

MORGAN STANLEY
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Morgan Stanley Finance LLC

Structured Investments

Opportunities in U.S. Equities

Contingent Income Auto-Callable Securities due March 4, 2020

Based on the Performance of the S&P 500® Index

Fully and Unconditionally Guaranteed by Morgan Stanley

Principal at Risk Securities

Contingent Income Auto-Callable Securities do not guarantee the payment of interest or the repayment of principal. Instead, the securities offer the opportunity for investors to earn a contingent quarterly coupon, but only with respect to each observation date on which the index closing value of the underlying index is greater than or equal to 80% of the initial index value, which we refer to as the downside threshold level. In addition, if the index closing value of the underlying index is greater than or equal to the initial index value on any quarterly redemption determination date, the securities will be automatically redeemed for an amount per security equal to the stated principal amount and the contingent quarterly coupon. However, if the securities are not automatically redeemed prior to maturity, the payment

at maturity due on the securities will be as follows: (i) if the final index value is greater than or equal to the downside threshold level, investors will receive the stated principal amount and the contingent quarterly coupon with respect to the final observation date, or (ii) if the final index value is less than the downside threshold level, investors will be exposed to the full decline in the underlying index on a 1-to-1 basis and will receive a payment at maturity that is less than 80% of the stated principal amount of the securities and could be zero. Moreover, if on any observation date, the index closing value of the underlying index is less than the downside threshold level, you will not receive any contingent quarterly coupon for that quarterly period. As a result, investors must be willing to accept the risk of not receiving any contingent quarterly coupons and also the risk of receiving a payment at maturity that is significantly less than the stated principal amount of the securities and could be zero. **Accordingly, investors could lose their entire initial investment in the securities.** The securities are for investors who are willing to risk their principal and seek an opportunity to earn interest at a potentially above-market rate in exchange for the risk of receiving few or no contingent quarterly coupons over the 1-year term of the securities. Investors will not participate in any appreciation of the underlying index. The securities are unsecured obligations of Morgan Stanley Finance LLC (“MSFL”) and are fully and unconditionally guaranteed by Morgan Stanley. The securities are issued as part of MSFL’s Series A Global Medium-Term Notes program.

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

SUMMARY TERMS

Issuer:	Morgan Stanley Finance LLC
Guarantor:	Morgan Stanley
Underlying index:	S&P 500® Index
Aggregate principal amount:	\$
Stated principal amount:	\$1,000 per security
Issue price:	\$1,000 per security
Pricing date:	February 28, 2019
Original issue date:	March 5, 2019 (3 business days after the pricing date)
Maturity date:	March 4, 2020
Early redemption:	If, on any redemption determination date, beginning on May 28, 2019, the index closing value of the underlying index is <u>greater than or equal to</u> the initial index value, the securities will be automatically redeemed for an early redemption payment on the related early redemption date. No further payments will be made on the securities once they have been redeemed.
Early redemption payment:	The early redemption payment will be an amount equal to (i) the stated principal amount <i>plus</i> (ii) the contingent quarterly coupon with respect to the related observation date.
Redemption determination dates:	Quarterly, as set forth under “Observation Dates, Redemption Determination Dates, Coupon Payment Dates and Early Redemption Dates” below, subject to postponement for non-index business days and

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Early redemption dates: certain market disruption events. Starting on May 31, 2019, quarterly. See “Observation Dates, Redemption Determination Dates, Coupon Payment Dates and Early Redemption Dates” below. If any such day is not a business day, that early redemption payment will be made on the next succeeding business day and no adjustment will be made to any early redemption payment made on that succeeding business day.

- If, on any observation date, the index closing value or the final index value, as applicable, is greater than or equal to the downside threshold level, we will pay a contingent quarterly coupon at an annual rate of 7.50% to 9.50% (**corresponding to approximately \$18.75 to \$23.75 per quarter per security, to be determined on the pricing date**) on the related coupon payment date.

Contingent quarterly coupon:

- If, on any observation date, the index closing value or the final index value, as applicable, is less than the downside threshold level, no contingent quarterly coupon will be paid with respect to that observation date.

