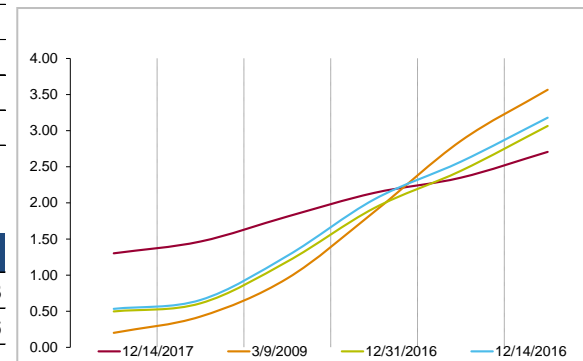


Capital Market Indices

US TREASURIES & MUNICIPALS

Yields						Historical Yield Spreads (%)			Yield Differentials (bps)		
	12/14/2017	1-Day	3/9/2009	12/31/2016	12/14/2016	Since Crisis	YTD	YOY	Since Crisis	YTD	YOY
3-Month	1.30	0.01	0.20	0.50	0.53	5.48%	1.62%	1.44%	1.10	0.80	0.77
6-Month	1.47	0.02	0.43	0.61	0.66	2.43%	1.40%	1.23%	1.04	0.86	0.81
2-Year	1.81	0.04	0.96	1.19	1.27	0.90%	0.52%	0.43%	0.86	0.62	0.54
5-Year	2.14	0.03	1.88	1.93	2.05	0.14%	0.11%	0.04%	0.26	0.21	0.09
10-Year	2.35	0.01	2.86	2.44	2.57	-0.18%	-0.04%	-0.09%	-0.51	-0.10	-0.22
30-Year	2.71	-0.02	3.57	3.07	3.18	-0.24%	-0.12%	-0.15%	-0.86	-0.36	-0.47
Municipal Market Advisor AAA' GO 10Yr.	2.09	-0.02	3.52	2.38	2.42	-0.41%	-0.12%	-0.14%	-1.43	-0.29	-0.33
Municipal Market Advisor AAA' GO 30Yr.	2.77	-0.03	5.24	3.17	3.24	-0.47%	-0.13%	-0.15%	-2.47	-0.40	-0.47

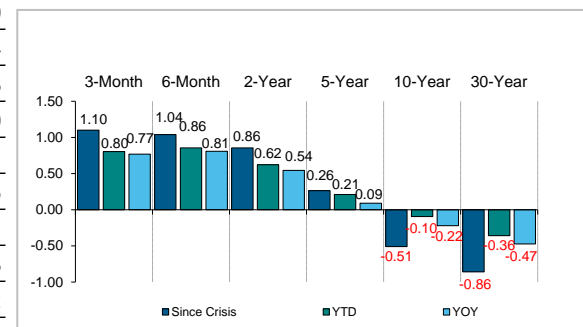
US Treasury Yields



FIXED INCOME INDEX PERFORMANCE (TOTAL RETURN)

