would permit a public offering of the Securities or possession or distribution of this pricing supplement or the accompanying prospectus supplement, index supplement or prospectus in any jurisdiction, other than the United States, where action for that purpose is required. No offers, sales or deliveries of the Securities, or distribution of this pricing supplement or the accompanying prospectus supplement, index supplement or prospectus or any other offering material relating to the Securities, may be made in or from any jurisdiction except in circumstances which will result in compliance with any applicable laws and regulations and will not impose any obligations on us, the Agent or any dealer.

The Agent has represented and agreed, and each dealer through which we may offer the Securities has represented and agreed, that it (i) will comply with all applicable laws and regulations in force in each non-U.S. jurisdiction in which it purchases, offers, sells or delivers the Securities or possesses or distributes this pricing supplement and the accompanying prospectus supplement, index supplement and prospectus and (ii) will obtain any consent, approval or permission required by it for the purchase, offer or sale by it of the Securities under the laws and regulations in force in each non-U.S. jurisdiction to which it is subject or in which it makes purchases, offers or sales of the Securities. We shall not have responsibility for the Agent’s or any dealer’s compliance with the applicable laws and regulations or obtaining any required consent, approval or permission.

In addition to the selling restrictions set forth in “Plan of Distribution (Conflicts of Interest)” in the accompanying prospectus supplement, the following selling restrictions also apply to the Securities:

Brazil

The Securities have not been and will not be registered with the Comissão de Valores Mobiliários (The Brazilian Securities

PS-26

Commission). The Securities may not be offered or sold in the Federative Republic of Brazil except in circumstances which do not constitute a public offering or distribution under Brazilian laws and regulations.

Chile

The Securities have not been registered with the Superintendencia de Valores y Seguros in Chile and may not be offered or sold publicly in Chile. No offer, sales or deliveries of the Securities or distribution of this pricing supplement or the accompanying prospectus supplement, index supplement or prospectus, may be made in or from Chile except in circumstances which will result in compliance with any applicable Chilean laws and regulations.

Mexico

The Securities have not been registered with the National Registry of Securities maintained by the Mexican National Banking and Securities Commission and may not be offered or sold publicly in Mexico. This pricing supplement, the accompanying prospectus supplement, the accompanying index supplement and the accompanying prospectus may not be publicly distributed in Mexico.

In the opinion of Davis Polk & Wardwell LLP, as special counsel to MSFL and Morgan Stanley, when the Securities offered by this pricing supplement have been executed and issued by MSFL, authenticated by the trustee pursuant to the MSFL Senior Debt Indenture (as defined in the accompanying prospectus) and delivered against payment as contemplated herein, such Securities will be valid and binding obligations of MSFL and the related guarantee will be a valid and binding obligation of Morgan Stanley, enforceable in accordance with their terms, subject to applicable bankruptcy, insolvency and similar laws affecting creditors' rights generally, concepts of reasonableness and equitable principles of general applicability (including, without limitation, concepts of good faith, fair dealing and the lack of bad faith), provided that such counsel expresses no opinion as to (i) the effect of fraudulent conveyance, fraudulent transfer or similar provision of applicable law on the conclusions expressed above and (ii) any provision of the MSFL Senior Debt Indenture that purports to avoid the effect of fraudulent conveyance, fraudulent transfer or similar provision of applicable law by limiting the amount of Morgan Stanley's obligation under the related guarantee. This opinion is given as of the date hereof and is limited to the laws of the State of New York, the General Corporation Law of the State of Delaware and the Delaware Limited Liability Company Act. In addition, this opinion is subject to customary assumptions about the trustee's authorization, execution and delivery of the MSFL Senior Debt Indenture and its authentication of the Securities and the validity, binding nature and enforceability of the MSFL Senior Debt Indenture with respect to the trustee, all as stated in the letter of such counsel dated November 16, 2017, which is Exhibit 5-a to

Validity of the Securities
PS-27

the Registration Statement on Form S-3 filed by Morgan Stanley on November 16, 2017.