Downside threshold level: , which is equal to 80% of the initial index value

Payment at maturity:

- If the final index value is **greater than or equal to** the downside threshold level: (i) the stated principal amount *plus* (ii) the contingent quarterly coupon with respect to the final observation date
- If the final index value is **less than** the downside threshold level: (i) the stated principal amount *multiplied by* (ii) the index performance factor

Agent: Morgan Stanley & Co. LLC (“MS & Co.”), an affiliate of MSFL and a wholly owned subsidiary of Morgan Stanley. See “Supplemental information regarding plan of distribution; conflicts of interest.”

Estimated value on the pricing date: Approximately \$982.90 per security, or within \$15.00 of that estimate. See “Investment Summary” beginning on page 3.

Commissions and issue price:	Price to public ⁽¹⁾	Agent’s commissions ⁽²⁾	Proceeds to us ⁽³⁾
Per security	\$1,000	\$	\$
Total	\$	\$	\$

(1) The securities will be sold only to investors purchasing the securities in fee-based advisory accounts.

MS & Co. expects to sell all of the securities that it purchases from us to an unaffiliated dealer at a price of \$ per security, for further sale to certain fee-based advisory accounts at the price to public of \$1,000 per security. MS & (2)Co. will not receive a sales commission with respect to the securities. See “Supplemental information regarding plan of distribution; conflicts of interest.” For additional information, see “Plan of Distribution (Conflicts of Interest)” in the accompanying product supplement.

(3)See "Use of proceeds and hedging" on page 20.

The securities involve risks not associated with an investment in ordinary debt securities. See “Risk Factors” beginning on page 9.

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

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

You should read this document together with the related product supplement, index supplement and prospectus, each of which can be accessed via the hyperlinks below. Please also see “Additional Terms of the Securities” and “Additional Information About the Securities” at the end of this document.

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

[Product Supplement for Auto-Callable Securities dated November 16, 2017](#) [Index Supplement dated November 16, 2017](#)

[Prospectus dated November 16, 2017](#)

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Terms continued from previous page:

Initial index value: _____, which is the index closing value of the underlying index on the pricing date

Coupon payment dates: Quarterly, as set forth under “Observation Dates, Redemption Determination Dates, Coupon Payment Dates and Early Redemption Dates” below. If any such day is not a business day, that coupon payment will be made on the next succeeding business day and no adjustment will be made to any coupon payment made on that succeeding business day; *provided further* that the contingent quarterly coupon, if any, with respect to the final observation date shall be paid on the maturity date.

Observation dates: Quarterly, as set forth under “Observation Dates, Redemption Determination Dates, Coupon Payment Dates and Early Redemption Dates” below, subject to postponement for non-index business days and certain market disruption events. We also refer to February 28, 2020, which is the third scheduled business day preceding the scheduled maturity date, as the final observation date.

Final index value: The index closing value of the underlying index on the final observation date

Index performance factor: The final index value *divided by* the initial index value

CUSIP: 61768DL94

ISIN: US61768DL942

Listing: The securities will not be listed on any securities exchange.

Observation Dates, Redemption Determination Dates, Coupon Payment Dates and Early Redemption Dates

Observation Dates / Redemption Determination Dates	Coupon Payment Dates / Early Redemption Dates
5/28/2019	5/31/2019
8/28/2019	9/3/2019
11/29/2019	12/4/2019
2/28/2020 (final observation date)	3/4/2020 (maturity date)

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Investment Summary

Contingent Income Auto-Callable Securities

Principal at Risk Securities

The Contingent Income Auto-Callable Securities due March 4, 2020 Based on the Performance of the S&P 500® Index, which we refer to as the securities, provide an opportunity for investors to earn a contingent quarterly coupon with respect to each quarterly observation date on which the index closing value or the final index value, as applicable, is greater than or equal to 80% of the initial index value, which we refer to as the downside threshold level. It is possible that the index closing value of the underlying index could remain below the downside threshold level for extended periods of time or even throughout the term of the securities so that you may receive few or no contingent quarterly coupons.

If the index closing value is greater than or equal to the initial index value on any quarterly redemption determination date, beginning on May 28, 2019, the securities will be automatically redeemed for an early redemption payment equal to the stated principal amount, *plus* the contingent quarterly coupon with respect to the related observation date. If the securities have not previously been redeemed and the final index value is greater than or equal to the downside threshold level, the payment at maturity will be the stated principal amount and the contingent quarterly coupon with respect to the related observation date. However, if the securities have not previously been redeemed and the final index value is less than the downside threshold level, investors will be exposed to the decline in the underlying index, as compared to the initial index value, on a 1-to-1 basis. In this case, the payment at maturity will be less than 80% of the stated principal amount of the securities and could be zero. Investors in the securities must be willing to accept the risk of losing their entire principal and also the risk of not receiving any contingent quarterly coupon. In addition, investors will not participate in any appreciation of the underlying index.

