

Morgan Stanley 403(b) Tax Sheltered Custodial Account Plan Termination Form

Instructions

- Employer (including a former Employer of a 403(b) account owner) sponsoring the Morgan Stanley 403(b) plan to be terminated must read and complete Sections 1 & 3. (**Note:** If a third party administrator (TPA) is signing on behalf of the Employer, we will require documentation that must accompany this form from the Employer authorizing the TPA to sign on its behalf).
- 403(b) account owners must read and complete Sections 1-2 & 4-7. Employer must have each and every 403(b) account owner, whether or not still employed by Employer, complete a separate form.
- If you are a 403(b) account owner whose distribution will fully liquidate your account, a \$20 fee will be assessed per fund account, up to a maximum of \$40.
- **All Sections of this form must be completed before a distribution can be processed.**
- Mail completed form to: Morgan Stanley Funds
c/o Boston Financial Data Services, Inc.
P.O. Box 219804
Kansas City, MO 64121-9804
- Overnight Delivery: Morgan Stanley Funds
c/o Boston Financial Data Services, Inc.
430 West 7th Street
Kansas City, MO 64105
- For questions regarding this form, please contact our Client Relations Department at 800.548.7786, Monday through Friday.
- **Note to 403(b) account owners: If you are requesting a distribution other than due to plan termination (such as a mandatory (Age 70½), normal (Age 59½), separation from service, disability, divorce or death distribution), you must complete a MS 403(b) Distribution Form and NOT this Form.**

1. Important Information Regarding Plan Terminations

Plan terminations are complex in nature. 403(b) account owners and Employers should consult with their legal and/or tax advisor for assistance prior to completing this form and initiating a plan termination.

The final 403(b) regulations issued July 23, 2007 introduced plan termination as an eligible distributable event. A valid plan termination requires that **all** plan assets be distributed, including 403(b) accounts maintained at all investment providers for the plan, and including 403(b) accounts for those plan participants who are no longer employed by the Employer sponsoring the plan. If any of these participants choose not to distribute (i.e. close-out) their 403(b) accounts, the plan termination may be considered invalid. If the plan termination is not valid, then participants who have taken distributions using “plan termination” as the reason for the distribution may be subject to adverse tax consequences and penalties and they may not roll over distributions to another eligible plan due to the failure of the Employer to carry out and satisfy the regulations. The assets of a terminated 403(b) plan must be distributed as soon as administratively feasible.

Plan termination distributions may only be made if the Employer does not establish another 403(b) plan for the 12 months after distribution of all 403(b) accounts maintained at all investment providers for the plan including the 403(b) accounts for those participants who are no longer employed by the Employer sponsoring the plan. If during the 12 months before termination and 12 months after the final termination distribution, less than 2% of the employees from the terminated plan are eligible to participate in the new 403(b) plan, then the 12-month rules will not apply.

2. Information About Individual 403(b) Account Owner (please print clearly)

Name of 403(b) account owner (first, middle, last)		
Social Security number		Date of birth (month/date/year)
Address		
City	State	Zip
Daytime telephone number (include area code)	Evening telephone number (include area code)	
Name of employer sponsoring this 403(b) plan		

3. Employer's Signature

The Employer certifies and represents:

- I have read and understand *Important Information Regarding Plan Terminations* in Section 1 of this form and agree to its terms;
- I am an authorized representative of the Employer sponsoring the 403(b) plan which currently or previously covered the 403(b) account owner named in Section 2 of this form;
- The appropriate legal steps have been taken by the Employer to approve the termination of this 403(b) plan and have been properly recorded in corporate records;
- This 403(b) plan is being terminated pursuant to the IRS 403(b) regulations;
- The 403(b) account owner is requesting a **“Plan Termination”** distribution, and the 403(b) plan is considered terminated as required by the 403(b) regulations; and
- All information provided by Employer is true and correct.

Name of employer sponsoring this 403(b) plan.

