

Mutual Fund Features, Share Classes and Compensation

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Summary

You have many funds to choose from when it comes to investing your money. Once you choose a fund, you may also need to choose among the fund's different share classes, each of which features a different cost structure. It's important to understand how mutual fund fees and expenses, and your choice of share class, affect your investment and return. Of course, you also need to consider the fund's investment objectives and policies, and its risks.



NOTE: Before buying any mutual fund, request a prospectus from your Financial Advisor and read it carefully. The prospectus contains important information on fees, charges and investment objectives which should be considered carefully before investing.

Summarized below is some important information about mutual fund share classes and the types of fees and expenses you may be required to pay depending upon the share class you select. This summary also explains how Morgan Stanley and your Financial Advisor are compensated when you invest in mutual funds. In general, the fees, expenses and payments described below are specific to mutual fund investments. Other available investment options feature different fees and charges, and may provide less compensation to Morgan Stanley and your Financial Advisor. You should speak with your Financial Advisor if you have any questions regarding the relative costs and compensation for available investment product alternatives.

You can also visit the websites sponsored by the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (www.SEC.gov), the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority (www.FINRA.org), the Securities Industry and Financial Markets Association (www.sifma.org) and the Investment Company Institute (www.ICI.org) to obtain additional educational information about mutual funds.

The following information principally pertains to mutual fund sales transacted through commission-based brokerage accounts. For more information on fees and expenses in our fee-based advisory account programs, please refer to the applicable Morgan Stanley ADV Brochure. You should consider all the available methods for purchasing and holding mutual fund shares discussed in this booklet and in your program documents.

Each Mutual Fund Is Different

Mutual funds are securities that are offered for sale through a prospectus. First and foremost, before investing in a mutual fund, you should read the fund's prospectus carefully. You can also request a copy of the fund's Statement of Additional Information (SAI), if needed, for additional details.

All funds charge investment management fees and ongoing expenses for operating the fund that you will pay as long as you are invested. A fund's prospectus describes, among other things, the fund's investment objective and principal strategy, risks, share classes and expenses. The prospectus and SAI also describe how sales charges and expenses vary by share class, and how investors can qualify for sales-charge reductions based upon the amount of their investments or other circumstances. Of course, in choosing a mutual fund investment, you

should consider the fund's investment objectives and policies, and its risks—not just the costs and expenses of investing in a particular fund and share class. Determine if they match your own goals. Your Financial Advisor can provide assistance if you have questions.

Money Market Fund Reform

On July 23, 2014, the Securities and Exchange Commission adopted amendments to the rules that govern domestic money market mutual funds. The changes are designed to provide investors with additional protection during times of market stress while preserving the benefits of the funds.

The new rules classify money market funds into three basic types:

GOVERNMENT MONEY MARKET FUNDS—

Defined as a money market fund that invests 99.5 percent (formerly, 80 percent) or more of its total assets in cash, government securities and/or repurchase agreements that are collateralized solely by government securities or cash.

RETAIL MONEY MARKET FUNDS—

Defined as a money market fund that has policies and procedures reasonably designed to limit all beneficial owners of the money market fund to natural persons.

INSTITUTIONAL PRIME MONEY

MARKET FUNDS—All other money market funds, including non-retail municipal (or tax-exempt) funds.

The new rules will require a floating net asset value (NAV) for institutional prime money market funds. As a result, the daily share prices of these funds will no longer be fixed at \$1.00 per share. Rather, beginning October, 2016, the price of these funds will be required to fluctuate along with changes in the market-based

value of the fund's assets. Retail funds and government money market funds will be permitted to continue utilizing a stable NAV of \$1.00 per share. However, retail funds, along with institutional prime funds, will be subject to liquidity fees and redemption gates to address potential runs on the funds in times of market stress. Specifically, money market fund boards will have the capability to impose liquidity fees (of up to 2 percent of the redemption amount) and redemption gates (for up to 10 days) in the following circumstances:

LIQUIDITY FEES— Under the rules, if a money market fund's level of "weekly liquid assets" falls below 30 percent of its total assets (the regulatory minimum), the money market fund's board could impose a liquidity fee of up to 2 percent on all redemptions. Such a fee could be imposed only if the money market fund's board of directors determines that such a fee is in the best interests of the fund. If a money market fund's level of weekly liquid assets falls below 10 percent, the money market fund will be required to impose a liquidity fee of 1 percent on all redemptions. However, the fee would not be imposed if the fund's board of directors determines that the fee is not in the best interests of the fund or that a lower or higher (up to 2 percent) liquidity fee is in the best interests of the fund. Weekly liquid assets generally include cash, U.S. Treasury securities, certain other government securities with remaining maturities of 60 days or less, and securities that convert into cash within one week.