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The original issue price of each security is \$1,000. This price includes costs associated with issuing, selling, structuring and hedging the securities, which are borne by you, and, consequently, the estimated value of the securities on the pricing date will be less than \$1,000. We estimate that the value of each security on the pricing date will be approximately \$982.90, or within \$15.00 of that estimate. Our estimate of the value of the securities as determined on the pricing date will be set forth in the final pricing supplement.

What goes into the estimated value on the pricing date?

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

What determines the economic terms of the securities?

In determining the economic terms of the securities, including the contingent quarterly coupon rate and the downside threshold level, we use an internal funding rate, which is likely to be lower than our secondary market credit spreads and therefore advantageous to us. If the issuing, selling, structuring and hedging costs borne by you were lower or if the internal funding rate were higher, one or more of the economic terms of the securities would be more favorable to you.

What is the relationship between the estimated value on the pricing date and the secondary market price of the securities?

The price at which MS & Co. purchases the securities in the secondary market, absent changes in market conditions, including those related to the underlying index, may vary from, and be lower than, the estimated value on the pricing date, because the secondary market price takes into account our secondary market credit spread as well as the bid-offer spread that MS & Co. would charge in a secondary market transaction of this type and other factors. However, because the costs associated with issuing, selling, structuring and hedging the securities are not fully deducted upon issuance, for a period of up to 3 months following the issue date, to the extent that MS & Co. may buy or sell the securities in the secondary market, absent changes in market conditions, including those related to the underlying index, and to our secondary market credit spreads, it would do so

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based on values higher than the estimated value. We expect that those higher values will also be reflected in your brokerage account statements.

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

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Key Investment Rationale

The securities offer investors an opportunity to earn a contingent quarterly coupon with respect to each observation date on which the index closing value or the final index value, as applicable, is greater than or equal to 80% of the initial index value, which we refer to as the downside threshold level. The securities may be redeemed prior to maturity for the stated principal amount per security *plus* the applicable contingent quarterly coupon, and the payment at maturity will vary depending on the final index value, as follows:

On any quarterly redemption determination date, the index closing value is *greater than or equal to* the initial index value.

Scenario 1 § The securities will be automatically redeemed for (i) the stated principal amount *plus* (ii) the contingent quarterly coupon with respect to the related observation date.

§ Investors will not participate in any appreciation of the underlying index from the initial index value. The securities are not automatically redeemed prior to maturity, and the final index value is *greater than or equal to* the downside threshold level.

Scenario 2 § The payment due at maturity will be (i) the stated principal amount plus (ii) the contingent quarterly coupon with respect to the final observation date.

§ Investors will not participate in any appreciation of the underlying index from the initial index value.

Scenario 3 The securities are not automatically redeemed prior to maturity, and the final index value is *less than* the downside threshold level.

§ The payment due at maturity will be equal to (i) the stated principal amount *multiplied by* (ii) the index performance factor.

§ **Investors will lose a significant portion, and may lose all, of their principal in this scenario.**

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How the Securities Work

The following diagrams illustrate the potential outcomes for the securities depending on (1) the index closing values and (2) the final index value.

Diagram #1: Contingent Quarterly Coupons (Beginning on the First Coupon Payment Date until Early Redemption or Maturity)

Diagram #2: Automatic Early Redemption

Diagram #3: Payment at Maturity if No Automatic Early Redemption Occurs

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Hypothetical Examples

The below examples are based on the following terms:

Hypothetical Initial Index Value:	2,500
Hypothetical Downside Threshold Level:	2,000, which is 80% of the hypothetical initial index value
Hypothetical Contingent Quarterly Coupon:	8.50% per annum (corresponding to approximately \$21.25 per quarter per security, the midpoint of the range set forth on the cover of this document) ¹
Stated Principal Amount:	\$1,000 per security

¹ The actual contingent quarterly coupon will be an amount determined by the calculation agent based on the actual contingent quarterly coupon rate and the number of days in the applicable payment period, calculated on a 30/360 day-count basis. The hypothetical contingent quarterly coupon of \$21.25 is used in these examples for ease of analysis.