Benefit Plan Investor Considerations	Each fiduciary of a pension, profit-sharing or other employee benefit plan subject to Title I of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, as amended (“ERISA”), which we refer to as a “plan,” should consider the fiduciary standards of ERISA in the context of the plan’s particular circumstances before authorizing an investment in these Securities. Accordingly, among other factors, the fiduciary should consider whether the investment would satisfy the prudence and diversification requirements of ERISA and would be consistent with the documents and instruments governing the plan.
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In addition, we and certain of our affiliates, including MS & Co., may each be considered “parties in interest” within the meaning of ERISA or “disqualified persons” within the meaning of the Code with respect to many plans, as well as many individual retirement accounts and Keogh plans (such accounts and plans, together with other plans, accounts and arrangements subject to Section 4975 of the Code, also “plans”). ERISA Section 406 and Code Section 4975 generally prohibit transactions between plans and parties in interest or disqualified persons. Prohibited transactions within the meaning of ERISA or the Code would likely arise, for example, if these Securities are acquired by or with the assets of a plan with respect to which MS & Co. or any of its affiliates is a service provider or other party in interest, unless the Securities are acquired pursuant to an exemption from the “prohibited transaction” rules. A violation of these “prohibited transaction” rules could result in an excise tax or other liabilities under ERISA and/or Section 4975 of the Code for such persons, unless exemptive relief is available under an applicable statutory or administrative exemption.

The U.S. Department of Labor has issued five prohibited transaction class exemptions (“PTCEs”) that may provide exemptive relief for direct or indirect prohibited transactions resulting from the purchase or holding of these Securities. Those class exemptions are PTCE 96-23 (for certain transactions determined by in-house asset managers), PTCE 95-60 (for certain transactions involving insurance company general accounts), PTCE 91-38 (for certain transactions involving bank collective investment funds), PTCE 90-1 (for certain transactions involving insurance company separate accounts) and PTCE 84-14 (for certain transactions determined by independent qualified asset managers). In addition, ERISA Section 408(b)(17) and Section 4975(d)(20) of the Code provide an exemption for the purchase and sale of Securities and the related lending transactions, provided that neither the issuer of the Securities nor any of its affiliates has or exercises any discretionary authority or control or renders any investment advice with respect to the assets of any plan involved in the transaction and provided further that the plan pays no more than adequate consideration in connection with the transaction (the so-called “service provider” exemption). There can be no assurance that any of these class or statutory

PS-28

exemptions will be available with respect to transactions involving these Securities.

Because we may be considered a party in interest with respect to many plans, unless otherwise specified in the applicable prospectus supplement, these Securities may not be purchased, held or disposed of by any plan, any entity whose underlying assets include “plan assets” by reason of any plan’s investment in the entity (a “plan asset entity”) or any person investing “plan assets” of any plan, unless such purchase, holding or disposition is eligible for exemptive relief, including relief available under PTCEs 96-23, 95-60, 91-38, 90-1, 84-14 or the service provider exemption or such purchase, holding or disposition is otherwise not prohibited. Unless otherwise specified in the applicable prospectus supplement, any purchaser, including any fiduciary purchasing on behalf of a plan, transferee or holder of these Securities will be deemed to have represented, in its corporate and its fiduciary capacity, by its purchase and holding thereof that either (a) it is not a plan or a plan asset entity, is not purchasing such Securities on behalf of or with “plan assets” of any plan, or with any assets of a governmental or church plan that is subject to any federal, state, local or non-U.S. law that is substantially similar to the provisions of Section 406 of ERISA or Section 4975 of the Code (“Similar Law”) or (b) its purchase, holding and disposition are eligible for exemptive relief or such purchase, holding or disposition of these Securities will not constitute or result in a non-exempt prohibited transaction under Section 406 of ERISA or Section 4975 of the Code or violate any Similar Law.

Due to the complexity of these rules and the penalties that may be imposed upon persons involved in nonexempt prohibited transactions, it is particularly important that fiduciaries or other persons considering purchasing these Securities on behalf of or with “plan assets” of any plan consult with their counsel regarding the availability of exemptive relief.

The Securities are contractual financial instruments. The financial exposure provided by the Securities is not a substitute or proxy for, and is not intended as a substitute or proxy for, individualized investment management or advice for the benefit of any purchaser or holder of the Securities. The Securities have not been designed and will not be administered in a manner intended to reflect the individualized needs and objectives of any purchaser or holder of the Securities.