Name of authorized representative of employer (Note: If a third party administrator (TPA) is signing on behalf of the Employer, we will require documentation accompanying this form from the Employer authorizing the TPA to sign on its behalf).
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X Signature of authorized representative of employer

4. Signature of Individual 403(b) Account Owner

I certify the following:

- I have read and understand *Important Information Regarding Plan Terminations* in Section 1 of this form and agree to its terms;
- I have read and understand the IRS notices on income tax withholding and rollover options that are attached hereto;
- I have been informed of my right to receive a minimum of 30 days to decide whether or not to elect a direct rollover, and hereby affirmatively elect to make or not make a direct rollover as indicated in Section 7. If this election has been made prior to 30 days after the receipt of the special tax notice, I hereby waive my rights to the 30 day minimum decision period;
- **I hereby authorize and request the custodian to distribute my entire 403(b) account(s) under the SSN provided in Section 2 under the 403(b) plan sponsored by the Employer named in Section 3, according to my instructions in Section 7 of this form; and**
- I understand that if my distribution request does not comply with the new 403(b) regulations and my Employer fails to satisfy the regulations to effectively terminate its 403(b) plan, my entire account balance could be subject to adverse tax consequences and penalties by the IRS and cannot be rolled over to another eligible plan.

X

403(b) account owner signature

Date

The IRS 403(b) regulations described herein governing 403(b) distributions are complex in nature. Therefore, we encourage you to consult with the Employer sponsoring this plan or a tax advisor before you process a plan termination distribution. To learn more about the new IRS 403(b) regulations please refer to the IRS Web site at www.irs.gov.

5. Signature/Medallion Guarantee

IMPORTANT: Signature/Medallion guarantee is only required if (1) the plan termination distribution is over \$100,000, (2) the distribution is to be sent to any address other than the address Morgan Stanley has had on its records for the 15 days prior to our receipt of your form, (3) the distribution is being sent via WIRE/ACH according to the instructions on this form or (4) your name has changed from the name we have on record. If your name has changed, we must have a one-and-the-same signature guarantee. A one-and-the-same signature guarantee must state “<Previous Name> is one-and-the-same as <New Name>.” You must sign your old and new name, and have your signature guaranteed.

A Signature/Medallion Guarantee may be obtained by any one of the following and any other organization that qualifies as an eligible guarantor institution as defined by the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission: an officer/authorized signer of a bank or trust company, an officer/authorized signer of a broker-dealer, an officer/authorized signer of a credit union, an officer/authorized signer of a national securities exchange, an officer/authorized signer of a registered securities association or clearing agency, an officer/authorized signer of a savings and loan association or an officer/authorized signer of a federal savings bank. A Signature/Medallion Guarantee may NOT be obtained through a notary public.

Title of authorized signature

Guarantor's phone number

Signature Guarantee
(Affix Medallion or Signature Guarantee Stamp)

STAMP HERE

6. Income Tax Withholding

Plan Termination distributions are generally subject to 20% withholding. Please review the attached IRS notifications on withholding requirements for your distribution. Morgan Stanley will automatically withhold at the 20% mandatory rate unless you choose to roll over your distribution in accordance with Section 7.

Important notes:

- Morgan Stanley does not withhold for any applicable penalties.
- See the attached Special Tax notice regarding plan distributions.
- Morgan Stanley may withhold state income tax if, at the time of your distribution, your tax residence address is within certain states (AR, CA, DE, IA, KS, ME, MD, MA, MS, NE, NC, OK, OR, VT, VA) that impose income tax withholding. The states listed above are subject to change and may not reflect the most recent state listings. Please contact your state for state withholding information. You may also refer to State Income Tax Withholding under Tool & Resources/Tax Information on morganstanley.com or contact the Morgan Stanley Client Relations Department at 800.548.7786 for an up-to-date list of states for which this applies.
- If your address of record is a P.O. Box, we are required by law to withhold Federal Income Tax and state withholding, if applicable, at the required rate unless we are provided with a residence address below:

Residence address (include street, apartment, suite or rural route number. DO NOT USE P.O. Box or "in care of" addresses.)

City

State

Zip

NOTE: This address will not update your current address of record. Your distribution will be mailed to the address specified in Section 7.