In Example 1, the index closing value of the underlying index is greater than or equal to the initial index value on one of the quarterly redemption determination dates. Because the index closing value is greater than or equal to the initial index value on such a date, the securities are automatically redeemed on the related early redemption date. In Examples 2 and 3, the index closing value is less than the initial index value on each redemption determination date, and, consequently, the securities are not automatically redeemed prior to, and remain outstanding until, maturity.

Example 1—The securities are automatically redeemed following the quarterly redemption determination date in November 2019, as the index closing value is greater than or equal to the initial index value on such redemption determination date. The index closing value is at or above the downside threshold level on only 1 of the 2 quarterly

observation dates prior to (and excluding) the observation date immediately preceding the early redemption. Therefore, you would receive the contingent quarterly coupon with respect to that observation date, equal to \$21.25, but not with respect to the other observation date. The underlying index, however, recovers, and the index closing value is greater than or equal to the initial index value on the redemption determination date in November 2019. Upon early redemption, investors receive the early redemption payment calculated as $\$1,000 + \$21.25 = \$1,021.25$.

The total payment over the 9-month term of the securities is $\$21.25 + \$1,021.25 = \$1,042.50$. Investors do not participate in any appreciation of the underlying index.

Example 2—The securities are not redeemed prior to maturity, as the index closing value is less than the initial index value on each quarterly redemption determination date. The index closing value is at or above the downside threshold level on all 3 quarterly observation dates prior to (and excluding) the final observation date, and the final index value is also at or above the downside threshold level. Therefore, you would receive (i) the contingent quarterly coupons with respect to the 3 observation dates prior to (and excluding) the final observation date, totaling $\$21.25 \times 3 = \63.75 , and (ii) the payment at maturity calculated as $\$1,000 + \$21.25 = \$1,021.25$.

The total payment over the 1-year term of the securities is $\$63.75 + \$1,021.25 = \$1,085.00$.

This example illustrates the scenario where you receive a contingent quarterly coupon on every coupon payment date throughout the term of the securities and receive your principal back at maturity, resulting in a hypothetical annual interest rate of 8.50% over the 1-year term of the securities. This example, therefore, represents the maximum amount payable over the 1-year term of the securities. To the extent that coupons are not paid on every coupon payment date, the effective rate of interest on the securities will be less than the hypothetical rate of 8.50% per annum and could be zero.

Example 3—The securities are not redeemed prior to maturity, as the index closing value is less than the initial index value on each quarterly redemption determination date. The index closing value is below the downside threshold level on all of the quarterly observation dates, including the final observation date, on which the final index value is 1,250. Therefore, you would receive no contingent quarterly coupons, and the payment at maturity would be calculated as $\$1,000 \times 1,250 / 2,500 = \500.00 .

The total payment over the 1-year term of the securities is $\$0 + \$500.00 = \$500.00$.

If the securities are not automatically redeemed prior to maturity and the final index value is less than the downside threshold level, you will lose a significant portion or all of your investment in the securities.

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Risk Factors

The following is a non-exhaustive list of certain key risk factors for investors in the securities. For further discussion of these and other risks, you should read the section entitled “Risk Factors” in the accompanying product supplement, index supplement and prospectus. You should also consult your investment, legal, tax, accounting and other advisers in connection with your investment in the securities.

The securities do not guarantee the return of any principal. The terms of the securities differ from those of ordinary debt securities in that the securities do not guarantee the payment of regular interest or the return of any of the principal amount at maturity. Instead, if the securities have not been automatically redeemed prior to maturity § and if the final index value is less than the downside threshold level, you will be exposed to the full decline in the underlying index, as compared to the initial index value, on a 1-to-1 basis and you will receive a payment at maturity that will be less than 80% of the stated principal amount and could be zero. You could lose up to your entire investment in the securities.

You will not receive any contingent quarterly coupon for any quarterly period where the index closing value is less than the downside threshold level. A contingent quarterly coupon will be paid with respect to a quarterly § period only if the index closing value is greater than or equal to the downside threshold level. If the index closing value remains below the downside threshold level on each observation date over the term of the securities, you will not receive any contingent quarterly coupons.