Each purchaser or holder of any Securities acknowledges and agrees that:

(i) the purchaser or holder or its fiduciary has made and shall make all investment decisions for the purchaser or holder and the purchaser or holder has not relied and shall not rely in any way upon us or our affiliates to act as a fiduciary or adviser of the purchaser or holder with respect to (A) the design and terms of the Securities, (B) the purchaser or holder’s investment in the Securities, or (C) the exercise of or failure to exercise any rights we have under or with respect to the Securities;

(ii) we and our affiliates have acted and will act solely for our own account in connection with (A) all transactions relating to the Securities and (B) all hedging transactions in connection with our obligations under the Securities;

(iii) any and all assets and positions relating to hedging transactions by us or our affiliates are assets and positions of those entities and are not assets and positions held for the benefit of the purchaser or holder;

(iv) our interests are adverse to the interests of the purchaser or holder; and

(v) neither we nor any of our affiliates is a fiduciary or adviser of the purchaser or holder in connection with any such assets, positions or transactions, and any information that we or any of our affiliates may provide is not intended to be impartial investment advice.

Each purchaser and holder of these Securities has exclusive responsibility for ensuring that its purchase, holding and disposition of the Securities do not violate the prohibited transaction rules of ERISA or the Code or any Similar Law. The sale of any of these Securities to any plan or plan subject to Similar Law is in no respect a representation by us or any of our affiliates or representatives that such an investment meets all relevant legal requirements with respect to investments by plans generally or any particular plan, or that such an investment is appropriate for plans generally or any particular plan. In this regard, neither this discussion nor anything provided in this document is or is intended to be investment advice directed at any potential Plan purchaser or at Plan purchasers generally and such purchasers of these Securities should consult and rely on their own counsel and advisers as to whether an investment in these Securities is suitable.

However, individual retirement accounts, individual retirement annuities and Keogh plans, as well as employee benefit plans that permit participants to direct the investment of their accounts, will not be permitted to purchase or hold the Securities if the account, plan or annuity is for the benefit of an employee of Morgan Stanley Wealth Management or a family member and the employee receives any compensation (such as, for example, an addition to bonus) based on the purchase of the Securities by the account, plan or annuity.

Client accounts over which Morgan Stanley, Morgan Stanley Wealth Management or any of their respective subsidiaries have investment discretion are not permitted to purchase the Securities, either directly or indirectly.

United States
Federal
Taxation
PS-30

Prospective investors should note that the discussion under the section called “United States Federal Taxation” in the accompanying prospectus supplement does not apply to the Securities issued under this pricing supplement and is superseded by the following discussion.

The following summary is a general discussion of the material U.S. federal income tax consequences and certain estate tax consequences of the ownership and disposition of the Securities. This discussion applies only to initial investors in the Securities who:

· purchase the Securities in the original offering; and

· hold the Securities as capital assets within the meaning of Section 1221 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”).

This discussion does not describe all of the tax consequences that may be relevant to a holder in light of the holder’s particular circumstances or to holders subject to special rules, such as:

· certain financial institutions;

· insurance companies;

· certain dealers and traders in securities or commodities;

· investors holding the Securities as part of a “straddle,” wash sale, conversion transaction, integrated transaction or constructive sale transaction;

· U.S. Holders (as defined below) whose functional currency is not the U.S. dollar;

· partnerships or other entities classified as partnerships for U.S. federal income tax purposes;

· regulated investment companies;

· real estate investment trusts; or

· tax-exempt entities, including “individual retirement accounts” or “Roth IRAs” as defined in Section 408 or 408A of the Code, respectively.

If an entity that is classified as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes holds the Securities, the U.S. federal income tax treatment of a partner will generally depend on the status of the partner and the activities of the partnership. If you are a partnership holding the Securities or a partner in such a partnership, you should consult your tax adviser as to the particular U.S. federal tax consequences of holding and disposing of the Securities to you.

In addition, we will not attempt to ascertain whether any issuer of any shares to which a Security relates (such shares hereafter referred to as “Underlying Shares”) is treated as a “passive foreign investment company” (“PFIC”) within the meaning of Section 1297 of the Code or as a “U.S. real property holding corporation” (“USRPHC”) within the meaning of

Section 897 of the Code. If any issuer of Underlying Shares were so treated, certain adverse U.S. federal income tax consequences might apply, to a U.S. Holder in the case of a PFIC and to a Non-U.S. Holder (as defined below) in the case of a USRPHC, upon the sale, exchange or settlement of the Securities. You should refer to information filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission or other governmental authorities by the issuers of the Underlying Shares and consult your tax adviser regarding the possible consequences to you if any issuer is or becomes a PFIC or USRPHC.

PS-31

As the law applicable to the U.S. federal income taxation of instruments such as the Securities is technical and complex, the discussion below necessarily represents only a general summary. Moreover, the effect of any applicable state, local or non-U.S. tax laws is not discussed, nor are any alternative minimum tax consequences or consequences resulting from the Medicare tax on investment income.

