The Dividend Strategy Portfolios invest primarily in dividend-paying stocks that offer the potential for income growth and capital appreciation over time. The investment team believes that companies that exhibit market leadership, coupled with solid balance sheets and strong dividend profiles, are attractive investment candidates for the long-term investor. The GSM 5-Year Portfolios actively manage U.S. Treasury bills, notes, bonds and U.S. government agency securities to seek to maximize total return. GSM 5-Year has a maximum individual security limit of 5 years and a maximum average portfolio maturity of five years.

**PRODUCT OVERVIEW**

The investment team believes that companies that exhibit market leadership, coupled with solid balance sheets and strong dividend profiles, are attractive investment candidates for the long-term investor. The GSM 5-Year Portfolios actively manage U.S. Treasury bills, notes, bonds and U.S. government agency securities to seek to maximize total return. GSM 5-Year has a maximum individual security limit of 5 years and a maximum average portfolio maturity of five years.

**PORTFOLIO'S EQUITY SECTOR WEIGHTINGS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>12/19 Legg</th>
<th>06/19 Legg</th>
<th>12/19 Index***</th>
<th>06/19 Legg</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Energy</td>
<td>5.91</td>
<td>8.48</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Materials</td>
<td>9.00</td>
<td>9.24</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Industrials</td>
<td>11.11</td>
<td>10.62</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Consumer Discretionary</td>
<td>3.62</td>
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<tr>
<td>Consumer Staples</td>
<td>11.41</td>
<td>11.69</td>
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<tr>
<td>Health Care</td>
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<tr>
<td>Financials</td>
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<tr>
<td>Information Technology</td>
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<tr>
<td>Communication Services</td>
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<td>Utilities</td>
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<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Real Estate/REITs</td>
<td>1.83</td>
<td>2.10</td>
<td>0.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cash/Cash Equivalents</td>
<td>6.28</td>
<td>5.89</td>
<td>0.00</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**MANAGER'S INVESTMENT STRATEGY**

- Top-down / portfolio structures based on economic trends
- Bottom-up / portfolio structure based on individual securities

*The P/E used here is calculated by the harmonic mean.
*Total may not equal 100% due to rounding.
***Index : 60% S&P 500/40% BC Int Treasury Index
MANAGER’S INVESTMENT PROCESS

- Define the investment universe
- Evaluate stocks using proprietary discipline
- Select securities and construct portfolio
- Review process

RISK CONSIDERATIONS

Investing in securities entails risks, including: Equity portfolios are subject to the basic stock market risk that a particular security, or securities in general, may decrease in value. Fixed Income securities may be sensitive to changes in prevailing interest rates. When rates rise the value generally declines. There is no assurance that the private guarantors or insurers will meet their obligations. Growth investing does not guarantee a profit or eliminate risk. The stocks of these companies can have relatively high valuations. Because of these high valuations, an investment in a growth stock can be more risky than an investment in a company with more modest growth expectations. Value investing does not guarantee a profit or eliminate risk. Not all companies whose stocks are considered to be value stocks are able to turn their business around or successfully employ corrective strategies which would result in stock prices that do not rise as initially expected. Bonds rated below investment grade may have speculative characteristics and present significant risks beyond those of other securities, including greater credit risk and price volatility in the secondary market. Investors should be careful to consider these risks alongside their individual circumstances, objectives and risk tolerance before investing in high-yield bonds. If a strategy expects to hold a concentrated portfolio of a limited number of securities, it should be noted that a decline in the value of these investments would cause the portfolio’s overall value to decline to a greater degree than that of a less concentrated portfolio.

FIXED INCOME SECTOR DISTRIBUTION (%)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>12/19</th>
<th>09/19</th>
<th>06/19</th>
<th>03/19</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>U.S. Treasury</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>87.98</td>
<td>88.00</td>
<td>88.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S. Agencies</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>12.02</td>
<td>12.00</td>
<td>11.97</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The P/E used here is calculated by the harmonic mean.
Total may not equal 100% due to rounding.

Index : 60% S&P 500/40% BC Int Treasury Index
RISK/RETURN ANALYSIS - 5 YEARS ENDING 12/31/19

RISK VOLATILITY (%)

RISK/RETURN ANALYSIS - 5 YEARS ENDING 12/31/19

AVERAGE ANNUAL TOTAL RETURN (%) - PERIODS ENDING 12/31/19

INVESTMENT RESULTS

INVESTMENT RESULTS

PORTFOLIO'S RISK STATISTICS - PERIODS ENDING 12/31/19

PORTFOLIO'S RISK STATISTICS - PERIODS ENDING 12/31/19

PORTFOLIO'S QUARTERLY RETURNS (%)

PORTFOLIO DIVERSIFICATION - R²(INCEPTION THROUGH 12/14)+

If this profile shows related performance, see the section titled "Related Performance" in the disclosures for important information about the performance shown prior to the inception of the Morgan Stanley Select UMA Program. The subsequent pages contain important disclosures and a glossary of terms. Information as of December 31, 2019, unless otherwise noted and is subject to change.