7. How Should We Distribute Your 403(b) Account?

- Send a check to me at my address of record.
- Direct rollover into an existing Morgan Stanley IRA or into a new Morgan Stanley IRA. *(Completed retirement account application is attached for new account. Assets must remain in same share class.)*

Fund number(s)

Account number(s)

- Direct rollover to an IRA, a 403(b) plan with a different sponsoring employer or a Qualified Plan. *(Custodial acceptance letter required from successor custodian.)*

Fund number(s)

Account number(s)

- Distribute to existing Morgan Stanley Voluntary Account or into a new Morgan Stanley Voluntary Account. *(Completed voluntary account application is attached for new account. Assets must remain in same share class.)*

Fund number(s)

Account number(s)

- Convert/rollover to a Roth IRA with a successor custodian. *(Custodial acceptance letter required from successor custodian.)*

Fund number(s)

Account number(s)

- Mail distribution check to an address other than my address of record. Note: All distributions will be reported under the 403(b) account owner's name and social security number. Signature/Medallion guarantee in Section 5 is required.

Addressee/Payee

Address

City

State

Zip code

Direct Deposit* into an account at the financial institution indicated below.

You can choose to have your distribution sent via WIRE (generally requires one day processing) or ACH (Automated Clearing House, generally requires two-day processing). Some financial institutions have different routing numbers for WIRE/ACH, please check with your financial institution to confirm. Check with your financial institution for any wire fee you may incur.

Name of financial institution

ABA routing number

Bank account number

Account registration

* A Signature/Medallion guarantee in Section 5 is required. Attach a voided check or deposit slip from your financial institution account.

Morgan Stanley Retirement Plans Notice of Federal Income Tax Withholding

(THIS NOTICE APPLIES ONLY TO DISTRIBUTIONS THAT ARE NOT SUBJECT TO THE 20% MANDATORY FEDERAL INCOME TAX WITHHOLDING.) The Tax Equity and Fiscal Responsibility Act of 1982 requires withholding of Federal Income Taxes from retirement plan distributions, unless the recipient elects not to have withholding apply. You may elect out of this withholding by checking the appropriate box in Section 8 of this form. You do not have to give a reason for claiming the exemption from withholding. IF NO ELECTION IS MADE, THE CUSTODIAN MUST WITHHOLD TAXES AT THE REQUIRED RATE. According to the IRS Regulations, penalties may be incurred under the estimated tax rules if your withholding and/or estimated tax payments are not sufficient. Even if you elect not to have the income tax withheld, you are liable for payment of income tax on the taxable portion of your distribution.

If the recipient's RESIDENCE address is not supplied or if the recipient's residence address is outside the United States, Morgan Stanley is required to withhold from the distribution regardless of the election made.

An election not to have withholding made remains effective until revoked. You may revoke such election at any time by sending written notice of such revocation to Morgan Stanley.

Morgan Stanley will withhold taxes on the gross amount of the distribution which may result in excess withholding if part of the distribution is not taxable. If you provide Morgan Stanley with the amount of the distribution which is not taxable, Morgan Stanley will not make withholding on such portion.

Your Rollover Options

You are receiving this notice because all or a portion of a payment you are receiving from the Morgan Stanley 403(b) TSA Plan account (the "Plan") is eligible to be rolled over to an IRA or an employer plan. This notice is intended to help you decide whether to do such a rollover.

This notice describes the rollover rules that apply to payments from the Plan that are not from a designated Roth account (a type of account with special tax rules in some employer plans). If you also receive a payment from a designated Roth account in the Plan, you will be provided a different notice for that payment, and the Plan administrator or the payor will tell you the amount that is being paid from each account.

Rules that apply to most payments from a plan are described in the "General Information About Rollovers" section. Special rules that only apply in certain circumstances are described in the "Special Rules and Options" section.

General Information About Rollovers

How can a rollover affect my taxes?

You will be taxed on a payment from the Plan if you do not roll it over. If you are under age 59½ and do not do a rollover, you will also have to pay a 10% additional income tax on early distributions (unless an exception applies). However, if you do a rollover, you will not have to pay tax until you receive payments later and the 10% additional income tax will not apply if those payments are made after you are age 59½ (or if an exception applies).

Where may I roll over the payment?

You may roll over the payment to either an IRA (an individual retirement account or individual retirement annuity) or an employer

plan (a tax-qualified plan, section 403(b) plan, or governmental section 457(b) plan) that will accept the rollover. The rules of the IRA or employer plan that holds the rollover will determine your investment options, fees, and rights to payment from the IRA or employer plan (for example, no spousal consent rules apply to IRAs and IRAs may not provide loans). Further, the amount rolled over will become subject to the tax rules that apply to the IRA or employer plan.

How do I do a rollover?

There are two ways to do a rollover. You can do either a direct rollover or a 60-day rollover.