This discussion is based on the Code, administrative pronouncements, judicial decisions and final, temporary and proposed Treasury regulations, all as of the date hereof, changes to any of which subsequent to the date hereof may affect the tax consequences described herein. Persons considering the purchase of the Securities should consult their tax advisers with regard to the application of the U.S. federal income tax laws to their particular situations as well as any tax consequences arising under the laws of any state, local or non-U.S. taxing jurisdiction.

General

Although there is uncertainty regarding the U.S. federal income tax consequences of an investment in the Securities due to the lack of governing authority, in the opinion of our counsel, under current law, and based on current market conditions, each Security should be treated as a single financial contract that is an “open transaction” for U.S. federal income tax purposes.

Due to the absence of statutory, judicial or administrative authorities that directly address the treatment of the Securities or instruments that are similar to the Securities for U.S. federal income tax purposes, no assurance can be given that the Internal Revenue Service (the “IRS”) or a court will agree with the tax treatment described herein. Accordingly, you should consult your tax adviser regarding all aspects of the U.S. federal tax consequences of an investment in the Securities (including possible alternative treatments of the Securities). Unless otherwise stated, the following discussion is based on the treatment of the Securities as described in the previous paragraph.

Tax Consequences to U.S. Holders

This section applies to you only if you are a U.S. Holder. As used herein, the term “U.S. Holder” means a beneficial owner of a Security that is, for U.S. federal income tax purposes:

- a citizen or individual resident of the United States;

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a corporation, or other entity taxable as a corporation, created or organized in or under the laws of the United States, any state thereof or the District of Columbia; or

PS-32

·an estate or trust the income of which is subject to U.S. federal income taxation regardless of its source.

Tax Treatment of the Securities

Assuming the treatment of the Securities as set forth above is respected, the following U.S. federal income tax consequences should result.

Tax Treatment Prior to Settlement. A U.S. Holder should not be required to recognize taxable income over the term of the Securities prior to settlement, other than pursuant to a sale or exchange as described below.

Tax Basis. A U.S. Holder's tax basis in the Securities should equal the amount paid by the U.S. Holder to acquire the Securities.

Sale, Exchange or Settlement of the Securities. Upon a sale, exchange or settlement of the Securities, a U.S. Holder should recognize gain or loss equal to the difference between the amount realized on the sale, exchange or settlement and the U.S. Holder's tax basis in the Securities sold, exchanged or settled. Subject to the discussion above regarding the possible application of Section 1297 of the Code, any gain or loss recognized upon the sale, exchange or settlement of the Securities should be long-term capital gain or loss if the U.S. Holder has held the Securities for more than one year at such time, and short-term capital gain or loss otherwise.

Possible Alternative Tax Treatments of an Investment in the Securities

Due to the absence of authorities that directly address the proper tax treatment of the Securities, no assurance can be given that the IRS will accept, or that a court will uphold, the treatment described above. In particular, the IRS could seek to analyze the U.S. federal income tax consequences of owning the Securities under Treasury regulations governing contingent payment debt instruments (the "Contingent Debt Regulations"). If the IRS were successful in asserting that the Contingent Debt Regulations applied to the Securities, the timing and character of income thereon would be significantly affected. Among other things, a U.S. Holder would be required to accrue into income original issue discount on the Securities every year at a "comparable yield" determined at the time of their issuance, adjusted upward or downward to reflect the difference, if any, between the actual and the projected amount of the contingent payment on the Securities. Furthermore, any gain realized by a U.S. Holder at maturity or upon a sale, exchange or other disposition of the Securities would generally be treated as ordinary income, and any loss realized would be treated as ordinary loss to the extent of the U.S. Holder's prior accruals of original issue discount and as capital loss thereafter. The risk that financial instruments providing for buffers, triggers or similar downside protection features, such as the Securities, would be recharacterized as debt is greater than the risk of recharacterization

PS-33

for comparable financial instruments that do not have such features.