See important notes and disclosures pages for a discussion of the sources of the performance data used to calculate the performance results and related analyses shown above.
If this profile shows related performance, see the section titled “Related Performance” in the disclosures for important information about the performance shown prior to the inception of the Morgan Stanley Select UMA Program. The subsequent pages contain important disclosures and a glossary of terms. Information as of December 31, 2019, unless otherwise noted and is subject to change.
Net Performance for all Periods: Net performance results reflect a deduction of 0.6025% quarterly. This consists of three components: 0.5% maximum quarterly MS Advisory Fee and 0.0175% maximum quarterly Program Overlay Fee (which, together cover the services provided by Morgan Stanley), plus 0.085% quarterly SMA Manager Fees (being the fee currently charged by Legg to new clients for managing their assets in the Select UMA program). The SMA Manager Fees may differ from manager to manager, and managers may change their fee to new clients from time to time. If you select this manager for your account, check the SMA Manager Fees specified in the written client agreement, in case these have changed since you received this profile. Historical net fees reflect the Advisory Fee Schedule as of October 1, 2018. Morgan Stanley program fees are usually deducted quarterly, and have a compounding effect on performance. The Morgan Stanley program fee, which differs among programs and clients, is described in the applicable Morgan Stanley ADV brochure, which is available at www.morganstanley.com/ADV or on request from your Financial Advisor or Private Wealth Advisor. Document approval date February 2013

Focus List, Approved List, and Watch Status:
Global Investment Manager Analysis ("GIMA") uses two methods to evaluate investment products in applicable advisory programs. In general, strategies that have passed a more thorough evaluation may be placed on the "Focus List", while strategies that have passed through a different and less comprehensive evaluation process may be placed on the "Approved List". Sometimes an investment product may be evaluated using the Focus List process but then placed on the Approved List instead of the Focus List.

Investment products may move from the Focus List to the Approved List, or vice versa. GIMA may also determine that an investment product no longer meets the criteria under either evaluation process and will no longer be recommended in investment advisory programs (in which case the investment product is given a "Not Approved" status).

GIMA has a "Watch" policy and may describe a Focus List or Approved List investment product as being on "Watch" if GIMA identifies specific areas that (a) merit further evaluation by GIMA and (b) may, but are not certain to, result in the investment product becoming "Not Approved". The Watch period depends on the length of time needed for GIMA to conduct its evaluation and for the investment manager to address any concerns. GIMA may, but is not obligated to, note the Watch status in this report with a "W" or "Watch" on the cover page.

For more information on the Focus List, Approved List, and Watch processes, please see the applicable Morgan Stanley ADV brochure (www.ms.com/adv). Your Financial Advisor or Private Wealth Advisor can provide on request a copy of a paper entitled "GIMA: At A Glance ".

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Actual portfolio statistics may vary from target portfolio characteristics.

The Model Portfolio Provider or Investment Manager may use the same or substantially similar investment strategies, and may hold similar portfolios of investments, in other portfolios or products it manages (including mutual funds). These may be available at Morgan Stanley or elsewhere, and may cost an investor more or less than this strategy in Morgan Stanley's Select UMA program.

Overlay Managers or Executing Sub-Managers ("managers") in some of Morgan Stanley's Separately Managed Account ("SMA") programs may affect transactions through broker-dealers other than Morgan Stanley or our affiliates. If your manager trades with another firm, you may be assessed costs by the other firm in addition to Morgan Stanley’s fees. Those costs will be included in the net price of the security, not separately reported on trade confirmations or account statements. Certain managers have historically directed most, if not all, of their trades to outside firms. Information provided by managers concerning trade execution away from Morgan Stanley is summarized at: www.morganstanley.com/wealth/investmentsolutions/pdfs/adv/sotresponse.pdf. For more information on trading and costs, please refer to the ADV Brochure for your program(s), available at www.morganstanley.com/ADV, or contact your Financial Advisor/Private Wealth Advisor.

The portfolio may, at times, invest in exchange-traded funds (ETFs), which are a form of equity security in seeking to maintain continued full exposure to the broad equity market.

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INDEX DESCRIPTIONS
90-Day T-Bills

The 90-Day Treasury Bill is a short-term obligation issued by the United States government. T-bills are purchased at a discount to the full face value, and the investor receives the full value when they mature. The difference of discount is the interest earned. T-bills are issued in denominations of $10,000 auction and $1,000 increments thereafter.