If you do a direct rollover, the Plan will make the payment directly to your IRA or an employer plan. You should contact the IRA sponsor or the administrator of the employer plan for information on how to do a direct rollover.

If you do not do a direct rollover, you may still do a rollover by making a deposit into an IRA or eligible employer plan that will accept it. You will have 60 days after you receive the payment to make the deposit. If you do not do a direct rollover, the Plan is required to withhold 20% of the payment for federal income taxes (up to the amount of cash and property received other than employer stock). This means that, in order to roll over the entire payment in a 60-day rollover, you must use other funds to make up for the 20% withheld. If you do not roll over the entire amount of the payment, the portion not rolled over will be taxed and will be subject to the 10% additional income tax on early distributions if you are under age 59½ (unless an exception applies).

How much may I roll over?

If you wish to do a rollover, you may roll over all or part of the amount eligible for rollover. Any payment from the Plan is eligible for rollover, except:

- Certain payments spread over a period of at least 10 years or over your life or life expectancy (or the lives or joint life expectancy of you and your beneficiary)
- Required minimum distributions after age 70½; (or after death)
- Hardship distributions
- ESOP dividends
- Corrective distributions of contributions that exceed tax law limitations
- Loans treated as deemed distributions (for example, loans in default due to missed payments before your employment ends)
- Cost of life insurance paid by the Plan
- Contributions made under special automatic enrollment rules that are withdrawn pursuant to your request within 90 days of enrollment
- Amounts treated as distributed because of a prohibited allocation of S corporation stock under an ESOP (also, there will generally be adverse tax consequences if you roll over a distribution of S corporation stock to an IRA).

The Plan administrator or the payor can tell you what portion of a payment is eligible for rollover.

If I don't do a rollover, will I have to pay the 10% additional income tax on early distributions?

If you are under age 59½, you will have to pay the 10% additional income tax on early distributions for any payment from the Plan (including amounts withheld for income tax) that you do not roll over, unless one of the exceptions listed below applies. This tax is in addition to the regular income tax on the payment not rolled over.

The 10% additional income tax does not apply to the following payments from the Plan:

- Payments made after you separate from service if you will be at least age 55 in the year of the separation
- Payments that start after you separate from service if paid at least annually in equal or close to equal amounts over your life or life expectancy (or the lives or joint life expectancy of you and your beneficiary)
- Payments from a governmental defined benefit pension plan made after you separate from service if you are a public safety employee and you are at least age 50 in the year of the separation
- Payments made due to disability
- Payments after your death
- Payments of ESOP dividends
- Corrective distributions of contributions that exceed tax law limitations
- Cost of life insurance paid by the Plan
- Contributions made under special automatic enrollment rules that are withdrawn pursuant to your request within 90 days of enrollment

- Payments made directly to the government to satisfy a federal tax levy
- Payments made under a qualified domestic relations order (QDRO)
- Payments up to the amount of your deductible medical expenses
- Certain payments made while you are on active duty if you were a member of a reserve component called to duty after September 11, 2001 for more than 179 days
- Payments of certain automatic enrollment contributions requested to be withdrawn within 90 days of the first contribution.

If I do a rollover to an IRA, will the 10% additional income tax apply to early distributions from the IRA?

If you receive a payment from an IRA when you are under age 59½, you will have to pay the 10% additional income tax on early distributions from the IRA, unless an exception applies. In general, the exceptions to the 10% additional income tax for early distributions from an IRA are the same as the exceptions listed above for early distributions from a plan. However, there are a few differences for payments from an IRA, including:

- There is no exception for payments after separation from service that are made after age 55.
- The exception for qualified domestic relations orders (QDROs) does not apply (although a special rule applies under which, as part of a divorce or separation agreement, a tax-free transfer may be made directly to an IRA of a spouse or former spouse).
- The exception for payments made at least annually in equal or close to equal amounts over a specified period applies without regard to whether you have had a separation from service.
- There are additional exceptions for (1) payments for qualified higher education expenses, (2) payments up to \$10,000 used in a qualified first-time home purchase, and (3) payments after you have received unemployment compensation for 12 consecutive weeks (or would have been eligible to receive unemployment compensation but for self-employed status).

Will I owe State income taxes?

This notice does not describe any State or local income tax rules (including withholding rules).