Other alternative federal income tax treatments of the Securities are also possible, which if applied could significantly affect the timing and character of the income or loss with respect to the Securities. In 2007, the U.S. Treasury Department and the IRS released a notice requesting comments on the U.S. federal income tax treatment of “prepaid forward contracts” and similar instruments. The notice focuses in particular on whether to require holders of these instruments to accrue income over the term of their investment. It also asks for comments on a number of related topics, including the character of income or loss with respect to these instruments; whether short-term instruments should be subject to any such accrual regime; the relevance of factors such as the exchange-traded status of the instruments and the nature of the underlying property to which the instruments are linked; and whether these instruments are or should be subject to the “constructive ownership” rule, which very generally can operate to recharacterize certain long-term capital gain as ordinary income and impose an interest charge. While the notice requests comments on appropriate transition rules and effective dates, any Treasury regulations or other guidance promulgated after consideration of these issues could materially and adversely affect the tax consequences of an investment in the Securities, possibly with retroactive effect. U.S. Holders should consult their tax advisers regarding the U.S. federal income tax consequences of an investment in the Securities, including possible alternative treatments and issues presented by this notice.

Backup Withholding and Information Reporting

Backup withholding may apply in respect of the payment on the Securities at maturity and the payment of proceeds from a sale, exchange or other disposition of the Securities, unless a U.S. Holder provides proof of an applicable exemption or a correct taxpayer identification number and otherwise complies with applicable requirements of the backup withholding rules. The amounts withheld under the backup withholding rules are not an additional tax and may be refunded, or credited against the U.S. Holder’s U.S. federal income tax liability, provided that the required information is timely furnished to the IRS. In addition, information returns may be filed with the IRS in connection with the payment on the Securities and the payment of proceeds from a sale, exchange or other disposition of the Securities, unless the U.S. Holder provides proof of an applicable exemption from the information reporting rules.

Tax Consequences to Non-U.S. Holders

This section applies to you only if you are a Non-U.S. Holder. As used herein, the term “Non-U.S. Holder” means a beneficial owner of a Security that is, for U.S. federal income tax purposes:

- an individual who is classified as a nonresident alien;
- a foreign corporation; or

PS-34

a foreign estate or trust.

The term “Non-U.S. Holder” does not include any of the following holders:

a holder who is an individual present in the United States for 183 days or more in the taxable year of disposition and who is not otherwise a resident of the United States for U.S. federal income tax purposes;

certain former citizens or residents of the United States; or

a holder for whom income or gain in respect of the Securities is effectively connected with the conduct of a trade or business in the United States.

Such holders should consult their tax advisers regarding the U.S. federal income tax consequences of an investment in the Securities.

Tax Treatment upon Sale, Exchange or Settlement of the Securities

In general. Assuming the treatment of the Securities as set forth above is respected, and subject to the discussion below concerning backup withholding, a Non-U.S. Holder of the Securities generally will not be subject to U.S. federal income or withholding tax in respect of amounts paid to the Non-U.S. Holder.

Subject to the discussion below regarding FATCA, if all or any portion of a Security were recharacterized as a debt instrument, any payment made to a Non-U.S. Holder with respect to the Securities would not be subject to U.S. federal withholding tax, provided that:

the Non-U.S. Holder does not own, directly or by attribution, ten percent or more of the total combined voting power of all classes of Morgan Stanley stock entitled to vote;

the Non-U.S. Holder is not a controlled foreign corporation related, directly or indirectly, to Morgan Stanley through stock ownership;

the Non-U.S. Holder is not a bank receiving interest under Section 881(c)(3)(A) of the Code, and

the certification requirement described below has been fulfilled with respect to the beneficial owner.

Certification Requirement. The certification requirement referred to in the preceding paragraph will be fulfilled if the beneficial owner of a Security (or a financial institution holding a Security on behalf of the beneficial owner) furnishes to the applicable withholding agent an IRS Form W-8BEN (or other appropriate form) on which the beneficial owner certifies under penalties of perjury that it is not a U.S. person.

In 2007, the U.S. Treasury Department and the IRS released a notice requesting comments on the U.S. federal income tax treatment of “prepaid forward contracts” and similar instruments. Among the issues addressed in the notice is the degree, if any, to which any income with respect to instruments such as the Securities should be subject to U.S. withholding tax. It is possible that any Treasury regulations or other

PS-35

guidance promulgated after consideration of this issue could materially and adversely affect the withholding tax consequences of ownership and disposition of the Securities, possibly on a retroactive basis. Non-U.S. Holders should note that we currently do not intend to withhold on any payment made with respect to the Securities to Non-U.S. Holders (subject to compliance by such holders with the certification requirement described above and to the discussion below regarding FATCA). However, in the event of a change of law or any formal or informal guidance by the IRS, the U.S. Treasury Department or Congress, we may decide to withhold on payments made with respect to the Securities to Non-U.S. Holders, and we will not be required to pay any additional amounts with respect to amounts withheld. Accordingly, Non-U.S. Holders should consult their tax advisers regarding all aspects of the U.S. federal income tax consequences of an investment in the Securities, including the possible implications of the notice referred to above.