S&P 500

The S&P 500 Total Return has been widely regarded as the best single gauge of the large cap U.S. equities market since the index was first published in 1957. The index has over $5.58 trillion benchmarked, with index assets comprising approximately $1.31 trillion of this total. The index includes 500 leading companies in leading industries of the U.S. economy, capturing 75% coverage of U.S. equities. This index includes dividend reinvestment.

Indices are unmanaged and have no expenses. You cannot invest directly in an index.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Alpha is a mathematical estimate of risk-adjusted return expected from a portfolio above and beyond the benchmark return at any point in time.

American Depositary Receipts (ADRs) are receipts for shares of a foreign-based corporation held in the vault of a U.S. bank.

Average Portfolio Beta is a measure of the sensitivity of a benchmark or portfolio's rates of return to changes against a market return. The market return is the S&P 500 Index. It is the coefficient measuring a stock or a portfolio's relative volatility.

Beta is a measure of the sensitivity of a portfolio's rates of return to changes in the market return. It is the coefficient measuring a stock or a portfolio's relative volatility.

Bottom-Up Stock Selection Emphasis primarily on individual stock selection. Considerations of economic and industry factors are of secondary importance in the investment decision-making process.

Capitalization is defined as the following: Mega (Above $100 billion), Large ($12 to $100 billion), Medium ($2.5 - $12 billion), Small ($0.5 - $2.5 billion) and Micro (below $0.5 billion).

Distribution Rate is defined as the most recent distribution paid, annualized, and then divided by the current market price. Distribution rate may consist of investment income, short-term capital gains, long-term capital gains, and/or returns of capital.

Dividend Yield annual dividend per share divided by price per share. Dividend Yield for the portfolio is a weighted average of the results for the individual stocks in the portfolio.

Downside Risk is a measure of the risk associated with achieving a specific target return. This statistic separates portfolio volatility into downside risk and upside uncertainty. The downside considers all returns below the target return, while the upside considers all returns equal to or above the target return.

Duration is a measure of price sensitivity expressed in years.

High Grade Corporate Bonds corporate bonds from issuers with credit ratings of AA or AAA.

Information Ratio is a measure of the investment manager's skill to add active value against a given benchmark relative to how stable that active return has been. Essentially, the information ratio explains how significant a manager's alpha is. Therefore, the higher the information ratio, the more significant the alpha.

Investment Grade Bonds are those rated by Standard & Poor's AAA (highest rated), AA, A or BBB (or equivalent rating by other rating agencies or, in the case of securities not rated, by the investment manager).

Price/Book Ratio (P/B) weighted average of the stocks' price divided by book value per share. Book value per share is defined as common equity, including intangibles, divided by shares outstanding times the adjustment factor.

Price/Cash Flow Ratio a ratio used to compare a company's market value to its cash flow. It is calculated by dividing the company's market cap by the company operating cash flow in the most recent fiscal year (or the most recent four fiscal quarters); or, equivalently, divide the per-share stock price by the per-share operating cash flow.

Price/Earnings Ratio (P/E Ratio) shows the multiple of earnings at which a stock sells. Determined by dividing current stock price by current earnings per share (adjusted for stock splits). Earnings per share for the P/E ratio are determined by dividing earnings for past 12 months by the number of common shares outstanding. The P/E ratio shown here is calculated by the harmonic mean.

Price/Sales Ratio determined by dividing current stock price by revenue per share (adjusted for stock splits). Revenue per share for the P/S ratio is determined by dividing revenue for past 12 months by number of shares outstanding.

R2 (R-Squared)/Portfolio Diversification indicates the proportion of a security's total variance that is benchmark-related or is explained by variations in the benchmark.

Sharpe Ratio measures the efficiency, or excess return per unit of volatility, of a manager's returns. It evaluates managers' performance on a volatility-adjusted basis.
Standard Deviation is a statistical measure of historical variability or spread of returns around a mathematical average return that was produced by the investment manager over a given measurement period. The higher the standard deviation, the greater the variability in the investment manager's returns relative to its average return.

Top-Down/Economic Analysis Emphasis primarily on macroeconomic trends as opposed to bottom-up stock selection.

Tracking Error represents the standard deviation of the difference between the performance of the investment strategy and the benchmark. This provides a historical measure of the variability of the investment strategy's returns relative to its benchmark.

U.S. Treasury Bonds a marketable, fixed interest U.S. government debt security with a maturity of more than 10 years. Treasury bonds make interest payments semi-annually and the income that holders receive is only taxed at the federal level.

Volatility a measure of risk based on the standard deviation of the asset return. Volatility is a variable that appears in option pricing formulas, where it denotes the volatility of the underlying asset return from now to the expiration of the option. There are volatility indexes. Such as a scale of 1-9; a higher rating means higher risk.