

**CALCULATION OF REGISTRATION FEE**

<u>Title of Each Class of Securities Offered</u>	<u>Maximum Aggregate Offering Price</u>	<u>Am</u>
Senior Fixed to Floating Rate Conversion Notes due 2031	\$1,000,000	



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**INTEREST RATE STRUCTURED INVESTMENTS**

**Senior Fixed to Floating Rate Conversion Notes due March 22, 2031**

**Range Accrual Step Up Notes Linked to the S&P 500® Index with Issuer Fixed Rate Conversion Right**

As further described below, interest will accrue quarterly on the notes at a rate of (i) Years 1 to 4: 6.50% per annum maturity (the "floating interest rate period"): at the rates per annum specified below for each day that the closing level of the S&P 500® Index is greater than or equal to 1,050. The notes provide investors with the opportunity to earn interest at an above-market rate during the floating interest rate period. Beginning March 22, 2015, and quarterly thereafter, we may elect to exercise our right to convert the notes so that, for each interest payment following the conversion date, the notes will pay interest at a rate of 6.50% per annum instead of paying the floating interest rate based on the performance of the S&P 500® Index. All notes, including the repayment of principal, are subject to the credit risk of Morgan Stanley.

**FINAL TERMS**

**General provisions**

**Issuer:** Morgan Stanley  
**CUSIP / ISIN:** 61745E5X5/US61745E5X54  
**Aggregate principal amount:** \$1,000,000. May be increased prior to the original issue date but we are not recommending an increase.  
**Issue price:** \$1,000 per note  
**Stated principal amount:** \$1,000 per note  
**Pricing date:** March 2, 2011  
**Original issue date:** March 22, 2011 (14 business days after the pricing date)  
**Maturity date:** March 22, 2031  
**Interest accrual date:** March 22, 2011  
**Payment at maturity:** The payment at maturity per note will be the stated principal amount *plus* accrued interest, if any.

**Interest rate provisions**

**Interest:** Original issue date to but excluding March 22, 2015: 6.50% per annum



[Prospectus Supplement dated December 23, 2008](#) [Prospectus dated December 23, 2008](#)

**The notes are not bank deposits and are not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, a governmental agency, nor are they obligations of, or guaranteed by, a bank.**

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**Terms continued from the previous page:**

**Day-count convention:** Actual/Actual

**Index cutoff:** Floating interest rate period: The index closing value for any day from and including the fifth index business day prior to the related interest payment date for any interest payment date. The index closing value on such fifth index business day prior to such interest payment date.

**Coupon conversion:**

On each conversion date, we may elect to convert the notes in whole, and not in part. If we elect to convert the notes in whole, and not in part, we will, when paying the floating interest rate, we will pay the fixed interest rate on each interest payment date beginning on the conversion date. If we decide to exercise the coupon conversion right, we will give at least 30 business days notice before the conversion date. Upon a coupon conversion, the interest payable on the notes will be fixed and will no longer be based on the performance of the index. Each March 22, June 22, September 22, December 22, beginning March 22, 2011.

**Conversion date:**

**Miscellaneous provisions**

**Calculation agent:** Morgan Stanley Capital Services Inc.

**Trustee:** The Bank of New York Mellon

**Early redemption:** Not applicable

**Specified currency:** U.S. dollars

**Book-entry or certificated note:** Book-entry

**note:**

**Business day:** New York

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## Senior Fixed to Floating Rate Conversion Notes due March 22, 2031 Range Accrual Step Up Notes Linked to the S&P 500® Index with Issuer Fixed Rate Conversion Right

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### The Notes

The notes are debt securities of Morgan Stanley. In years 1 to 4, the notes pay interest at a rate of 6.50% per annum. Starting on March 22, 2015, if we have not exercised our coupon conversion right, interest will accrue on the notes for each day that the S&P 500® Index is greater than or equal to 1,050. We describe the basic features of these notes in the sections of the prospectus supplement called “Description of Debt Securities—Floating Rate Debt Securities” and prospectus supplement called “Description of Debt Securities—Fixed Rate Debt Securities” and as modified by the provisions described below. All payments on the notes are subject to the credit risk of Morgan Stanley.

On each conversion date beginning on March 22, 2015, we may elect to exercise our coupon conversion right to convert the notes to floating rate notes. For each interest payment following the conversion date, the notes will pay interest quarterly at a fixed rate of 6.50% plus the floating interest rate based on the performance of the S&P 500® Index.