Special Rules and Options

If your payment includes after-tax contributions

After-tax contributions included in a payment are not taxed. If a payment is only part of your benefit, an allocable portion of your after-tax contributions is generally included in the payment. If you have pre-1987 after-tax contributions maintained in a separate account, a special rule may apply to determine whether the after-tax contributions are included in a payment.

You may roll over to an IRA a payment that includes after-tax contributions through either a direct rollover or a 60-day rollover. You must keep track of the aggregate amount of the after-tax contributions in all of your IRAs (in order to determine your taxable income for later payments from the IRAs). If you do a direct rollover of only a portion of the amount paid from the Plan and a portion is paid to you, each of the payments will include an allocable portion of the after-tax contributions. If you do a 60-day rollover to an IRA of only a portion of the payment made to you, the after-tax contributions are treated as rolled over last. For example, assume you are receiving a complete distribution of your benefit which totals \$12,000, of which \$2,000 is after-tax contributions. In this case, if you roll over \$10,000 to an IRA in a 60-day rollover, no amount is taxable because the \$2,000 amount not rolled over is treated as being after-tax contributions.

You may roll over to an employer plan all of a payment that includes after-tax contributions, but only through a direct rollover (and only if the receiving plan separately accounts for after-tax contributions and is not a governmental section 457(b) plan). You can do a 60-day rollover to an employer plan of part of a payment that includes after-tax contributions, but only up to the amount of the payment that would be taxable if not rolled over.

If you miss the 60-day rollover deadline

Generally, the 60-day rollover deadline cannot be extended. However, the IRS has the limited authority to waive the deadline under certain extraordinary circumstances, such as when external events prevented you from completing the rollover by the 60-day rollover deadline. To apply for a waiver, you must file a private letter ruling request with the IRS. Private letter ruling requests require the payment of a nonrefundable user fee. For more information, see IRS Publication 590, Individual Retirement Arrangements (IRAs).

If you were born on or before January 1, 1936

If you were born on or before January 1, 1936 and receive a lump sum distribution that you do not roll over, special rules for calculating the amount of the tax on the payment might apply to you. For more information, see IRS Publication 575, Pension and Annuity Income.

If you roll over your payment to a Roth IRA

You can roll over a payment from the Plan made before January 1, 2010 to a Roth IRA only if your modified adjusted gross income is not more than \$100,000 for the year the payment is made to you and, if married, you file a joint return. These limitations do not apply to payments made to you from the Plan after 2009. If you wish to roll over the payment to a Roth IRA, but you are not eligible to do a rollover to a Roth IRA until after 2009, you can do a rollover to a traditional IRA and then, after 2009, elect to convert the traditional IRA into a Roth IRA.

If you roll over the payment to a Roth IRA, a special rule applies under which the amount of the payment rolled over (reduced by any after-tax amounts) will be taxed. However, the 10% additional income tax on early distributions will not apply (unless you take the amount rolled over out of the Roth IRA within 5 years, counting from January 1 of the year of the rollover). For payments from the Plan during 2010 that are rolled over to a Roth IRA, the taxable amount can be spread over a 2-year period starting in 2011.

If you roll over the payment to a Roth IRA, later payments from the Roth IRA that are qualified distributions will not be taxed (including earnings after the rollover). A qualified distribution from a Roth IRA is a payment made after you are age 59½ (or after your death or disability, or as a qualified first-time homebuyer distribution of up to \$10,000) and after you have had a Roth IRA for at least 5 years. In applying this 5-year rule, you count from January 1 of the year for which your first contribution was made to a Roth IRA. Payments from the Roth IRA that are not qualified distributions will be taxed to the extent of earnings after the rollover, including the 10% additional income tax on early distributions (unless an exception applies). You do not have to take required minimum distributions from a Roth IRA during your lifetime. For more information, see IRS Publication 590, Individual Retirement Arrangements (IRAs).

You cannot roll over a payment from the Plan to a designated Roth account in an employer plan.

If you are not a plan participant

Payments after death of the participant. If you receive a distribution after the participant's death that you do not roll over, the distribution will generally be taxed in the same manner described elsewhere in this notice. However, the 10% additional income tax on early distributions and the special rules for public safety officers do not apply, and the special rule described under the section "If you were born on or before January 1, 1936" applies only if the participant was born on or before January 1, 1936.