The contingent quarterly coupon, if any, is based solely on the index closing value or the final index value, as applicable. Whether the contingent quarterly coupon will be paid with respect to an observation date will be based on the index closing value or the final index value, as applicable. As a result, you will not know whether you will receive the contingent quarterly coupon until the related observation date. Moreover, because the contingent § quarterly coupon is based solely on the index closing value on a specific observation date or the final index value, as applicable, if such index closing value or final index value is less than the downside threshold level, you will not receive any contingent quarterly coupon with respect to such observation date, even if the index closing value of the underlying index was higher on other days during the term of the securities.

Investors will not participate in any appreciation in the value of the underlying index. Investors will not participate in any appreciation in the value of the underlying index from the initial index value, and the return on the securities will be limited to the contingent quarterly coupons, if any, that are paid with respect to each observation date on which the index closing value or the final index value, as applicable, is greater than or equal to the downside § threshold level until the securities are redeemed or reach maturity. It is possible that the index closing value could be below the downside threshold level on most or all of the observation dates so that you will receive few or no contingent quarterly coupons. If you do not earn sufficient contingent quarterly coupons over the term of the securities, the overall return on the securities may be less than the amount that would be paid on a conventional debt security of ours of comparable maturity.

The automatic early redemption feature may limit the term of your investment to as short as approximately three months. If the securities are redeemed early, you may not be able to reinvest at comparable terms or returns. The term of your investment in the securities may be limited to as short as approximately three months by § the automatic early redemption feature of the securities. If the securities are redeemed prior to maturity, you will receive no more contingent quarterly coupons and may be forced to invest in a lower interest rate environment and may not be able to reinvest at comparable terms or returns.

The market price will be influenced by many unpredictable factors. Several factors will influence the value of the securities in the secondary market and the price at which MS & Co. may be willing to purchase or sell the § securities in the secondary market. Although we expect that generally the index closing value of the underlying index on any day will affect the value of the securities more than any other single factors, other factors that may influence the value of the securities include:

- o the volatility (frequency and magnitude of changes in value) of the underlying index,

- o whether the index closing value of the underlying index is currently or has been below the downside threshold level on any observation date,

- o geopolitical conditions and economic, financial, political, regulatory or judicial events that affect the component ostocks of the underlying index or securities markets generally and which may affect the value of the underlying index,

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- o dividend rates on the securities underlying the underlying index,
- o the time remaining until the securities mature,
- o interest and yield rates in the market,
- o the availability of comparable instruments,
- o the composition of the underlying index and changes in the constituent stocks of such index, and
- o any actual or anticipated changes in our credit ratings or credit spreads.

Some or all of these factors will influence the price that you will receive if you sell your securities prior to maturity. In particular, if the underlying index has closed near or below the downside threshold level, the market value of the securities is expected to decrease substantially and you may have to sell your securities at a substantial discount from the stated principal amount of \$1,000 per security.

You cannot predict the future performance of the underlying index based on its historical performance. The value of the underlying index may decrease and be below the downside threshold level on each observation date so that you will receive no contingent quarterly coupons, and the value of the underlying index may decrease and be below the downside threshold level on the final observation date so that you will lose a significant portion or all of your investment. There can be no assurance that the index closing value of the underlying index will be greater than or equal to the downside threshold level on any observation date so that you will receive any contingent quarterly coupon during the term of the securities, or that it will be greater than or equal to the downside threshold level on the final observation date so that you do not suffer a significant loss on your initial investment in the securities. See “S&P 500® Index Overview” below.

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

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

Investing in the securities is not equivalent to investing in the underlying index. Investing in the securities is not § equivalent to investing in the underlying index or its component stocks. As an investor in the securities, you will not have voting rights or rights to receive dividends or other distributions or any other rights with respect to the stocks that constitute the underlying index.

Adjustments to the underlying index could adversely affect the value of the securities. The publisher of the underlying index may add, delete or substitute the component stocks of the underlying index or make other methodological changes that could change the value of the underlying index. Any of these actions could adversely affect the value of the securities. The publisher of the underlying index may also discontinue or suspend calculation or publication of the underlying index at any time. In these circumstances, MS & Co., as the calculation agent, will § have the sole discretion to substitute a successor index that is comparable to the discontinued index. MS & Co. could have an economic interest that is different than that of investors in the securities insofar as, for example, MS & Co. is permitted to consider indices that are calculated and published by MS & Co. or any of its affiliates. If MS & Co. determines that there is no appropriate successor index on any observation date, the determination of whether the contingent quarterly coupon will be payable on the securities on the applicable coupon payment date, whether the securities will be redeemed or the payment at maturity, as

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applicable, will be based on whether the value of the underlying index, based on the closing prices of the stocks constituting the underlying index at the time of such discontinuance, without rebalancing or substitution, computed by MS & Co. as calculation agent in accordance with the formula for calculating the underlying index last in effect prior to such discontinuance, is less than the downside threshold level or initial index value, as applicable.