The stated principal amount and issue price of each note is \$1,000. The issue price of the notes includes the agent's commission with respect to the notes as well as the cost of hedging our obligations under the notes. The cost of hedging includes the commissions that our subsidiaries may realize in consideration for assuming the risks inherent in managing the hedging transactions. The cost of hedging may be significant due to the term of the notes and the tailored exposure provided by the notes. The secondary market price of the notes and the willingness of Morgan Stanley & Co. to purchase the notes is expected to be affected adversely by the inclusion of these commissions and the cost of hedging in the issue price. In addition, the secondary market price may be lower due to the costs of unwinding the related hedging transactions in the secondary market transaction. See “Risk Factors—Market Risk—The inclusion of commissions and projected costs of hedging in the original issue price is likely to adversely affect secondary market prices.”

### Additional Provisions

#### **The S&P 500® Index**

The S&P 500® Index (the “index” or the “S&P 500 Index”), which is calculated, maintained and published by Standard & Poor's Global Vantage Services LLC, an affiliate of The McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc. (“S&P” or the “index publisher”), consists of 500 component companies that provide a performance benchmark for the U.S. equity markets. The calculation of the index is based on the relative adjusted aggregate market capitalization of the 500 component companies as of a particular time as compared to the relative adjusted aggregate market capitalization of the 500 similar companies during the base period of the years 1941 through 1943. The index is defined in “Annex A—The S&P 500® Index” herein.

#### **Index Closing Value**

The index closing value on any calendar day during the floating interest rate period (each, an “index determination date”) shall be the official closing value of the index as published by the index publisher or its successor, or in the case of any successor,

closing value for such successor index as published by the index publisher or its successor, at the regular weekday calendar day, as determined by the calculation agent; *provided* that the index closing value for any day from and including the index business day prior to the related interest payment date for any interest payment period shall be the index closing value on the immediately preceding index business day prior to such interest payment date; *provided* further that if a market disruption event with respect to the index occurs on any index determination date or if any such index determination date is not an index business day, the closing value for such index determination date will be the closing value of the index on the immediately preceding index business day on which trading on such exchange(s) for the index has occurred. In certain circumstances, the index closing value shall be based on the alternate calculation method described under “Annex A—The S&P 500® Index—Discontinuance of the S&P 500 Index; Alteration of Method of Calculation” herein.

“Index business day” means a day, as determined by the calculation agent, on which trading is generally conducted on the relevant exchange(s) for the index, other than a day on which trading on such exchange(s) is scheduled to close prior to the regular final weekday closing price.

“Relevant exchange” means the primary exchange(s) or market(s) of trading for (i) any security then included in the index, and (ii) any futures or options contracts related to the index or to any security then included in the index.

For more information regarding market disruption events with respect to the index, discontinuance of the index and the method of calculation, see “Annex A—The S&P 500® Index—Market Disruption Event” and “Annex A—The S&P 500® Index—Discontinuance of the S&P 500 Index; Alteration of Method of Calculation” herein.

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## Hypothetical Examples

The table below presents examples of hypothetical interest rates at which interest would accrue on the notes during floating interest rate period, based on the total number (“N”) of calendar days in a quarterly interest payment period index closing value is greater than or equal to the index reference level. For illustrative purposes, the table assumes exercised our coupon conversion right, the interest payment period contains 90 calendar days and an interest rate

The example below is for purposes of illustration only and would provide different results if different assumptions were made. Quarterly interest payments will depend on the interest rate applicable to the particular interest payment period, the calendar days in such interest payment period and the actual index closing value on each day in such interest payment period. The applicable interest rate for each quarterly interest payment period will be determined on a per-annum basis but will be applied to the interest payment period.

<b>N</b>	<b>Hypothetical Interest Rate</b>
0	0.0000%
15	1.3333%
25	2.2222%
30	2.6667%
50	4.4444%
60	5.3333%
75	6.6667%
90	8.0000%

During the floating interest rate period, if the S&P 500® index level is less than the index reference level on that day, you will receive no interest for that day, and if the index level remains below the index reference level for each day in the applicable interest payment period, you will receive no interest for that interest payment period.

In addition, whether you receive the floating interest rate after March 22, 2015 depends on whether we elect to exercise our coupon conversion right. It is more likely that we exercise our coupon conversion right and pay the fixed interest rate to you if the index level is greater than or equal to the index reference level and the amount of interest payable on the notes is less than the fixed interest rate for the remainder of the term of the notes. See “Risk Factors—Yield Risk” on page 7.

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## Historical Information

The following table sets forth the published high and low, as well as end-of-quarter, index closing values for each quarter from January 1, 2006 through March 2, 2011. The graph following the table sets forth the daily closing values of the index from January 1, 1995 through March 2, 2011. The closing value of the index on March 2, 2011 was 1,308.44. The historical information should not be taken as an indication of future performance, and no assurance can be given that the level of the index will be equal to the index reference level on any day of any interest payment period during the floating interest rate period. The dividends on the stocks that constitute the index is not reflected in its level and has no effect on the calculation of the interest. We obtained the information in the graph below from Bloomberg Financial Markets, without independent verification.