FIXED INCOME INDEX SPREADS

	1 Day	1 Month	QTD	YTD	YOY	2016	12/14/2017	3 Months Ago	6 Months Ago	12 Months Ago	
Barclays Capital Multiverse (USD)		0.2	0.9	0.6	7.2	7.0	2.8	52	57	58	63
Barclays Capital Global Aggregate x US (USD)		0.3	1.1	0.8	9.0	8.2	1.8	37	41	42	46
Barclays Capital Global Investment Grade (USD)		0.1	1.3	1.2	6.1	7.3	4.5	70	83	86	94
Government/Gov't Related (USD)		0.5	2.2	2.1	9.0	9.0	5.2	20	22	21	20
Securitized (USD)		0.1	0.3	0.2	4.1	4.4	1.1	31	35	37	24
Corporate (USD)		0.1	1.2	1.2	6.4	7.5	6.1	95	110	112	123
Barclays Capital US Gov/Credit Float Adjusted 1-5Y (USD)	0.0	0.0	-0.2	1.3	1.6	1.6	18	21	23	30	
Barclays Capital Global High Yield (USD)		0.0	1.0	0.4	9.9	10.1	14.3	352	360	368	421
Barclays Capital Global Emerging Market (USD)		0.0	1.0	0.6	9.2	9.7	9.0	226	238	252	285
Barclays Capital Global Inflation Linked (USD)		0.5	1.7	2.1	7.9	8.1	3.9	-	-	-	-
Barclays Capital US Aggregate (USD)		0.1	0.6	0.5	3.7	4.4	2.6	37	42	43	43
Barclays Capital US Government/Corporate (USD)		0.3	2.2	2.4	8.6	10.3	2.6	27	33	34	32
Barclays Capital US High Yield (USD)	0.0	0.9	0.3	7.3	7.5	17.1	350	364	361	401	
Barclays Capital Global Inflation-Linked - US TIPS (USD)		0.0	0.5	1.0	2.7	3.6	4.7	-	-	-	-
Barclays Capital Global Aggregate - Germany (Local)		0.1	0.7	0.4	10.8	10.3	0.4	25	28	29	33
Barclays Capital Global Aggregate - United Kingdom (Local)		0.8	3.4	2.0	11.1	10.4	-5.2	35	38	38	44
Barclays Capital Global Aggregate - Japan (Local)		0.4	0.9	0.3	3.8	2.7	6.2	3	3	3	4
Barclays Capital Global Aggregate - Brazil (Local)	-0.1	1.3	2.5	15.6	15.4	30.9	205	231	292	303	
Barclays Capital Global Aggregate - Russia (Local)	-0.1	3.2	0.1	14.0	14.6	31.3	23	31	35	47	
Barclays Capital Global Aggregate - India (Local)	0.0	0.4	0.7	6.5	7.0	3.7	122	140	151	170	
Barclays Capital Global Aggregate - China (Local)		0.0	0.2	0.4	5.3	5.7	4.3	120	127	138	150
Barclays Capital Universal Government Inflation Linked (USD)		0.3	1.6	1.1	8.0	8.6	6.5	-	-	-	-



Source: Bloomberg, FactSet, Morgan Stanley & Co. Research. ¹Data for HFRI Fund of Funds and BarclayHedge BTop50 are subject to a one-month lag.

Index returns reflect total return. Past performance is no guarantee of future results. This material is not a solicitation of any offer to buy or sell any security or other financial instrument or to participate in any trading strategy.

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International investing entails greater risk, as well as greater potential rewards compared to U.S. investing. These risks include political and economic uncertainties of foreign countries as well as the risk of currency fluctuations. These risks are magnified in countries with emerging markets, since these countries may have relatively unstable governments and less established markets and economies.

Alternative investments which may be referenced in this report, including private equity funds, real estate funds, hedge funds, managed futures funds, and funds of hedge funds, private equity, and managed futures funds, are speculative and entail significant risks that can include losses due to leveraging or other speculative investment practices, lack of liquidity, volatility of returns, restrictions on transferring interests in a fund, potential lack of diversification, absence and/or delay of information regarding valuations and pricing, complex tax structures and delays in tax reporting, less regulation and higher fees than mutual funds and risks associated with the operations, personnel and processes of the advisor.

Investing in commodities entails significant risks. Commodity prices may be affected by a variety of factors at any time, including but not limited to, (i) changes in supply and demand relationships, (ii) governmental programs and policies, (iii) national and international political and economic events, war and terrorist events, (iv) changes in interest and exchange rates, (v) trading activities in commodities and related contracts, (vi) pestilence, technological change and weather, and (vii) the price volatility of a commodity. In addition, the commodities markets are subject to temporary distortions or other disruptions due to various factors, including lack of liquidity, participation of speculators and government intervention.

Physical precious metals are non-regulated products. Precious metals are speculative investments, which may experience short-term and long term price volatility. The value of precious metals investments may fluctuate and may appreciate or decline, depending on market conditions. If sold in a declining market, the price you receive may be less than your original investment. Unlike bonds and stocks, precious metals do not make interest or dividend payments. Therefore, precious metals may not be suitable for investors who require current income. Precious metals are commodities that should be safely stored, which may impose additional costs on the investor. The Securities Investor Protection Corporation ("SIPC") provides certain protection for customers' cash and securities in the event of a brokerage firm's bankruptcy, other financial difficulties, or if customers' assets are missing. SIPC insurance does not apply to precious metals or other commodities.