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

The rate we are willing to pay for securities of this type, maturity and issuance size is likely to be lower than the rate implied by our secondary market credit spreads and advantageous to us. Both the lower rate and the inclusion of costs associated with issuing, selling, structuring and hedging the securities in the original issue price reduce the economic terms of the securities, cause the estimated value of the securities to be less than the original issue price and will adversely affect secondary market prices. Assuming no change in market conditions § or any other relevant factors, the prices, if any, at which dealers, including MS & Co., may be willing to purchase the securities in secondary market transactions will likely be significantly lower than the original issue price, because secondary market prices will exclude the issuing, selling, structuring and hedging-related costs that are included in the original issue price and borne by you and because the secondary market prices will reflect our secondary market credit spreads and the bid-offer spread that any dealer would charge in a secondary market transaction of this type as well as other factors.

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

However, because the costs associated with issuing, selling, structuring and hedging the securities are not fully deducted upon issuance, for a period of up to 3 months following the issue date, to the extent that MS & Co. may buy or sell the securities in the secondary market, absent changes in market conditions, including those related to the underlying index, and to our secondary market credit spreads, it would do so based on values higher than the estimated value, and we expect that those higher values will also be reflected in your brokerage account statements.

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

Hedging and trading activity by our affiliates could potentially adversely affect the value of the securities. One or more of our affiliates and/or third-party dealers expect to carry out hedging activities related to the securities (and to other instruments linked to the underlying index or its component stocks), including trading in the stocks that constitute the underlying index as well as in other instruments related to the underlying index. As a result, these entities may be unwinding or adjusting hedge positions during the term of the securities, and the hedging strategy may involve greater and more frequent dynamic adjustments to the hedge as the final observation date approaches. Some of our affiliates also trade the

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stocks that constitute the underlying index and other financial instruments related to the underlying index on a regular basis as part of their general broker-dealer and other businesses. Any of these hedging or trading activities on or prior to the pricing date could potentially increase the initial index value, and, therefore, could increase the downside threshold level, which is the value at or above which the underlying index must close on each observation date so that you receive a contingent quarterly coupon on the securities, and, if the securities are not called prior to maturity, the value at or above which the underlying index must close on the final observation date so that you are not exposed to the negative performance of the underlying index at maturity. Additionally, such hedging or trading activities during the term of the securities could potentially affect the value of the underlying index on the redemption determination dates and observation dates, and, accordingly, whether the securities are automatically called prior to maturity, whether we pay a contingent quarterly coupon on each coupon payment date and, if the securities are not called prior to maturity, the payout to you at maturity, if any.

The calculation agent, which is a subsidiary of Morgan Stanley and an affiliate of MSFL, will make determinations with respect to the securities. As calculation agent, MS & Co. will determine the initial index value, the downside threshold level, the index closing value on each observation date, including the final index value, whether the contingent quarterly coupon will be paid on each coupon payment date, whether the securities will be redeemed following any redemption determination date, whether a market disruption event has occurred, and the payment that you will receive upon an automatic early redemption or at maturity, if any. Moreover, certain determinations made by MS & Co., in its capacity as calculation agent, may require it to exercise discretion and § make subjective judgments, such as with respect to the occurrence or non-occurrence of market disruption events and the selection of a successor index or calculation of the index closing value in the event of a market disruption event or discontinuance of the underlying index. These potentially subjective determinations may affect the payout to you upon an automatic early redemption or at maturity, if any. For further information regarding these types of determinations, see “Description of Auto-Callable Securities—Auto-Callable Securities Linked to a Single Index” and “—Calculation Agent and Calculations” in the accompanying product supplement. In addition, MS & Co. has determined the estimated value of the securities on the pricing date.

The U.S. federal income tax consequences of an investment in the securities are uncertain. There is no direct § legal authority as to the proper treatment of the securities for U.S. federal income tax purposes, and, therefore, significant aspects of the tax treatment of the securities are uncertain.