<b>S&amp;P 500® Index</b>	<b>High</b>	<b>Low</b>
<b>2006</b>		
First Quarter	1,307.25	1,254.78
Second Quarter	1,325.76	1,223.69
Third Quarter	1,339.15	1,234.49
Fourth Quarter	1,427.09	1,331.32
<b>2007</b>		
First Quarter	1,459.68	1,374.12
Second Quarter	1,539.18	1,424.55
Third Quarter	1,553.08	1,406.70
Fourth Quarter	1,565.15	1,407.22
<b>2008</b>		
First Quarter	1,447.16	1,273.37
Second Quarter	1,426.63	1,278.38
Third Quarter	1,305.32	1,106.39
Fourth Quarter	1,161.06	752.44
<b>2009</b>		
First Quarter	934.70	676.53
Second Quarter	946.21	811.08
Third Quarter	1,071.66	879.13
Fourth Quarter	1,127.78	1,025.21
<b>2010</b>		
First Quarter	1,174.17	1,056.74
Second Quarter	1,217.28	1,030.71
Third Quarter	1,127.79	1,022.58
Fourth Quarter	1,259.78	1,137.03

**2011**

First Quarter (through March 2, 2011)

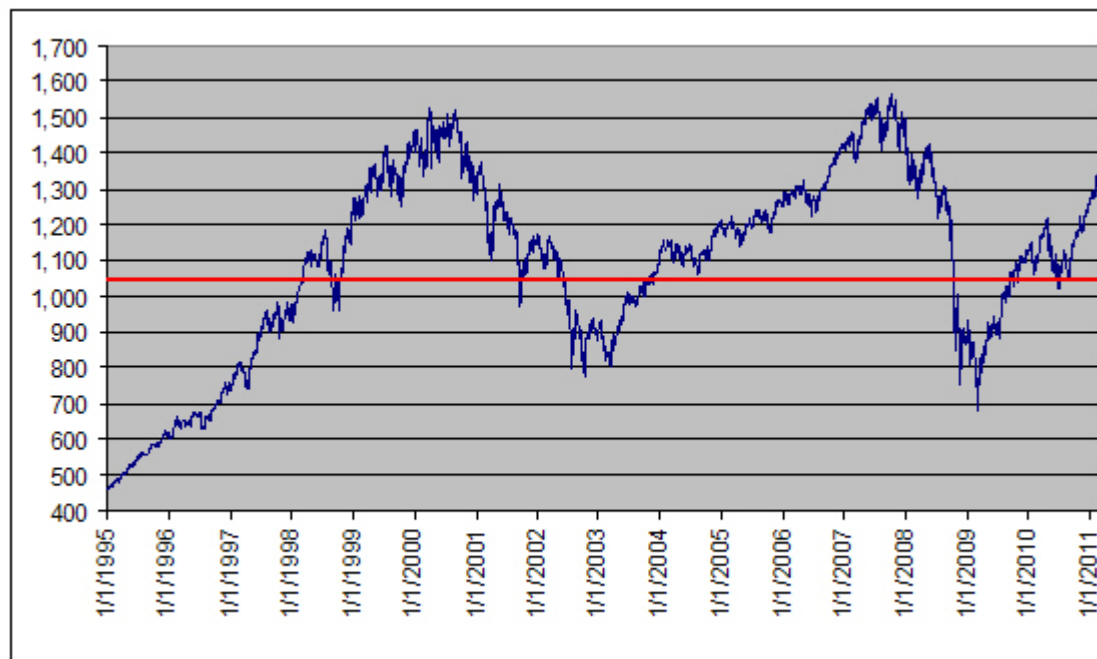
1,343.01

1,269.75

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**\*The bold line in the graph above represents the index reference level of 1,050.**

Historical period

Total number of days in the historical period, beginning on March 3, 1998**	4,748
Number of days on or after March 3, 1998 that the index was greater than or equal to 1,050	3,789
Number of days on or after March 3, 1998 that the index was less than 1,050	959

\*\* From the inception of the S&P 500 index until March 3, 1998, its closing value was less than

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## Risk Factors

*The notes involve risks not associated with an investment in ordinary floating rate notes. An investment in the notes is not associated with similar investments in a conventional debt security, including, but not limited to, fluctuations of the index and other events that are difficult to predict and beyond the issuer's control. This section describes the most significant risks associated with the notes. For a complete list of risk factors, please see the accompanying prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus.*

