

Statement of
Financial Condition

May 31, 2007 (Unaudited)

Investments and services are offered through MS Securities Services Inc.



Morgan Stanley

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MS Securities Services Inc.

Statement of Financial Condition (Unaudited)
(In thousands of dollars, except share data) May 31, 2007

Assets

Cash	\$ 28,779
Cash deposited with clearing organization	2,115
Financial instruments owned	555,015
Securities borrowed	162,797,362
Securities received as collateral	115,207
Receivables from affiliates	523,057
Rebates receivable and other assets	<u>755,180</u>
Total Assets	<u>\$ 164,776,715</u>

Liabilities and Stockholder's Equity

Securities loaned	\$ 162,207,375
Obligation to return securities received as collateral	115,207
Payables to affiliates	622,861
Rebates payable and other liabilities	<u>836,704</u>
Total liabilities	<u>163,782,147</u>
Stockholder's equity:	
Common stock (\$1 par value, 1,000 shares authorized, issued and outstanding)	1
Paid-in capital	245,899
Retained earnings	<u>748,668</u>
Total stockholder's equity	<u>994,568</u>
Total liabilities and stockholder's equity	<u>\$ 164,776,715</u>

See Notes to Statement of Financial Condition.

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Notes to Statement of Financial Condition
(In thousands of dollars)

(Unaudited)
May 31, 2007

Note 1 - Introduction and Basis of Presentation

The Company

MS Securities Services Inc. (the “Company”) is a wholly owned, guaranteed subsidiary of Morgan Stanley & Co. Incorporated (“MS&Co.”), which is a wholly owned subsidiary of Morgan Stanley. The Company is registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) as a broker-dealer and is primarily engaged in the borrowing and lending of equity securities. In addition, the Company trades state and municipal government securities on a principal basis.

Basis of Financial Information

The statement of financial condition is prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the U.S., which require the Company to make estimates and assumptions regarding the valuations of certain financial instruments and other matters that affect the statement of financial condition and related disclosures. The Company believes that the estimates utilized in the preparation of the statement of financial condition are prudent and reasonable. Actual results could differ materially from these estimates.

Related Party Transactions

At May 31, 2007, the Company has disclosed on the statement of financial condition securities borrowed and securities loaned with affiliates of \$46,075,589 and \$157,937,606, respectively. Receivables from affiliates are primarily funds loaned overnight to MS&Co. on a collateralized basis at prevailing market rates. Payables to affiliate consist primarily of amounts due to Morgan Stanley for income taxes. Rebates receivable and other assets and rebates payable and other liabilities include securities borrowed rebates receivable and securities loaned rebates payable with affiliates of \$226,148 and \$658,142, respectively.

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Cash

Cash consists of cash held on deposit at several financial institutions.

Cash Deposited With Clearing Organization

Represents cash deposited with Options Clearing Corporation.

Financial Instruments Used for Trading

Financial instruments owned, which consist of state and municipal government obligations, are recorded at fair value in the statement of financial condition. Fair value is the amount at which financial instruments could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation sale. A substantial percentage of the fair value of the Company’s financial instruments owned is based on observable market prices and observable market parameters. Purchases and sales of financial instruments are recorded in the accounts on trade date.

Income Taxes

Income tax expense is provided using the asset and liability method, under which deferred tax assets and liabilities are determined based upon the temporary differences between the financial statement and income tax bases of assets and liabilities, using currently enacted tax rates.

New Accounting Developments

In July 2006, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (“FASB”) issued FASB Interpretation No. 48, “Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes, an interpretation of FASB Statement No. 109” (“FIN 48”). FIN 48 clarifies the accounting for uncertainty in income taxes recognized in a company’s financial statements and prescribes a recognition threshold and measurement attribute for the financial statement recognition and measurement of a tax position taken or expected to be taken in an income tax return. FIN 48 also provides guidance on derecognition, classification, interest and penalties, accounting in interim periods, disclosure and transition. FIN 48 is effective for the Company as of December 1, 2007. The Company is currently evaluating the potential impact of adopting FIN 48.

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In September 2006, the FASB issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 157, "Fair Value Measurements" ("SFAS No. 157"). SFAS No. 157 defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value and expands disclosures about fair value measurements. In addition, SFAS No. 157 disallows the use of block discounts. SFAS No. 157 also requires the Company to consider its own credit spreads when measuring the fair value of liabilities. Effective December 1, 2006, the Company elected early adoption of SFAS No. 157. The adoption of SFAS No. 157 did not have a material effect on the Company.

The Company's assets and liabilities recorded at fair value have been categorized based upon a fair value hierarchy in accordance with SFAS No. 157. The levels of the fair value hierarchy are described below:

- Level 1 inputs utilize quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets and liabilities that the Company has the ability to access. Financial assets and liabilities utilizing Level 1 inputs include active exchange-traded equity securities, listed derivatives, most U.S. Government and agency securities, and certain other sovereign government obligations.
- Level 2 inputs utilize inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly. Level 2 inputs include quoted prices for similar assets and liabilities in active markets, and inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability, such as interest rates and yield curves that are observable at commonly quoted intervals. Financial assets and liabilities utilizing Level 2 inputs include restricted stock, infrequently-traded corporate and municipal bonds, most over-the-counter derivatives and certain mortgage loans.
- Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability, and include situations where there is little, if any, market activity for the asset or liability. Financial assets and liabilities utilizing Level 3 inputs include real estate funds, private equity investments, certain commercial mortgage whole loans and complex derivatives, including certain foreign exchange options and long dated options on gas and power.