Please read the discussion under “Additional Information—Tax considerations” in this document concerning the U.S. federal income tax consequences of an investment in the securities. We intend to treat a security for U.S. federal income tax purposes as a single financial contract that provides for a coupon that will be treated as gross income to you at the time received or accrued, in accordance with your regular method of tax accounting. Under this treatment, the ordinary income treatment of the coupon payments, in conjunction with the capital loss treatment of any loss recognized upon the sale, exchange or settlement of the securities, could result in adverse tax consequences to holders of the securities because the deductibility of capital losses is subject to limitations. We do not plan to request a ruling from the Internal Revenue Service (the “IRS”) regarding the tax treatment of the securities, and the IRS or a court may not agree with the tax treatment described herein. If the IRS were successful in asserting an alternative treatment for the securities, the timing and character of income or loss on the securities might differ significantly from the tax treatment described herein. For example, under one possible treatment, the IRS could seek to recharacterize the securities as debt instruments. In that event, U.S. Holders (as defined below) would be required to accrue into income original issue discount on the securities every year at a “comparable yield” determined at the time of issuance (as adjusted based on the difference, if any, between the actual and the projected amount of any contingent payments on the securities) and recognize all income and gain in respect of the securities as ordinary income. The risk that financial instruments providing for buffers, triggers or similar downside protection features, such as the securities, would be recharacterized as debt is greater than the risk of recharacterization for comparable financial instruments that do not have such features.

Non-U.S. Holders (as defined below) should note that we currently intend to withhold on any coupon paid to Non-U.S. Holders generally at a rate of 30%, or at a reduced rate specified by an applicable income tax treaty under an “other income” or similar provision, and will not be required to pay any additional amounts with respect to amounts withheld.

In 2007, the U.S. Treasury Department and the IRS released a notice requesting comments on the U.S. federal income tax treatment of “prepaid forward contracts” and similar instruments. While it is not clear whether the securities would be

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viewed as similar to the prepaid forward contracts described in the notice, it is possible that any Treasury regulations or other guidance promulgated after consideration of these issues could materially and adversely affect the tax consequences of an investment in the securities, possibly with retroactive effect. The notice focuses on a number of issues, the most relevant of which for holders of the securities are the character and timing of income or loss and the degree, if any, to which income realized by non-U.S. investors should be subject to withholding tax. Both U.S. and Non-U.S. Holders should consult their tax advisers regarding the U.S. federal income tax consequences of an investment in the securities, including possible alternative treatments, the issues presented by this notice and any tax consequences arising under the laws of any state, local or non-U.S. taxing jurisdiction.

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S&P 500[®] Index Overview

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

Information as of market close on January 28, 2019:

Bloomberg Ticker Symbol:	SPX
Current Index Value:	2,643.85
52 Weeks Ago:	2,853.53
52 Week High (on 9/20/2018):	2,930.75
52 Week Low (on 12/24/2018):	2,351.10

The following graph sets forth the daily closing values of the underlying index for the period from January 1, 2014 through January 28, 2019. The related table sets forth the published high and low closing values, as well as end-of-quarter closing values, of the underlying index for each quarter in the same period. The closing value of the underlying index on January 28, 2019 was 2,643.85. We obtained the information in the table and graph below from Bloomberg Financial Markets, without independent verification. The underlying index has at times experienced periods of high volatility, and you should not take the historical values of the underlying index as an indication of its future performance. No assurance can be given as to the closing value of the underlying index on any observation date, including the final observation date.

S&P 500® Index Daily Closing Values

January 1, 2014 to January 28, 2019

** The red solid line indicates the hypothetical downside threshold level, assuming the index closing value on January 28, 2019 were the initial index value.*

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S&P 500® Index	High	Low	Period End
2014			
First Quarter	1,878.04	1,741.89	1,872.34
Second Quarter	1,962.87	1,815.69	1,960.23
Third Quarter	2,011.36	1,909.57	1,972.29
Fourth Quarter	2,090.57	1,862.49	2,058.90
2015			
First Quarter	2,117.39	1,992.67	2,067.89
Second Quarter	2,130.82	2,057.64	2,063.11
Third Quarter	2,128.28	1,867.61	1,920.03
Fourth Quarter	2,109.79	1,923.82	2,043.94
2016			
First Quarter	2,063.95	1,829.08	2,059.74
Second Quarter	2,119.12	2,000.54	2,098.86
Third Quarter	2,190.15	2,088.55	