### Yield Risk

- **If there are no accrual days in any interest payment period during the floating interest rate period, we will not pay interest on the notes for that interest payment period and the market value of the notes may decrease significantly.** If the index closing value will be less than the index reference level for so many days during any quarterly interest payment period during the floating interest rate period that the interest payment for that quarterly interest payment period will be less than the interest that would be paid on an ordinary debt security. It is also possible that the index level could remain below the index reference level for extended periods or even for the entire floating interest rate period of the notes so that you will receive no quarterly interest payments. To the extent that the index closing value is less than the index reference level during the floating interest rate period, the market value of the notes may decrease and you may receive substantially less than 100% of the issue price of the notes at such time.
- **The index closing value for any day from and including the fifth index business day prior to the interest payment period during the floating interest rate period will be the index closing value for such day.** Because the index closing value for any day from and including the fifth index business day prior to the interest payment period during the floating interest rate period will be the index closing value on such fifth index business day, if the index closing value for that index business day is less than the index reference level, you will not receive any interest payments on or after that fifth index business day to but excluding the interest payment date even if the index closing value calculated on any of those days were to be greater than or equal to the index reference level.
- **The historical performance of the index is not an indication of future performance.** Historical performance should not be taken as an indication of its future performance during the term of the notes. Decreases in the levels of the index may affect the trading price of the notes. It is possible that the index level will decline below the index reference level for significant periods.
- **The issuer has the right to convert the notes to a fixed interest rate.** Beginning on March 22, 2015 and continuing thereafter, we will have the sole right to decide whether to exercise our coupon conversion right and our decision may depend on the level of the S&P 500® Index and the movements in market interest rates compared to the fixed interest rate that would apply if we exercised our coupon conversion right. We are more likely to exercise our coupon conversion right and pay the fixed interest rate if the S&P 500® Index is below the index reference level.

floating interest has been and is likely to be greater than the fixed interest rate for the remainder of the term of the notes. If you exercise our conversion coupon right, you would not receive the potentially higher floating interest rates for the remainder of the term of the notes and the value of the notes would likely decline as a result.

#### **Issuer Risk**

- **Investors are subject to our credit risk, and any actual or anticipated changes to our credit ratings or our financial condition may adversely affect the market value of the notes.** Investors are dependent on our ability to pay all amounts of interest and principal on the interest payment dates and at maturity and therefore investors are subject to our credit risk. The notes are not insured by any other entity. If we default on our obligations under the notes, your investment would be at risk and you could lose all or part of your investment. As a result, the market value of the notes prior to maturity will be affected by changes in the market's perception of our creditworthiness. Any actual or anticipated decline in our credit ratings or increase in the credit spreads charged to us for taking our credit risk is likely to adversely affect the value of the notes.

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#### Market Risk

- **The price at which the notes may be sold prior to maturity will depend on a number of factors and may be less than the amount for which they were originally purchased.** Some of these factors include, but are not limited to: (i) the level of the index closing value, (ii) volatility of the index, (iii) changes in interest and yield rates, (iv) geopolitical, economic, financial, political and regulatory or judicial events that affect the securities underlying the index, or any other factors that may affect the index, (v) any actual or anticipated changes in our credit ratings or credit spreads, and (vi) the time to maturity. Generally, the longer the time remaining to maturity and the more tailored the exposure, the more the price of the notes will be affected by the other factors described in the preceding sentence. This can lead to significant differences between the market price of securities like the notes and the original issue price. Primarily, if the index closing value is less than the index reference level at the end of the interest rate period, the market value of the notes is expected to decrease and you may receive substantially less than the issue price if you sell your notes at such time.
- **The inclusion of commissions and projected profit from hedging in the original issue price is likely to result in lower secondary market prices.** Assuming no change in market conditions or any other relevant factors, the price at which MS & Co. is willing to purchase the notes at any time in secondary market transactions will likely be significantly lower than the original issue price, since secondary market prices are likely to exclude commissions paid with respect to the notes and the costs of hedging obligations under the notes that will be included in the original issue price. The cost of hedging includes the costs of hedging that our subsidiaries may realize in consideration for assuming the risks inherent in managing the hedging transaction. Secondary market prices are also likely to be reduced by the costs of unwinding the related hedging transactions. Due to the nature of the notes and the tailored exposure provided by the notes, the cost of entering into and unwinding the hedging transaction may be significant. In addition, any secondary market prices may differ from values determined by pricing models used to determine the original issue price as a result of dealer discounts, mark-ups or other transaction costs.

#### Liquidity Risk

- **The notes will not be listed on any securities exchange and secondary trading may be limited.** The notes are not listed on any securities exchange. Therefore, there may be little or no secondary market for the notes. MS & Co. may attempt to make a market in the notes. Even if there is a secondary market, it may not provide enough liquidity to allow you to trade your notes easily. Because we do not expect that other broker-dealers will participate significantly in the secondary market, the price at which you may be able to trade your notes is likely to depend on the price, if any, at which MS & Co. is willing to trade. If at any time MS & Co. were not to make a market in the notes, it is likely that there would be no secondary market for the notes. Accordingly, you should be willing to hold your notes to maturity.