REDEMPTION GATES— Under the rules, if a money market fund's level of weekly liquid assets falls below 30 percent, a money market fund's board could, in its discretion, temporarily suspend

(i.e., gate) sales redemptions. To impose a gate, the board of directors would find that imposing a gate is in the money market fund's best interests. A money market fund that imposes a gate would be required to lift that gate within 10 business days, although the board of directors could determine to lift the gate earlier. Money market funds would not be able to impose a gate for more than 10 business days in any 90-day period.

WEBSITE DISCLOSURE— Money market funds will be required to disclose on their website, on a daily basis, their levels of daily and weekly liquid assets, net shareholder inflows or outflows, market-based NAVs per share, and any use of affiliate sponsor support. The funds would also be required to promptly and publicly disclose instances in which the fund's level of weekly liquid assets falls below the 10 percent threshold and the imposition and removal of any liquidity fee or gate.

More information on the money market reform changes is available on the SEC's website at: <https://www.sec.gov/News/PressRelease/Detail/PressRelease/1370542347679>.

Fund-Transfer Restrictions

Certain mutual funds may not be transferable from an account at one brokerage firm to an account at other brokerage firms. A common factor limiting transferability is when a fund or its principal distributor does not have a selling or other agreement in place with the other brokerage firm. If a particular fund family's funds are not transferable to another brokerage firm, you may have the following options: leave the position in an account at the original brokerage firm; or have the position reregistered in your name on the books and records of the

fund company or its transfer agent. As an alternative, you may liquidate the position and transfer the proceeds. This option may have tax implications and/or other costs. For further information regarding the transferability of a particular fund's shares, please refer to the fund's prospectus and SAI, or call your Financial Advisor.

The Basics of Mutual Fund Share Classes

A single mutual fund usually offers different pricing arrangements or "classes" of its shares to meet investor preference and needs. The most common mutual fund share classes available in commission-based brokerage accounts—A, B and C—are described below. Each share class represents investments in the same mutual fund portfolio but offer investors a choice of how and when to pay for fund distribution costs. Fund families may also offer specialized share classes such as Class R shares designed for retirement plan accounts. In addition, many funds utilize "no-load" share classes—typically offered with no front-end or back-end sales charges—but Morgan Stanley generally makes these share classes available only in our fee-based advisory account programs. Please refer to the applicable Morgan Stanley ADV brochure for more information on fees and expenses for these accounts.

The key distinctions among share classes are the sales charges and ongoing fees and expenses you may pay in connection with your investment in the fund. The compensation received by your Financial Advisor for selling you shares of the fund also will be directly affected by the share class you purchase.

Your Financial Advisor is available to help you decide which class of shares is generally the most economical for you. ►

Morgan Stanley also employs share class limits and other tools to assist with the share class selection process. You may also refer to the information provided below. The principal considerations are the size of your investment and the anticipated holding period. Investors generally should purchase Class A shares (the initial sales charge alternative) or Class B shares (the deferred sales charge alternative) if they expect to hold the investment over the long term (typically, five years or more). Class C shares (the level sales charge alternative) are generally appropriate for shorter-term holding periods.

Investors anticipating large purchases should consider Class A rather than Class B shares since the former typically offer sales charge discounts (“breakpoints”) beginning at \$25,000 that increase as the size of your investment increases. Shorter-term investors anticipating very large purchases (typically \$500,000 and above) should also consider Class A rather than Class C shares due to the significant breakpoint discounts available at those investment levels.

When deciding which fund and which share class within a fund make the most economic sense for you, you should ask your Financial Advisor about the effect of a number of factors on your costs, including:

- How long you plan to hold the fund;
- The size of your investment;
- Whether you will be adding to the investment in the future;
- The expenses you’ll pay for each class;
- Whether the amount of your initial or intended investment, together with other eligible fund investments, qualifies you for any sales charge discounts (that is, whether you should execute a Letter of Intent, whether you are entitled to a Right of Accumulation, or whether you are entitled to a breakpoint discount); and

- Whether you will be selling other mutual fund shares to fund your investment (that is, whether you might qualify for a load-waived transfer or repurchase).