In certain cases, the inputs used to measure fair value may fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy. In such cases, the level in the fair value of hierarchy within which fair value measurement in its entirety falls has been determined based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement in its entirety. The Company's assessment of the significance of a particular input to the fair value measurement in its entirety requires judgment, and considers factors specific to the asset or liability.

As of May 31, 2007, Financial instruments owned has a Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2) of \$555,015.

Note 3 - Securities Lending Transactions

Securities borrowed and securities loaned are carried at the amounts of cash collateral advanced and received in connection with these transactions.

The Company receives collateral in the form of securities in connection with securities borrowed transactions and is permitted to sell or repledge these securities held as collateral to enter into securities lending transactions. At May 31, 2007, the fair value of securities received as collateral where the Company is permitted to sell or repledge the securities was \$176,632,493, substantially all of which had been repledged.

On the statement of financial condition, the Company recognized the fair value of an asset for securities received as collateral (as opposed to cash received as collateral) in certain securities lending transactions, and a corresponding liability, representing the obligation to return securities received as collateral.

The Company manages credit exposure arising from securities borrowed and securities loaned transactions by, in appropriate circumstances, entering into master netting agreements and collateral arrangements with counterparties that provide the Company, in the event of a customer default, the right to liquidate collateral and the right to offset counterparty's rights and obligations. The Company also monitors the fair value of the underlying securities as compared with the related receivable or payable, including accrued interest, and, as necessary, requests additional collateral to ensure such transactions are adequately collateralized. Where deemed appropriate, the

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Company's agreements with third parties specify its rights to request additional collateral.

Note 4 - Commitments and Contingencies

At May 31, 2007, the Company had approximately \$234,420 letters of credit available for use to satisfy various collateral requirements, of which \$229,258 was outstanding.

Note 5 - Trading Activities

Trading

The Company trades in fixed income securities, primarily state government and municipal securities. The counterparties to the Company's fixed income transactions include investment advisors, commercial banks, insurance companies, broker-dealers, investment funds and industrial companies.

Risk Management

The Company's risk management policies and related procedures are integrated with those of the Parent and its other consolidated subsidiaries. These policies and related procedures are administered on a coordinated global basis with consideration given to each subsidiary's, including the Company's, specific capital and regulatory requirements. For the discussion which follows, the term "Company" includes the Parent and its subsidiaries.

The cornerstone of the Company's risk management philosophy is protection of the Company's franchise, and reputation and financial standing. The Company's risk management philosophy is based on the following principles: comprehensiveness, independence, accountability, defined risk tolerance and transparency. Given the importance of effective risk management to the Company's reputation, senior management requires thorough and frequent communication and appropriate escalation of risk matters.

Risk management at the Company requires independent Company-level oversight, constant communication, judgment, and knowledge of specialized products and markets. The Company's senior management takes an active role in the identification, assessment and management of various

risks of the Company. In recognition of the increasingly varied and complex nature of the financial services business, the Company's risk management philosophy, with its attendant policies, procedures and methodologies, is evolutionary in nature and subject to ongoing review and modification.

The nature of the Company's risks, coupled with this risk management philosophy, informs the Company's risk governance structure. The Company's risk governance structure includes the Firm Risk Committee and the Capital Structure and Strategic Transactions Committee, the Chief Risk Officer, the Internal Audit Department, independent control groups and various risk control managers, committees and groups located within the business units.

The Firm Risk Committee, composed of the Company's most senior officers, oversees the Company's risk management structure. The Firm Risk Committee's responsibilities include oversight of the Company's risk management principles, procedures and limits, and the monitoring of material financial, operational and franchise risks. The Firm Risk Committee is overseen by the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors (the "Audit Committee"). The Capital Structure and Strategic Transactions Committee (the "Capital Committee") reviews strategic transactions for the Company and significant changes to the Company's capital structure. The Capital Committee's responsibilities include reviewing measures of capital and evaluating capital resources relative to the Company's risk profile and strategy.

The Chief Risk Officer, a member of the Firm Risk Committee, oversees compliance with Company risk limits; approves certain excessions of Company risk limits; reviews material market and credit risks, and reviews results of risk management processes with the Audit Committee.

The Internal Audit Department provides independent risk and control assessment and reports to the Audit Committee and administratively to the Chief Legal Officer. The Internal Audit Department periodically examines the Company's operational and control environment and conducts audits designed to cover all major risk categories.

The Market Risk, Credit Risk, Operational Risk, Financial Control, Treasury and Legal and Compliance Departments (collectively, the "Company Control

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Groups”), which are all independent of the Company’s business units, assist senior management and the Firm Risk Committee in monitoring and controlling the Company’s risk through a number of control processes. The Company is committed to employing qualified personnel with appropriate expertise in each of its various administrative and business areas to implement effectively the Company’s risk management and monitoring systems and processes.