#### Conflicts of Interest

- **The issuer, its subsidiaries or affiliates may publish research that could affect the market value of the notes.**

**expect to hedge the issuer's obligations under the notes.** The issuer or one or more of its affiliates may, publish research reports with respect to movements in interest rates generally, the index and on each of the components of the index. This research is modified from time to time without notice and may express opinions or provide recommendations that are inconsistent with purchasing or holding the notes. Any of these activities may adversely affect the market value of the notes. In addition, the issuer's subsidiaries expect to hedge the issuer's obligations under the notes and they may realize gains or losses from expected hedging activity even if investors do not receive a favorable investment return under the terms of the notes in a secondary market transaction.

- **The calculation agent, which is a subsidiary of the issuer, will make determinations with respect to the index.** Determinations made by the calculation agent may adversely affect the payout to investors. Determinations made by the calculation agent, including with respect to the index closing value, the occurrence or non-occurrence of market disruption events, the selection of a successor index or calculation of the index closing value in the event of a market disruption event, and the selection of the index, may adversely affect the payout to you on the notes. See "Annex A—The S&P 500® Index—Market Disruption Events"—Discontinuance of the S&P 500 Index; Alteration of Method of Calculation."

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**Index Specific Risk Factors**

- **Adjustments to the index could adversely affect the value of the notes.** The publisher of the index can change the stocks underlying the index, and can make other methodological changes required by certain events such as stock dividends, stock splits, spin-offs, rights offerings and extraordinary dividends, that could affect the index. Any of these actions could adversely affect the value of the notes. The publisher of the index may suspend the calculation or publication of the index at any time. In these circumstances, the calculation agent will have the authority to substitute a successor index that is comparable to the discontinued index. The calculation agent could have a methodology that is different than that of investors in the notes insofar as, for example, the calculation agent is permitted to use a methodology calculated and published by the calculation agent or any of its affiliates. If the calculation agent determines that a successor index, on any day on which the index closing value is to be determined, the index closing value will be based on the stocks underlying the discontinued index at the time of such discontinuance, without rebalancing or other adjustments, the calculation agent, in accordance with the formula for calculating the index closing value last in effect prior to the discontinuance of the index.
- **You have no shareholder rights.** As an investor in the notes, you will not have voting rights, rights to receive dividends or distributions or any other rights with respect to the stocks that underlie the index.
- **Investing in the notes is not equivalent to investing in the index or the stocks underlying the index.** Investing in the notes is not equivalent to investing in the index or its component stocks.
- **Hedging and trading activity by our subsidiaries could potentially adversely affect the value of the notes.** Our subsidiaries expect to carry out hedging activities related to the notes (and possibly to other instruments such as the component stocks), including trading in the stocks underlying the index as well as in other instruments related to the index. Our subsidiaries also trade in the stocks underlying the index and other financial instruments related to the index as part of their general broker-dealer and other businesses. Any of these hedging or trading activities during the floating interest rate period could potentially decrease the index closing value during the floating interest rate period, thus increasing the risk that the index closing value on each day during the floating interest rate period.

**Supplemental Information Concerning Plan of Distribution; Conflicts of Interest**

We expect to deliver the notes against payment therefor in New York, New York on March 22, 2011, which will be the first scheduled business day following the date of the pricing of the notes. Under Rule 15c6-1 of the Exchange Act, trading in securities on a securities market generally are required to settle in three business days, unless the parties to any such trade expressly agree otherwise. Purchasers who wish to trade notes on the date of pricing or on or prior to the third business day prior to the original

required to specify alternative settlement arrangements to prevent a failed settlement.

The agent may distribute the notes through Morgan Stanley Smith Barney LLC ("MSSB"), as selected dealer, or other dealers, which may include Morgan Stanley & Co. International plc ("MSIP") and Bank Morgan Stanley AG. MSSB, MSIP and Bank Morgan Stanley AG are affiliates of Morgan Stanley. Selected dealers, including MSSB, and their financial advisors will collectively receive a fixed sales commission of 3.5% for each note they sell.

MS & Co. is our wholly-owned subsidiary. MS & Co. will conduct this offering in compliance with the requirements of the Securities Act and the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and the rules and regulations of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, Inc., which is commonly referred to as FINRA, regarding a FINRA member's obligations to the securities of an affiliate and related conflicts of interest. MS & Co. or any of our other affiliates may not make a discretionary account.