12b-1 Fees and Other Fees

12b-1 fees take their name from the Securities and Exchange Commission rule that created them. They are fees charged against your mutual fund assets on a continuing basis that cover marketing, distribution and shareholder services costs. 12b-1 fees may also be used, in part, to offset the amounts payable by the fund’s principal distributor as compensation to selling firms, where the fund share class does not have a front-end sales charge. The portion of the 12b-1 fee that is used for distribution expenses is effectively an asset-based sales charge paid over time instead of charged as a front-end sales load.

The amount of the 12b-1 fee is charged as a percentage of the fund’s total assets attributable to the share class. A fund also deducts certain other ongoing fees from its assets to pay firms that provide various services to the fund, such as the

fund’s investment adviser, transfer agent, custodian and administrator. 12b-1 fees, investment management fees and other ongoing expenses are described in the mutual fund’s prospectus Fee Table. These fees will vary from fund to fund and for different share classes of the same fund. You can use prospectus Fee Tables to help you compare the annual expenses of different funds.

Class A Shares

Purchasers of Class A shares are typically charged a front-end sales charge or commission (sales charges on mutual funds are also referred to as “loads”) that is included in the price of the fund shares. When you buy shares with a front-end sales charge, a portion of the money you invest is used to pay the sales charge. For example, if you invest \$10,000 in a fund and the front-end load is 5 percent, you would be charged \$500, and the remaining \$9,500 would be invested in the chosen fund. Class A share 12b-1 fees (generally 0.25 percent or \$25 per \$10,000.00 of fund assets per year) typically are lower than those of Class B or C shares. Funds may offer purchasers

Sample Breakpoint Schedule

CLASS A SHARES (FRONT-END SALES LOAD)

Investment Amount	Sales Load
Less than \$25,000	5.00%
\$25,000 or more but less than \$50,000	4.25%
\$50,000 or more but less than \$100,000	3.75%
\$100,000 or more but less than \$250,000	3.25%
\$250,000 or more but less than \$500,000	2.75%
\$500,000 or more but less than \$1 million	2.00%
\$1 million or more	0.00%

of Class A shares volume discounts—also called breakpoint discounts—on the front-end sales charge if the investor:

- Makes a large purchase;
- Holds other mutual funds offered by the same fund family;
- Commits to purchase additional shares of the fund; or
- Has family members (or others with whom they may link purchases according to the prospectus) who hold funds in the same fund family.

How Breakpoints Work

When you purchase Class A shares at or above a “breakpoint,” you are entitled to pay a reduced front-end sales charge. For example, suppose the prospectus says that a breakpoint occurs when you purchase \$50,000 or more of Class A shares. If you buy less than \$50,000 worth of shares, the sales charge is 5.75 percent. If you buy \$50,000 or more worth of shares, the sales charge is 4.50 percent. Now, suppose you buy \$49,500 worth of Class A shares. You would pay \$2,846.25 in sales charges. If you buy \$50,000 of shares, you would pay only \$2,250. In this example, by choosing to invest an additional \$500, you would actually pay \$596.25 less in the front-end sales charge, and those savings would increase your net investment in the fund.

Mutual funds typically offer multiple breakpoints, each at increasingly higher investment levels. Increasing your investment size, if you are able and willing to do so, can allow you to take advantage of higher break points and further reduce the sales charges you pay. It is important that you understand how breakpoints work so that, consistent with your investment objectives, you can take advantage of the lowest possible front-end sales charge.

Below is a typical breakpoint discount schedule showing the front-end sales load applicable to a purchase of Class A shares at different levels of investment. Different funds and fund families may have different breakpoint schedules.

RIGHTS OF ACCUMULATION AND LETTERS OF INTENT

What if you cannot immediately invest the amount necessary to achieve a breakpoint discount? You still might be able to qualify for a breakpoint discount based on two different opportunities—called “rights of accumulation” and “letters of intent.”

RIGHTS OF ACCUMULATION

A right of accumulation (ROA) generally permits you to accumulate or combine your existing fund family holdings with new Class A purchases of the same fund family’s funds to qualify for breakpoints and associated discounts. For example, if you are investing \$10,000 in Class A shares of a fund today, and you already own \$40,000 in Class A shares of that fund family, the fund may allow you to combine those investments to reach a \$50,000 breakpoint, entitling you to a lower sales load on your \$10,000 purchase today. Please refer to the fund prospectus for details as rules may vary from fund family to fund family.