Section 871(m) Withholding Tax on Dividend Equivalents

Section 871(m) of the Code and Treasury regulations promulgated thereunder (“Section 871(m)”) generally impose a 30% (or a lower applicable treaty rate) withholding tax on dividend equivalents paid or deemed paid to Non-U.S. Holders with respect to certain financial instruments linked to U.S. equities or indices that include U.S. equities (each, an “Underlying Security”). Subject to certain exceptions, Section 871(m) generally applies to securities that substantially replicate the economic performance of one or more Underlying Securities, as determined based on tests set forth in the applicable Treasury regulations (a “Specified Security”). However, pursuant to an IRS notice, Section 871(m) will not apply to securities issued before January 1, 2021 that do not have a delta of one with respect to any Underlying Security. Based on our determination that the Securities do not have a delta of one with respect to any Underlying Security, our counsel is of the opinion that the Securities should not be Specified Securities and, therefore, should not be subject to Section 871(m).

Our determination is not binding on the IRS, and the IRS may disagree with this determination. Section 871(m) is complex and its application may depend on your particular circumstances, including whether you enter into other transactions with respect to an Underlying Security. If Section 871(m) withholding is required, we will not be required to pay any additional amounts with respect to the amounts so withheld. You should consult your tax adviser regarding the potential application of Section 871(m) to the Securities.

U.S. Federal Estate Tax

Individual Non-U.S. Holders and entities the property of which is potentially includible in such an individual’s gross estate for U.S. federal estate tax purposes (for example, a trust funded by such an individual and with respect to which the individual has retained certain interests or powers), should note that, absent an applicable treaty exemption, the Securities may be treated as U.S. situs property subject to U.S. federal estate tax. Prospective investors that are non-U.S. individuals, or are entities of the type described above, should consult

PS-36

their tax advisers regarding the U.S. federal estate tax consequences of an investment in the Securities.

Backup Withholding and Information Reporting

Information returns may be filed with the IRS in connection with the payment on the Securities at maturity as well as in connection with the payment of proceeds from a sale, exchange or other disposition of the Securities. A Non-U.S. Holder may be subject to backup withholding in respect of amounts paid to the Non-U.S. Holder, unless such Non-U.S. Holder complies with certification procedures to establish that it is not a U.S. person for U.S. federal income tax purposes or otherwise establishes an exemption. Compliance with the certification procedures described above under “ Tax Treatment upon Sale, Exchange or Settlement of the Securities – Certification Requirement” will satisfy the certification requirements necessary to avoid backup withholding as well. The amount of any backup withholding from a payment to a Non-U.S. Holder will be allowed as a credit against the Non-U.S. Holder’s U.S. federal income tax liability and may entitle the Non-U.S. Holder to a refund, provided that the required information is timely furnished to the IRS.

FATCA

Legislation commonly referred to as “FATCA” generally imposes a withholding tax of 30% on payments to certain non-U.S. entities (including financial intermediaries) with respect to certain financial instruments, unless various U.S. information reporting and due diligence requirements have been satisfied. An intergovernmental agreement between the United States and the non-U.S. entity’s jurisdiction may modify these requirements. FATCA generally applies to certain financial instruments that are treated as paying U.S.-source interest or other U.S.-source “fixed or determinable annual or periodical” income. If the Securities were recharacterized as debt instruments, FATCA would apply to any payment of amounts treated as interest and to payments of gross proceeds of the disposition (including upon retirement) of the Securities. However, under recently proposed regulations (the preamble to which specifies that taxpayers are permitted to rely on them pending finalization), no withholding will apply on payments of gross proceeds. If withholding were to apply to the Securities, we would not be required to pay any additional amounts with respect to amounts withheld. Both U.S. and Non-U.S. Holders should consult their tax advisers regarding the potential application of FATCA to the Securities.

The discussion in the preceding paragraphs, insofar as it purports to describe provisions of U.S. federal income tax laws or legal conclusions with respect thereto, constitutes the full opinion of Davis Polk & Wardwell LLP regarding the material U.S. federal income tax consequences of an investment in the Securities.