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## Tax Considerations

The notes will be treated as “contingent payment debt instruments” for U.S. federal income tax purposes, as described in the accompanying prospectus supplement called “United States Federal Taxation — Tax Consequences to U.S. Holders of Exchangeable Notes.” Under this treatment, if you are a U.S. taxable investor, you generally will be subject to annual interest income tax on the “comparable yield” (as defined in the accompanying prospectus supplement) of the notes, adjusted upward or downward, if any, between the actual and the projected amount of any contingent payments on the notes. In addition, any gain or loss realized by U.S. taxable investors on the sale or exchange, or at maturity, of the notes generally will be treated as ordinary income or loss, as determined that the “comparable yield” is a rate of 5.876% per annum, compounded quarterly. For the projected payments on a note, please contact Interest Rate Structured Investments at 212-761-2904.

**The comparable yield and the projected payment schedule will not be provided for any purpose other than to calculate the U.S. Holders’ accruals of original issue discount and adjustments in respect of the notes, and we make no representation regarding the actual amounts of payments that will be made on a note.**

**If you are a non-U.S. investor, please also read the section of the accompanying prospectus supplement called “United States Federal Taxation — Tax Consequences to Non-U.S. Holders.”**

**You should consult your tax advisers regarding all aspects of the U.S. federal income tax consequences of the notes as well as any tax consequences arising under the laws of any state, local or foreign taxing jurisdiction.**

## Contact Information

Morgan Stanley Smith Barney clients may contact their local Morgan Stanley Smith Barney branch office or our principal office at 1585 Broadway, New York, New York 10036 (telephone number (866) 477-4776). All other clients may contact their Morgan Stanley representative. Third-party distributors may contact Morgan Stanley Structured Investment Sales at (800) 233-1088.

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## Where You Can Find More Information

Morgan Stanley has filed a registration statement (including a prospectus, as supplemented by a prospectus supplement) with the Securities and Exchange Commission, or SEC, for the offering to which this pricing supplement relates. You should read the registration statement, the prospectus supplement and any other documents relating to this offering that Morgan Stanley files with the SEC for more complete information about Morgan Stanley and this offering. You may get these documents without charge from the SEC web site at [www.sec.gov](http://www.sec.gov). Alternatively, Morgan Stanley will arrange to send you the prospectus and the prospectus supplement if you so request by calling toll-free 800-584-6837.

You may access these documents on the SEC web site at [www.sec.gov](http://www.sec.gov) as follows:

[Prospectus Supplement dated December 23, 2008](#)

[Prospectus dated December 23, 2008](#)

Terms used in this pricing supplement are defined in the prospectus supplement or in the prospectus. As used in this pricing supplement, the “Company,” “we,” “us” and “our” refer to Morgan Stanley.

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## Annex A—The S&P 500® Index

The S&P 500® Index was developed by Standard & Poor's, a Division of The McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc., and is owned and published by Standard & Poor's Financial Services LLC, which we refer to as S&P.

The S&P 500® Index is intended to provide a performance benchmark for the U.S. equity markets. The calculation of the S&P 500® Index (discussed below in further detail) is based on the relative value of the aggregate Market Value (as defined) of the common stocks of 500 companies (the "S&P 500 Component Stocks") as of a particular time as compared to the aggregate Market Value of the common stocks of 500 similar companies during the base period of the years 1941 through 1943. The Market Value of a S&P 500 Component Stock is the product of the market price per share and the number of the then outstanding shares of that Component Stock. The 500 companies are not the 500 largest companies listed on the New York Stock Exchange, but the 500 companies are listed on such exchange. S&P chooses companies for inclusion in the S&P 500® Index with an aim to achieve a broad distribution by broad industry groupings that approximates the distribution of these groupings in the common stock market of the U.S. equity market. S&P may from time to time, in its sole discretion, add companies to, or delete companies from, the S&P 500® Index to achieve the objectives stated above. Relevant criteria employed by S&P include the viability of the particular company, the industry group that company represents the industry group to which it is assigned, the extent to which the company's common stock is publicly traded, the Market Value and trading activity of the common stock of that company.

The S&P 500® Index and S&P's other U.S. indices moved to a float adjustment methodology in 2005 so that the index reflects only those shares that are generally available to investors in the market rather than all of a company's outstanding shares. Float adjustment excludes shares that are closely held by other publicly traded companies, venture capital firms, private equity firms, strategic investors, buyout groups; government entities; or other control groups, such as a company's own current or former officers, directors, or employee stock ownership plans or other investment vehicles controlled by the company or such other persons.