LETTERS OF INTENT

A letter of intent (LOI) is an agreement that expresses your intention to invest an amount equal to or greater than a breakpoint within a given timeframe, generally 13 months after the LOI period begins. Many fund companies permit you to include purchases completed within 90 days before the LOI is initiated for the purpose of obtaining a breakpoint discount. If you expect to make ►



Clients who currently hold accounts through Morgan Stanley may be eligible to aggregate their mutual fund and 529 Plan investments offered by the same fund company or sponsor to qualify for breakpoints on new purchases. When making any new mutual fund or 529 Plan purchase, please inform your Financial Advisor of any mutual fund or 529 Plan purchases or holdings in the same fund family. If you have any questions about the availability of sales charge discounts on any mutual fund or 529 Plan purchases, please ask your Financial Advisor.

additional investments during the next 13 months in a fund with a front-end sales load, it's worth finding out if an LOI can help you qualify for a breakpoint discount to reduce your front-end sales charge.

Important Note: If you do not invest the amount stated in your LOI during the 13-month period, the fund can redeem a portion of the shares that you hold to retroactively collect the higher sales charge that would have applied to your purchase without the LOI.

FAMILY AND RELATED ACCOUNT DISCOUNTS

Fund families typically permit you to aggregate fund family holdings in other accounts that you and your family may own, including fund assets held at other brokerage firms, for the purpose of achieving a breakpoint discount. For example, a fund may allow you to qualify for a breakpoint discount by combining your fund purchases with those of your spouse or minor children. You also may be able to aggregate mutual fund transactions in certain retirement accounts, educational savings accounts or any accounts you maintain at other brokerage firms. In some instances, employer-sponsored retirement or savings plan accounts may be aggregated. These features vary among fund families.

MULTIPLE FUND FAMILIES

Sometimes investors may choose to invest in multiple fund families. These investors perceive benefits that may include diversification, the ability to select those funds that they believe will have the best opportunity for outperforming other funds in specific fund categories, or the ability to invest in unique funds that may not be available in a single fund family. However, it is important

to bear in mind this investment strategy reduces the opportunities to qualify for breakpoint discounts and can, as a result, increase the cost of investing in the funds selected. Also, there is no guarantee that a multifamily investment strategy will provide significant diversification or outperform a single-family strategy.

Class B Shares

Investments in Class B shares typically are not subject to a front-end sales charge, but purchasers normally are required to pay a contingent deferred sales charge (CDSC) on shares sold during a specified time period (typically six years). In addition, Class B shares are subject to higher 12b-1 fees (generally 1.00 percent or \$100 per \$10,000.00 of fund assets per year), which result in higher ongoing expenses than Class A shares. The portion of the 12b-1 fee that is used for distribution expenses (typically 0.75 percent per year of the fund's assets) is effectively an asset-based sales charge paid over time rather than a front-end sales charge applicable to Class A share purchases. These charges allow the fund's distributor to recover its costs of distributing the fund. Part of these costs include compensation, also known as a "dealer concession," paid by the fund's distributor to Morgan Stanley Financial Advisors. Dealer concessions on equity funds are typically 4.5% of the purchase price regardless of the size of the investment since, unlike Class A shares, there are no breakpoint discounts applicable to Class B shares.

The CDSC associated with an investment in Class B shares declines over time, and in most funds is eventually avoided entirely following the expiration of a designated holding period. Upon the expiration of that holding period, or shortly thereafter, Class B shares typically

"convert" into Class A shares, at which point the investment will begin to be charged the Class A shares' lower 12b-1 fees. For these reasons, even though they carry no front-end load, Class B shares are not, and should not be viewed as, "no-load" shares.

It is important to bear in mind that the CDSCs and higher 12b-1 fees charged on Class B shares can cost you more than the Class A front-end sales charges, especially on purchases that are eligible for breakpoint discounts. This can make Class B shares more expensive to you and economically inferior to Class A shares depending upon the fund, the amount invested in the fund and the holding period. If you are considering investing in Class B shares, you should discuss with your Financial Advisor whether an investment in Class A shares might be preferable for you, considering the availability of breakpoint discounts on the front-end sales charge and the generally lower 12b-1 fees of Class A shares. Some fund companies and brokerage firms (including Morgan Stanley) limit the amount of Class B shares you can purchase in a fund.