Each business unit has a risk committee that is responsible for ensuring that the business unit, as applicable: adheres to established limits for market, credit, and other risks; implements risk measurement, monitoring and management policies and procedures that are consistent with the risk framework established by the Firm Risk Committee; and reviews, on a periodic basis, its aggregate risk exposures, risk exception experience, and the efficacy of its risk identification, measurement, monitoring, and management policies and procedures, and related controls.

Market Risk

Market risk refers to the risk that a change in the level of one or more market prices, rates, indices, implied volatilities (the price volatility of the underlying instrument imputed from option prices), correlations or other market factors, such as liquidity, will result in losses for a position or portfolio.

The Company manages the market risk associated with its trading activities on a Company-wide basis, on a trading division level and on an individual product basis. Aggregate market risk limits have been approved for the Company and for each major trading division. Additional market risk limits are assigned to trading desks and, as appropriate, products. Trading division risk managers, desk risk managers, traders and the Market Risk Department monitor market risk measures against limits in accordance with policies set by senior management.

The Market Risk Department independently reviews the Company’s trading portfolios on a regular basis from a market risk perspective utilizing Value-at-Risk and other quantitative and qualitative risk measures and analyses. The Company’s trading businesses and the Market Risk Department also use, as appropriate, measures such as sensitivity to changes in interest rates, prices, implied volatilities and time decay to monitor

and report market risk exposures. Stress testing, which measures the impact on the value of existing portfolios of specified changes in market factors for certain products, is performed periodically and is reviewed by trading division risk managers, desk risk managers and the Market Risk Department. The Market Risk Department also conducts scenario analyses, which estimate the Company’s revenue sensitivity to a set of specific, predefined market and geopolitical events.

Credit Risk

The Company’s exposure to credit risk arises from the possibility that a customer or counterparty to a transaction might fail to perform under its contractual commitment, which could result in the Company incurring losses. The Company has credit guidelines that limit the Company’s current and potential credit exposure to any one customer or counterparty and to aggregates of customers or counterparties by type of business activity. Specific credit risk limits based on these credit guidelines also are in place for each type of customer or counterparty (by rating category).

The Credit Department administers limits, monitors credit exposure, and periodically reviews the financial soundness of customers and counterparties. The Company manages the credit exposure relating to its trading activities in various ways, including entering into master netting agreements, collateral arrangements, and limiting the duration of exposure. Risk is mitigated in certain cases by closing out transactions, entering into risk reducing transactions, assigning transactions to other parties, or purchasing credit protection.

Concentration Risk

The Company is subject to concentration risk by holding large positions in state government and municipal securities. The Company seeks to limit concentration risk through the use of systems and procedures described in the preceding discussions of risk management, market risk and credit risk.

Note 6 - Income Taxes

The Company is included in the consolidated federal income tax return of Morgan Stanley. Federal income taxes have been provided on a separate entity basis. The Company is included in the combined state and

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local income tax returns with Morgan Stanley and certain other subsidiaries of Morgan Stanley. State and local income taxes have been provided on separate entity income at the effective tax rate of the Company's combined filing group.

In accordance with the terms of the Tax Allocation Agreement with Morgan Stanley, all current and deferred taxes are offset with all other intercompany balances with Morgan Stanley.

Note 7 - Regulatory Requirements

The Company is a registered broker-dealer and, accordingly, is subject to the net capital rules of the SEC and the New York Stock Exchange. Under these rules, the Company has elected to compute its net capital requirement in accordance with the "Alternative Net Capital Requirement," which specifies that net capital shall not be less than 2% of aggregate debit items arising from customer transactions or \$250, whichever is greater. At May 31, 2007, the Company's net capital, as defined under such rules, was \$931,482, which exceeded the minimum requirement by \$931,232.

Advances to affiliates, dividend payments and other equity withdrawals are subject to certain notification and other provisions of the net capital rules of the SEC.

The Company is exempt from the provisions of Rule 15c3-3 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 in that the Company's activities are limited to those set forth in the conditions for exemption appearing in paragraph (k)(2)(ii) of the Rule.

Note 8 - Fair Value of Financial Information

The majority of the Company's assets and liabilities are recorded at fair value or at amounts that approximate fair value. Such assets and liabilities include cash, cash deposited with clearing organization, financial instruments owned, securities borrowed and securities loaned.

Securities and cash held in MS Securities Services Inc. accounts are protected up to their full net equity value by a combination of coverage provided by the Securities Investor Protection Corporation ("SIPC") a nonprofit organization created by an Act of Congress and additional protection purchased from a private insurer by MS Securities Services Inc. (the "Excess Coverage"). SIPC protects up to \$500,000 of each customer's securities of which up to \$100,000 may be uninvested cash. Excess Coverage provides additional protection up to the full net equity value of each account including unlimited coverage for uninvested cash. SIPC and Excess Coverage apply only to securities and cash in the exclusive possession and control of MS Securities Services Inc. and do not protect against losses due to market fluctuations. If you would like more information, ask your Financial Advisor for a detailed brochure.

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