The S&P 500® Index is calculated using a base-weighted aggregate methodology: the level of the S&P 500® Index is based on the Market Value of all 500 S&P 500 Component Stocks relative to the S&P 500® Index's base period of 1941-43 (the "Base Period"). The number 10 is used to represent the results of this calculation in order to make the value easier to work with and track over time. The Market Value of the S&P 500 Component Stocks during the Base Period has been set equal to an indexed value of 10, as indicated by the notation 1941-43=10. In practice, the daily calculation of the S&P 500® Index is computed by dividing the Market Value of the S&P 500 Component Stocks by a number called the "S&P 500 Index Divisor." By itself, the S&P 500 Index Divisor is a number. However, in the context of the calculation of the S&P 500® Index, it is the only link to the original base period value of the S&P 500® Index. The S&P 500 Index Divisor keeps the S&P 500® Index comparable over time and is the manipulation used to maintain the S&P 500® Index ("S&P 500 Index Maintenance").

S&P 500 Index Maintenance includes monitoring and completing the adjustments for company additions and deletions, stock splits, stock dividends, and stock price adjustments due to company restructurings or spinoffs.

To prevent the value of the S&P 500® Index from changing due to corporate actions, all corporate actions which affect the Market Value of the S&P 500® Index require a S&P 500 Index Divisor adjustment. By adjusting the S&P 500 Index Divisor for the effect of corporate actions on the Market Value, the value of the S&P 500® Index remains constant. This helps maintain the value of the S&P 500® Index as a measure of U.S. stock market performance and ensures that the movement of the S&P 500® Index does not reflect the corporate actions of the companies in the S&P 500® Index. All S&P 500 Index Divisor adjustments are made after the close of trading and are based on the closing value of the S&P 500® Index. Some corporate actions, such as stock splits and stock dividends, require special

common shares outstanding and the stock prices of the companies in the S&P 500® Index and do not require S&P adjustments.

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The table below summarizes the types of S&P 500 Index maintenance adjustments and indicates whether or not an adjustment is required:

<b>Type of Corporate Action</b>	<b>Adjustment Factor</b>	<b>Div Adjustment Required</b>
Stock split (e.g., 2-for-1)	Shares Outstanding multiplied by 2; Stock Price divided by 2	N
Share issuance (i.e., change $\geq$ 5%)	Shares Outstanding plus newly issued Shares	Y
Share repurchase (i.e., change $\geq$ 5%)	Shares Outstanding minus Repurchased Shares	Y
Special cash dividends	Share Price minus Special Dividend	Y
Company Change	Add new company Market Value minus old company Market Value	Y
Rights Offering	Price of parent company minus <u>Price of Rights</u> Right Ratio	Y
Spin-Off	Price of parent company minus <u>Price of Spinoff Co.</u> Share Exchange Ratio	Y

Stock splits and stock dividends do not affect the S&P 500 Index Divisor of the S&P 500® Index, because following the stock price and number of shares outstanding are adjusted by S&P so that there is no change in the Market Value of the S&P 500 Component Stock. All stock split and dividend adjustments are made after the close of trading on the day before the event.

Each of the corporate events exemplified in the table requiring an adjustment to the S&P 500 Index Divisor has the effect of altering the Market Value of the S&P 500 Component Stock and consequently of altering the aggregate Market Value of the S&P 500 Stocks (the "Post-Event Aggregate Market Value"). In order that the level of the S&P 500® Index (the "Pre-Event Index")

affected by the altered Market Value (whether increase or decrease) of the affected S&P 500 Component Stock, a Divisor ("New S&P 500 Divisor") is derived as follows:

$$\frac{\text{Post-Event Aggregate Market Value}}{\text{New S\&P 500 Divisor}} = \text{Pre-Event Index Value}$$

$$\text{New S\&P 500 Divisor} = \frac{\text{Post-Event Aggregate Market Value}}{\text{Pre-Event Index Value}}$$

A large part of the S&P 500 Index maintenance process involves tracking the changes in the number of shares outstanding of S&P 500® Index companies. Four times a year, on a Friday close to the end of each calendar quarter, the share totals for the S&P 500® Index are updated as required by any changes in the number of shares outstanding. After the totals are updated, the Index Divisor is adjusted to compensate for the net change in the total Market Value of the S&P 500® Index. In addition, a 5% change in the current common shares outstanding for the S&P 500® Index companies are carefully reviewed on a weekly basis. If appropriate, an immediate adjustment is made to the S&P 500 Index Divisor.