Class C Shares

Investments in Class C shares usually are not subject to front-end sales charges. However, purchasers of Class C shares are typically required to pay a CDSC if the shares are sold within a short time of purchase, usually one year. The 12b-1 fees associated with Class C shares are typically higher than those of Class A shares. Similar to Class B shares, the portion of the 12b-1 fee that is used for distribution expenses, typically 0.75% per year of the fund's assets, is effectively an asset-based sales charge paid over time rather than a front-end sales charge applicable to

Class A share purchases. These charges allow the fund's distributor to recover its costs of distributing the fund (including compensation payable to Morgan Stanley Financial Advisors). However, unlike Class B shares, these fees continue indefinitely, because, in most cases, the Class C shares do not convert into Class A shares as Class B shares typically do. It's important to refer to the fund's prospectus for complete information.

In most cases, owning Class C shares over longer holding periods will be more expensive than owning Class A shares or Class B shares. Remember that higher expenses will mean reduced investment performance. Class C shares are often purchased by investors who have a shorter-term investment horizon because, during those first years, they will generally be cheaper to buy and sell than Class A or Class B shares.

Single Share Class Funds

Certain fund families may offer only one share class for investors who purchase the funds through commission-based brokerage accounts. These single share class funds are generally similar to the Class C shares offered by other fund families. Typically, the 12b-1 fees associated with these shares are higher than those of Class A shares and they continue indefinitely. In addition, these single share class funds do not typically offer sales charge discounts on large individual or cumulative purchases. Because these discounts can be significant, especially at investment levels of \$500,000 or more, investors should consider all factors when making such an investment, including the impact that the share class fees can have on performance and the fact that other fund families offer breakpoints. Speak with your Financial Advisor for more information.

Retirement Shares

Many mutual fund families offer one or more share classes specifically for use by employer-sponsored retirement plans as investment options for plan participants ("Retirement Shares"). Some fund companies offer Class A shares with the front-end sales load waived, while others offer a share class that is dedicated solely to employer-sponsored retirement plans and does not charge a front-end or back-end sales load (e.g., "R shares"). In either case, the mutual fund families generally have specific eligibility criteria and/or plan asset size or participant number requirements for purchasing the shares.

Advisory Account (No-Load) Shares

No-load shares do not have front-end or back-end sales charges, and their expenses are typically the lowest of any share class. Morgan Stanley does not generally offer no-load shares in its brokerage client accounts where typically the only available share classes have a sales charge component. Morgan Stanley does offer no-load shares in many of its fee-based advisory programs. These accounts charge fees for the advice and services provided to clients based upon a percentage of billable assets held in the account. Please refer to the applicable Morgan Stanley ADV Brochure for more information on the fees and expenses for these accounts.

Reducing or Eliminating Sales Charges

Fund families typically offer options to reduce or eliminate sales charges in certain instances. The most common options available to investors are within fund family exchange privileges and fund transfer and repurchase fee waiver programs.

EXCHANGES BETWEEN FUNDS WITHIN THE SAME FUND FAMILY

Exchanges between the same share classes of funds within the same fund family typically may be made without sales charges. Funds often limit the number and frequency of transfers that can be made during a certain time frame. Certain funds may impose short-term exchange or redemption fees based on your holding period. Because these time parameters and the amount of any fees vary among mutual fund companies, please check the mutual fund prospectus for more information.

WAIVERS ON FUND TRANSFERS AND REPURCHASES

Many funds allow investors who have redeemed shares from a fund within the same family to either purchase Class A shares without a sales load, or purchase Class B shares and recoup any CDSC paid on the redeemed shares while resetting the redemption fee clock (or CDSC period) to the period applicable to the original Class B share purchase. For example, if an investor redeemed Class B shares after their CDSC period had expired, then that investor could, within a specified time period (ranging from 60 days to up to one year), purchase shares in the same fund family in an amount up to the dollar value of the redeemed shares without the new shares being subject to a new CDSC. The new shares would also convert to Class A shares according to the original schedule applicable to the redeemed shares (less any time lapse between redemption and repurchase).

Since each fund or fund family sets its own conditions for these load-waiver programs, you should refer to the fund prospectus and also consult your Financial Advisor for specific program conditions.

Understand the Facts About Your Fee Structure

When it comes to front-end sales charges, breakpoint discounts, CDSCs (including whether, and over what time period, they decline), 12b-1 fees and other share class and pricing terms, each mutual fund follows its own policies, which are described in the fund's prospectus or SAI.

Here are some things to keep in mind when making a mutual fund investment.

Understand how breakpoints work.