If you are a surviving spouse. If you receive a payment from the Plan as the surviving spouse of a deceased participant, you have the same rollover options that the participant would have had, as described elsewhere in this notice. In addition, if you choose to do a rollover to an IRA, you may treat the IRA as your own or as an inherited IRA.

An IRA you treat as your own is treated like any other IRA of yours, so that payments made to you before you are age 59½ will be subject to the 10% additional income tax on early distributions (unless an exception applies) and required minimum distributions from your IRA do not have to start until after you are age 70½.

If you treat the IRA as an inherited IRA, payments from the IRA will not be subject to the 10% additional income tax on early distributions. However, if the participant had started taking required minimum distributions, you will have to receive required minimum distributions from the inherited IRA. If the participant had not started taking required minimum distributions from the Plan, you will not have to start receiving required minimum distributions from the inherited IRA until the year the participant would have been age 70½.

If you are a surviving beneficiary other than a spouse. If you receive a payment from the Plan because of the participant's death and you are a designated beneficiary other than a surviving spouse, the only rollover option you have is to do a direct rollover to an inherited IRA. Payments from the inherited IRA will not be subject to the 10% additional income tax on early distributions. You will have to receive required minimum distributions from the inherited IRA.

Payments under a qualified domestic relations order. If you are the spouse or former spouse of the participant who receives a payment from the Plan under a qualified domestic relations order (QDRO), you generally have the same options the participant would have (for example, you may roll over the payment to your own IRA or an eligible employer plan that will accept it). Payments under the QDRO will not be subject to the 10% additional income tax on early distributions.

If you are a nonresident alien

If you are a nonresident alien and you do not do a direct rollover to a U.S. IRA or U.S. employer plan, instead of withholding 20%, the Plan is generally required to withhold 30% of the payment for federal income taxes. If the amount withheld exceeds the amount of tax you owe (as may happen if you do a 60-day rollover), you may request an income tax refund by filing Form 1040NR and attaching your Form 1042-S. See Form W-8BEN for claiming that you are entitled to a reduced rate of withholding under an income tax treaty. For more information, see also IRS Publication 519, U.S. Tax Guide for Aliens, and IRS Publication 515, Withholding of Tax on Nonresident Aliens and Foreign Entities.

Other special rules

If a payment is one in a series of payments for less than 10 years, your choice whether to make a direct rollover will apply to all later payments in the series (unless you make a different choice for later payments).

If your payments for the year are less than \$200 (not including payments from a designated Roth account in the Plan), the Plan is not required to allow you to do a direct rollover and is not required to withhold for federal income taxes. However, you may do a 60-day rollover.

Unless you elect otherwise, a mandatory cashout of more than \$1,000 (not including payments from a designated Roth account in the Plan) will be directly rolled over to an IRA chosen by the Plan administrator or the payor. A mandatory cashout is a payment from a plan to a participant made before age 62 (or normal retirement age, if later) and without consent, where the participant's benefit does not exceed \$5,000 (not including any amounts held under the plan as a result of a prior rollover made to the plan).

You may have special rollover rights if you recently served in the U.S. Armed Forces. For more information, see IRS Publication 3, Armed Forces' Tax Guide.

For More Information

You may wish to consult with the Plan administrator or payor, or a professional tax advisor, before taking a payment from the Plan. Also, you can find more detailed information on the federal tax treatment of payments from employer plans in: IRS Publication 575, Pension and Annuity Income; IRS Publication 590, Individual Retirement Arrangements (IRAs); and IRS Publication 571, Tax-Sheltered Annuity Plans (403(b) Plans). These publications are available from a local IRS office, on the web at www.irs.gov, or by calling 1.800.TAX.FORM.

Morgan Stanley does not provide tax advice. The tax information contained herein is general and is not exhaustive by nature. It was not intended or written to be used, and it cannot be used by any taxpayer, for the purpose of avoiding penalties that may be imposed on the taxpayer under U.S. federal tax laws. Federal and state tax laws are complex and constantly changing. You should always consult your own legal or tax advisor for information concerning your individual situation.

NOT FDIC INSURED	OFFER NO BANK GUARANTEE	MAY LOSE VALUE	NOT INSURED BY ANY FEDERAL GOVERNMENT AGENCY	NOT A DEPOSIT
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Morgan Stanley



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