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#### **Market Disruption Event**

Market disruption event means, with respect to the index, the occurrence or existence of any of the following events as determined by the calculation agent in its sole discretion: (i)(a) a suspension, absence or material limitation of trading of stocks then comprising more than 10 percent of the value of the index (or the successor index) on the relevant exchanges for such securities for more than one-half hour during the one-half hour period preceding the close of the principal trading session on such relevant exchange; or (b) a suspension, absence or material limitation in the price and trade reporting systems of any relevant exchange as a result of which the reported trading prices for more than 20 percent or more of the value of the index (or the successor index) during the last one-half hour preceding the close of the trading session on such relevant exchange are materially inaccurate; or (c) the suspension, material limitation or absence of trading of more than 10 percent of the value of the index (or the successor index) on the relevant exchanges for such securities for more than one-half hour during the one-half hour period preceding the close of the principal trading session on such relevant exchange.

U.S. securities market for trading in futures or options contracts or exchange traded funds related to the index (or the index) for more than two hours of trading or during the one-half hour period preceding the close of the principal trading session, or a determination by the calculation agent in its sole discretion that any event described in clause (i) above materially and adversely affects the ability of the issuer or any of its affiliates to unwind or adjust all or a material portion of the hedge position with respect to the index.

For the purpose of determining whether a market disruption event exists at any time, if trading in a security included in the index is suspended or materially limited at that time, then the relevant percentage contribution of that security to the value of the index shall be determined on a comparison of (x) the portion of the value of the index attributable to that security relative to (y) the overall value of the index in the case immediately before that suspension or limitation.

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For the purpose of determining whether a market disruption event has occurred: (1) a limitation on the hours or number of days of trading in the relevant futures or options contract or exchange shall not constitute a market disruption event if it results from an announced change in the regular business hours of the relevant exchange or market, (2) a decision to permanently discontinue trading in the relevant futures or options contract or exchange shall not constitute a market disruption event, (3) a suspension of trading in futures or options contracts or exchange traded funds shall constitute a market disruption event, (4) a suspension of trading in primary securities market trading in such contracts or funds by reason of (a) a price change exceeding limits set by the relevant exchange or market, (b) an imbalance of orders relating to such contracts or funds, or (c) a disparity in bid and ask quotes relating to such contracts or funds shall constitute a suspension, absence or material limitation of trading in futures or options contracts or exchange traded funds related to the index and (5) a "suspension, absence or material limitation of trading" on any relevant exchange or on the primary securities market for futures or options contracts or exchange traded funds related to the index are traded shall not include any time when the relevant exchange or market is itself closed for trading under ordinary circumstances.

**Discontinuance of the S&P 500 Index; Alteration of Method of Calculation**

If S&P discontinues publication of the index and S&P or another entity (including the agent) publishes a successor index, the calculation agent determines, in its sole discretion, to be comparable to the discontinued index (such index being referred to as the "successor index"), then any subsequent index closing value shall be determined by reference to the published value of the successor index at the regular weekday close of trading on any index business day that the index closing value is to be determined.

If the publication of the index is discontinued and such discontinuance is continuing at any time when the index closing value is to be determined and the calculation agent determines, in its sole discretion, that no successor index is available at such time, the calculation agent will determine the index closing value at such time in accordance with the formula for calculating the index value at such time, without rebalancing or substitution, using the price at such time (or, if trading in the relevant security is suspended or materially limited, its good faith estimate of the price that would have prevailed but for such suspension or material limitation) of the security most recently comprising the index on the relevant exchange.

Notwithstanding these alternative arrangements, discontinuance of the publication of the index may adversely affect the value of the notes.

Upon any selection by the calculation agent of a successor index, the calculation agent will cause written notice of such selection to be provided to the trustee, to the issuer and to The Depository Trust Company ("DTC"), as holder of the notes, within three trading days of the selection. We expect that such notice will be made available to you, as a beneficial owner of the notes, as applicable under the standard rules and procedures of DTC and its direct and indirect participants.

If at any time the method of calculating the index or a successor index, or the value thereof, is changed in a material way, or a successor index is in any other way modified so that such index does not, in the sole opinion of the calculation agent, reflect the value of the index or such successor index had such changes or modifications not been made, then, from and after the date of such change or modification, the calculation agent will, at any time at which the index closing value is to be determined, make such calculations and adjustments, in its good faith judgment of the calculation agent, may be necessary in order to arrive at a value of an index comparable to the value of the index or such successor index had such changes or modifications not been made.

successor index, as the case may be, as if such changes or modifications had not been made, and the calculation of the index closing value, as adjusted. Accordingly, if the method of calculating the index or a successor index is modified, such index is a fraction of what it would have been if it had not been modified (e.g., due to a split in the index), then adjust such index in order to arrive at a value of the index or such successor index as if it had not been modified (i.e., as if the modification had not occurred).

“Trading day” means a day, as determined by the calculation agent, on which trading is generally conducted on the Exchange, The NASDAQ Stock Market LLC, the Chicago Mercantile Exchange, the Chicago Board of Options Exchange, or the over-the-counter market for equity securities in the United States.

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