Read the mutual fund prospectus. Consult the fund's SAI, check the fund's website or ask your Financial Advisor for additional information about the sales charges and other costs of owning the fund's different share classes.

Review your mutual fund holdings.

Before making a mutual fund purchase, review your account statements and those of your family to identify opportunities to achieve a breakpoint discount. Don't limit your review to accounts at a single brokerage firm. You may have related mutual fund holdings in multiple accounts at different brokerage firms, or with the mutual fund company itself, that can be aggregated to achieve a breakpoint discount.

Keep Your Financial Advisor Informed

Be sure to tell your Financial Advisor about your mutual fund holdings and those of your family, including holdings at other brokerage firms or with the mutual fund company itself. Also, discuss any plans you may have for making any additional purchases in the future. Discuss your expected investment horizons with your Financial Advisor. With this information, your Financial Advisor can help you select a share class that may help minimize the fees that you will pay over the life of your investment.

Our Relationship With Mutual Fund Families

Morgan Stanley offers clients a large selection of mutual funds. We review and evaluate each fund family whose mutual funds we offer based upon various factors, including, but not limited to:

- investment opportunity;
- number and variety of funds offered;
- length of track record and historical appeal to our clients and Financial Advisors;
- short- and long-term performance of the funds offered;
- size of assets under management;
- agreement to provide revenue-sharing and administrative service payments in support of our mutual fund business platform;
- ability to support our Financial Advisors and clients through training, education and sales and marketing assistance; and
- level of interest and demand.

Our Financial Advisors are not permitted to execute investments in funds that we have not reviewed and evaluated.

How We Are Compensated for Mutual Fund Sales

BROKERAGE ACCOUNTS

— SALES CHARGES

Each time you purchase a mutual fund in a commission-based brokerage account, the fund family pays an amount to us as compensation based upon the amount of your investment and the share class you have selected. A portion of these payments is allocated to your Financial Advisor.

A fund's dealer compensation practices are described in its prospectus and SAI. Typically, for front-end sales charge share classes, the fund families pay Morgan Stanley most of the initial sales charge you pay. For back-end sales charge share classes (and for very large

Class A share purchases that qualify for a complete waiver of their front-end sales charge), the fund distribution company pays Morgan Stanley a selling fee at a rate set by the fund family.

Morgan Stanley also receives shareholder-servicing payments (sometimes called trails) as long as you continue to hold the shares in your Morgan Stanley account or directly at the fund if we act as your "broker of record." These payments are generally made by the fund's principal distributor from 12b-1 fee revenues charged against fund assets. Your Financial Advisor receives a portion of each of these payments.

The portion of these payments that we pay to your Financial Advisor is based upon Morgan Stanley's standard compensation formulas. Morgan Stanley's Financial Advisor compensation formulas are the same regardless of which fund you purchase. However, some funds may impose higher upfront and ongoing sales charges than others, which can affect the amount paid to your Financial Advisor. In addition, because funds' sales charges are different for their different share classes, the choice of share class can significantly affect the compensation your Financial Advisor receives. These inherent mutual fund product pricing discrepancies present a conflict of interest for Morgan Stanley and our Financial Advisors when recommending purchases of funds and fund share classes. To mitigate this conflict, Morgan Stanley employs an order entry share class selection calculator designed to provide clients with the least costly share class option over the anticipated holding period of the investment.

Feel free to ask your Financial Advisor how he or she will be compensated for any mutual fund transaction.

ADVISORY ACCOUNTS — PROGRAM FEES

Mutual funds offered in our advisory account programs are not subject to front-end or ongoing transactional sales charges. Rather, these accounts charge fees for the advice and services provided to clients based upon a percentage of billable assets held in the account. Please refer to the applicable Morgan Stanley ADV Brochure for more information on the fees and expenses for these accounts.

BROKERAGE ACCOUNTS — REVENUE-SHARING

Morgan Stanley charges each fund family we offer a mutual fund support fee, also called revenue-sharing, up to a maximum per fund family of 0.16% per year (\$16 per \$10,000 of assets) on the mutual fund holdings of our brokerage account clients. The minimum annual charge is \$250,000 per fund family but may be reduced in certain circumstances.

Revenue-sharing payments are in addition to the sales charges, annual distribution and service fees (referred to as “12b-1” fees), applicable redemption fees and deferred sales charges, and other fees and expenses disclosed in the fund’s prospectus fee table. Revenue-sharing payments are generally paid out of the fund’s investment adviser, distributor or other fund affiliate’s revenues or profits and not from the fund’s assets. However, fund affiliate revenues or profits may in part be derived from fees earned for services provided to and paid for by the fund. No portion of these revenue-sharing payments is made by means of brokerage commissions generated by the fund.