Bonds are subject to interest rate risk. When interest rates rise, bond prices fall; generally the longer a bond's maturity, the more sensitive it is to this risk. Bonds may also be subject to call risk, which is the risk that the issuer will redeem the debt at its option, fully or partially, before the scheduled maturity date. The market value of debt instruments may fluctuate, and proceeds from sales prior to maturity may be more or less than the amount originally invested or the maturity value due to changes in market conditions or changes in the credit quality of the issuer. Bonds are subject to the credit risk of the issuer. This is the risk that the issuer might be unable to make interest and/or principal payments on a timely basis. Bonds are also subject to reinvestment risk, which is the risk that principal and/or interest payments from a given investment may be reinvested at a lower interest rate.

Bonds rated below investment grade may have speculative characteristics and present significant risks beyond those of other securities, including greater credit risk and price volatility in the secondary market. Investors should be careful to consider these risks alongside their individual circumstances, objectives and risk tolerance before investing in high-yield bonds. High yield bonds should comprise only a limited portion of a balanced portfolio.

Interest on **municipal bonds** is generally exempt from federal income tax; however, some bonds may be subject to the alternative minimum tax (AMT). Typically, state tax-exemption applies if securities are issued within one's state of residence and, if applicable, local tax-exemption applies if securities are issued within one's city of residence.

Treasury Inflation Protection Securities' (TIPS) coupon payments and underlying principal are automatically increased to compensate for inflation by tracking the consumer price index (CPI). While the real rate of return is guaranteed, TIPS tend to offer a low return. Because the return of TIPS is linked to inflation, TIPS may significantly underperform versus conventional U.S. Treasuries in times of low inflation.

Yields are subject to change with economic conditions. Yield is only one factor that should be considered when making an investment decision.

Equity securities may fluctuate in response to news on companies, industries, market conditions and general economic environment.

Investing in smaller companies involves greater risks not associated with investing in more established companies, such as business risk, significant stock price fluctuations and illiquidity.

Stocks of medium-sized companies entail special risks, such as limited product lines, markets, and financial resources, and greater market volatility than securities of larger, more-established companies.

Asset allocation and diversification do not assure a profit or protect against loss in declining financial markets.

The **indices** are unmanaged. An investor cannot invest directly in an index. They are shown for illustrative purposes only and do not represent the performance of any specific investment.

The indices selected by Morgan Stanley Wealth Management to measure performance are representative of broad asset classes. Morgan Stanley Wealth Management retains the right to change representative indices at any time.

REITs investing risks are similar to those associated with direct investments in real estate: property value fluctuations, lack of liquidity, limited diversification and sensitivity to economic factors such as interest rate changes and market recessions.

Because of their narrow focus, **sector investments** tend to be more volatile than investments that diversify across many sectors and companies.

Investing in foreign emerging markets entails greater risks than those normally associated with domestic markets, such as political, currency, economic and market risks.

Investing in foreign markets entails greater risks than those normally associated with domestic markets, such as political, currency, economic and market risks. **Investing in currency** involves additional special risks such as credit, interest rate fluctuations, derivative investment risk, and domestic and foreign inflation rates, which can be volatile and may be less liquid than other securities and more sensitive to the effect of varied economic conditions. In addition, international investing entails greater risk, as well as greater potential rewards compared to U.S. investing. These risks include political and economic uncertainties of foreign countries as well as the risk of currency fluctuations. These risks are magnified in countries with emerging markets, since these countries may have relatively unstable governments and less established markets and economies.

Value investing does not guarantee a profit or eliminate risk. Not all companies whose stocks are considered to be value stocks are able to turn their business around or successfully employ corrective strategies which would result in stock prices that do not rise as initially expected.

Growth investing does not guarantee a profit or eliminate risk. The stocks of these companies can have relatively high valuations. Because of these high valuations, an investment in a growth stock can be more risky than an investment in a company with more modest growth expectations.

Asset-backed securities generally decrease in value as a result of interest rate increases, but may benefit less than other fixed-income securities from declining interest rates, principally because of prepayments.

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