A list of revenue-sharing fund families, organized by size of payment, is available on our website at the address noted in the “For More Information” section below. Although we seek to charge all fund families the same revenue-sharing

fee rate, in aggregate, Morgan Stanley receives significantly more revenue-sharing from the families with the largest client fund share holdings at our firm. This fact presents a conflict of interest for Morgan Stanley to promote and recommend funds from those fund families rather than funds from families that in aggregate pay us less revenue-sharing. To mitigate this conflict, Financial Advisors and their Branch Office Managers do not receive additional compensation as a result of these revenue-sharing payments received by Morgan Stanley.

EXPENSE PAYMENTS, DATA ANALYTICS AND ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICE FEES

Morgan Stanley receives expense payments and fees for providing data analytics and performing record-keeping and related services, which are more fully described below. Administrative fees may be viewed in part as a form of revenue-sharing if and to the extent they exceed what the mutual fund would otherwise have paid for those services. However, they are not included in the revenue-sharing payments described above.

EXPENSE PAYMENTS AND DATA ANALYTIC FEES

Morgan Stanley provides fund families with opportunities to sponsor meetings and conferences, and grants them access to our branch offices and Financial Advisors for educational, marketing and other promotional efforts. Fund representatives may also work closely with our branch offices and Financial Advisors to develop business strategies, and plan promotional and educational activities. In addition, Morgan Stanley typically receives payments from funds or their affiliates in connection with these promotional efforts to help offset expenses incurred for sales

events and training programs as well as client seminars, conferences and meetings. Fund families independently decide what they will spend on these activities and may also invite our Financial Advisors to attend fund family-sponsored events. Expense payments may include meeting or conference facility rental fees, and hotel, meal and travel charges.

Certain fund families (referred to as either “Global Partners” or “Emerging Partners”) dedicate significant financial and staffing resources to these efforts and receive supplemental mutual fund sales data analytics as well as additional opportunities to sponsor firm events and promote their funds to our Financial Advisors and clients. Global Partners commit \$550,000 per year for training and sales meeting expenses, and pay a fee of \$300,000 per year for mutual fund sales data analytics. Emerging Partners commit \$250,000 per year for mutual fund sales training and sales meeting expenses, and pay a fee of \$150,000 per year for mutual fund sales data analytics. For an additional fee, Global and Emerging Partners that sponsor products in addition to mutual funds (e.g., ETFs and SMAs) may purchase data analytics on other financial product sales at Morgan Stanley. These facts present a conflict of interest for Morgan Stanley and our Financial Advisors to the extent they lead us to focus on funds from those fund families, including our Global and Emerging Partners, that commit significant financial and staffing resources to promotional and educational activities instead of on funds from fund families that do not purchase sales data analytics or do not commit similar resources to these activities. To mitigate this conflict, Financial Advisors and their Branch Office Managers do not receive additional compensation for recommending funds ►

sponsored by our Global or Emerging Partners or any other fund families that provide significant sales and training support. Morgan Stanley selects the Global and Emerging Partners fund families based on a number of quantitative and qualitative criteria. Our Global and Emerging Partners are denoted by an asterisk on the Revenue-Sharing Fund Families list available on our website at the address noted in the “For More Information” section below.

Fund family representatives are allowed to occasionally give nominal gifts to Financial Advisors, and to occasionally entertain Financial Advisors (subject to an aggregate entertainment limit of \$1,000 per employee per fund family per year). Morgan Stanley’s noncash compensation policies set conditions for each of these types of payments, and do not permit any gifts or entertainment conditioned on achieving any sales target.



Mutual funds are sold by prospectus only. You should consider the investment objectives, risks, charges and expenses of the fund carefully before investing. The prospectus contains this and other information about the fund. You can obtain a prospectus from your Financial Advisor or the fund company’s website. Please read the prospectus carefully before investing.

ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICE FEES

Morgan Stanley and/or its affiliates receive compensation from funds or their affiliated service providers for providing certain record-keeping and related services to the funds. These charges typically are based upon the number or aggregate value of client positions and the levels of service provided. We process transactions with most fund families on an omnibus basis, which means we consolidate our clients’ trades into one daily trade with the fund, and therefore maintain all pertinent individual shareholder information for the fund. Trading in this manner requires that we maintain the transaction history necessary to track and process sales charges, annual service fees, and applicable redemption fees and deferred sales charges for each position as well as other transaction details required for ongoing position maintenance purposes. For these services, funds pay, at their election, either up to \$21 per year per position or up to 0.16% per year (\$16 per \$10,000) on fund assets held by our clients in commission-based brokerage accounts. The annual fees for positions held by clients in our fee-based advisory account programs are up to 0.16% (\$16 per \$10,000) of fund assets per year for nonretirement advisory accounts. A list of these fund families is available on our website at the address noted in the “For More Information” section below.

All other fund families are traded on a networked basis, which means Morgan Stanley submits a separate trade for each individual client trade to the fund, and therefore we maintain only certain elements of the fund’s shareholder information. We charge these remaining funds a networking fee of up to \$11 per year per position held by our clients.

Although Morgan Stanley provides additional services to funds where positions are held on an omnibus basis, the fact that the administrative fee rate is higher for those services than the rate for networked accounts presents a conflict of interest for Morgan Stanley to recommend purchases of omnibus-traded funds over networked funds. In addition, while all fund families are charged the same administrative service fee rates for either omnibus or networked accounts, in aggregate, Morgan Stanley receives significantly more administrative service fees from the fund families with the largest client fund share holdings at our firm. This fact presents a conflict of interest for Morgan Stanley to promote and recommend funds from those fund families rather than funds from families that in aggregate pay us less administrative service fees. To mitigate this conflict, Financial Advisors and their Branch Office Managers do not receive additional compensation as a result of these administrative service fee payments received by Morgan Stanley.

Availability of Affiliated Funds

Our affiliate, Morgan Stanley Investment Management, serves as the investment adviser to certain mutual funds that our Financial Advisors are eligible to offer. Morgan Stanley Investment Management (and its affiliated entities) receives additional investment management fees and other fees, including administrative service fees, from these funds. Therefore, Morgan Stanley has a conflict to recommend these affiliated funds. Morgan Stanley Investment Management and its affiliates has entered into administrative services and revenue-sharing agreements with Morgan Stanley as described above. Morgan Stanley

Investment Management is also a Global Partner as described above.

Money Market and Money Market Sweep Funds

Money market funds are generally subject to the same revenue-sharing and administrative service fees outlined above. However, different fees are assessed on money market fund assets that are available as cash management sweep options for Morgan Stanley client accounts. Our affiliate, Morgan Stanley Investment Management, serves as the investment adviser to the cash management sweep option funds. Morgan Stanley receives revenue-sharing compensation from Morgan Stanley Investment Management based on the amount of money market sweep fund assets held by our clients in brokerage accounts of up to 0.15% per year (\$15 per \$10,000 of assets). This fee is not assessed on positions held by clients in our fee-based advisory account programs.

Other Compensation Received From Funds

Morgan Stanley or its affiliates receive from certain funds compensation in the form of commissions and other fees for providing traditional brokerage services, including related research and advisory support, and for purchases and sales of securities for fund portfolios. We also receive other compensation from certain funds for financial services performed for the benefit of such funds. Morgan Stanley prohibits linking the determination of the amount of brokerage commissions and service fees charged to a fund to the aggregate values of our overall fund-share sales, client holdings of the fund or to offset the revenue-sharing or expense reimbursement and administrative fees described above. Financial Advisors and

their Branch Office Managers receive no additional compensation as a result of these payments received by Morgan Stanley.

For More Information

For additional information on a particular fund's payment and compensation practices, please refer to the fund's Prospectus and Statement of Additional Information. Further information regarding revenue-sharing and administrative service fees is available at: <http://www2.morganstanley.com/wealth/investmentsolutions/mutualfunds.asp> or by calling your Financial Advisor.

Important Note

Some of the information in this disclosure has been adapted in part from information available on FINRA's website. We invite you to examine the wealth of information provided on FINRA's website (www.FINRA.org) and the SEC's website (www.SEC.gov). In particular, FINRA's website also contains a fund share class calculator to assist you in determining which share class in a fund family offers the least expensive fee structure. FINRA's Fund Analyzer is located at: <http://apps.finra.org/fundanalyzer/1/fa.aspx>.

Morgan Stanley Smith Barney LLC, its affiliates and its Financial Advisors do not provide tax advice. Clients should speak with their own tax advisors regarding their personal situation.

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