

As of March 2, 2015, for updated Exposure at Default
for products under the Internal Models Methodology

Morgan Stanley

Basel III Pillar 3 Disclosures Report

For the Quarterly Period Ended September 30, 2014

Morgan Stanley

BASEL III PILLAR 3 DISCLOSURES REPORT

For the quarterly period ended September 30, 2014

Table of Contents		Page
1	Morgan Stanley.....	1
2	Capital Framework	1
3	Capital Structure	1
4	Capital Adequacy.....	2
5	Credit Risk	3
5.1	Credit Risk: General Disclosures	3
5.2	Credit Risk: General Disclosure for Impaired Loans.....	5
5.3	Portfolios Subject to Internal Ratings-Based Risk-Based Capital Formulas	6
5.4	General Disclosure for Wholesale Counterparty Credit Risk of Derivative Contracts, Repo-Style Transactions and Margin Lending	9
5.5	Credit Risk Mitigation	12
6	Equities Not Subject to Market Risk Capital Rule.....	13
7	Securitization Exposures.....	15
7.1	Accounting and Valuation	15
7.2	Securitization and Resecuritization Exposures in the Banking Book	16
7.3	Securitization and Resecuritization Exposures in the Trading Book	19
8	Interest Rate Risk for Non-trading Activities	20
9	Market Risk.....	20
9.1	Model Methodology, Assumptions and Exposure Measures	21
9.2	Model Limitations.....	23
9.3	Model Validation	23
9.4	Regulatory VaR Backtesting.....	24
9.5	Covered Positions	24
9.6	Stress Testing of Covered Positions.....	24
10	Operational Risk	25
11	Disclosure Map.....	26

MORGAN STANLEY
Basel III Pillar 3 Disclosures Report
For the Quarterly Period Ended September 30, 2014

1 Morgan Stanley

Morgan Stanley is a global financial services firm that, through its subsidiaries and affiliates, provides its products and services to a large and diversified group of clients and customers, including corporations, governments, financial institutions and individuals. Unless the context otherwise requires, the terms “Morgan Stanley” or the “Company” mean Morgan Stanley (the “Parent”) together with its consolidated subsidiaries. Morgan Stanley was originally incorporated under the laws of the State of Delaware in 1981, and its predecessor companies date back to 1924. The Company is a financial holding company regulated by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (the “Federal Reserve”) under the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956, as amended (the “BHC Act”). The Company conducts its business from its headquarters in and around New York City, its regional offices and branches throughout the United States of America (“U.S.”) and its principal offices in London, Tokyo, Hong Kong and other world financial centers. At September 30, 2014, the Company had 55,977 employees worldwide. The basis of consolidation for accounting and regulatory purposes is materially the same. The Federal Reserve establishes capital requirements for the Company, including well-capitalized standards, and evaluates the Company’s compliance with such capital requirements. The Office of the Comptroller of the Currency (“OCC”) establishes similar capital requirements and standards for Morgan Stanley Bank, N.A. and Morgan Stanley Private Bank, National Association (“U.S. Banks”). At September 30, 2014, the Company’s insurance subsidiaries surplus capital included in the total capital of the consolidated group was \$23 million. At September 30, 2014, none of the Company’s subsidiaries had capital less than the minimum required capital amount.

2 Capital Framework

In December 2010, the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision (“Basel Committee”) established a new risk-based capital, leverage ratio and liquidity framework, known as “Basel III.” In July 2013, the U.S. banking regulators issued a final rule to implement many aspects of Basel III (“U.S. Basel III”). Although the Company and its U.S. Banks became subject to U.S. Basel III beginning on January 1, 2014, certain requirements of U.S. Basel III will be phased in over several years. On February 21, 2014, the Federal Reserve and the OCC approved the Company’s and its U.S. Banks’ completion of the parallel run process for an advanced internal ratings-based approach for calculating credit risk-weighted assets (“RWAs”) and advanced measurement approaches for calculating operational RWAs, as supplemented by advanced market RWAs calculated under Basel III (the “Advanced Approach”) framework. For a further discussion of the regulatory capital framework applicable to the Company, see “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations (“MD&A”)—Liquidity and Capital Resources—Regulatory Requirements” in Part I, Item 2 of the Company’s Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2014 (“Form 10-Q”).

U.S. Basel III requires banking organizations that calculate risk-based capital ratios using the Advanced Approach (“Advanced Approach banking organizations”), including the Company, to make qualitative and quantitative disclosures regarding their capital and RWAs on a quarterly basis (“Pillar 3 Disclosures”). This report contains the Company’s Pillar 3 Disclosures for its credit, market and operational risks for the quarter ended September 30, 2014, in accordance with the U.S. Basel III, 12 C.F.R. § 217.171 through 217.173 and 217.212.

The Company’s Pillar 3 Disclosures are not required to be, and have not been, audited by the Company’s independent registered public accounting firm. The Company’s Pillar 3 Disclosures were based on its current understanding of U.S. Basel III and other factors, which may be subject to change as the Company receives additional clarification and implementation guidance from regulators relating to U.S. Basel III, and as the interpretation of the final rule evolves over time. Some measures of exposures contained in this report may not be consistent with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (“U.S. GAAP”), and may not be comparable with measures reported in the Company’s Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2013 (“2013 Form 10-K”) and the Form 10-Q.

3 Capital Structure

The Company has issued a variety of capital instruments to meet its regulatory capital requirements and to maintain a strong capital base. These capital instruments include common stock that qualifies as Common Equity Tier 1 capital, non-cumulative perpetual preferred stock that qualifies as Additional Tier 1 capital and subordinated debt that qualifies as Tier 2 capital, each under U.S. Basel III. For a discussion of the Company’s capital instruments, see Note 11 (Borrowings and Other Secured Financings) to the consolidated financial statements in Part II, Item 8 of the 2013 Form 10-K, Note 9 (Long-Term Borrowings and Other Secured Financings) and Note 13 (Total Equity) to the condensed consolidated financial statements in

MORGAN STANLEY
Basel III Pillar 3 Disclosures Report
For the Quarterly Period Ended September 30, 2014

Part I, Item 1 as well as “MD&A—Liquidity and Capital Resources—Regulatory Requirements—Implementation of U.S. Basel III—The Company’s Regulatory Capital and Capital Ratios” in Part I, Item 2 of the Form 10-Q.¹

4 Capital Adequacy

Capital strength is fundamental to the Company’s operation as a credible and viable market participant. To assess the amount of capital necessary to support the Company’s current and prospective risk profile, which ultimately informs the Company’s capital distribution capacity, the Company determines its overall capital requirement under normal and stressed operating environments, both on a current and forward-looking basis. For a further discussion on the Company’s required capital framework, see “MD&A—Liquidity and Capital Resources—Regulatory Requirements—Required Capital” in Part I, Item 2 of the Form 10-Q.

In determining its overall capital requirement, the Company classifies its exposures as either “banking book” or “trading book.” Banking book positions, which may be accounted for at amortized cost, lower of cost or market, fair value or under the equity method, are subject to credit risk capital requirements which are discussed in Section 5 “Credit Risk” included herein. Trading book positions represent positions the Company holds as part of its market-making and underwriting businesses. These positions, which reflect assets or liabilities that are accounted for at fair value, and certain banking book positions which are subject to both credit risk and market risk charges, (collectively, “covered positions”) are risk managed using Value-at-Risk (“VaR”). See Section 9 for a discussion on “Market Risk” included herein. Some trading book positions, such as derivatives, are also subject to counterparty credit risk capital requirements. Credit and market risks related to securitization exposures are discussed in Section 7 “Securitization Exposures” included herein.

The following table represents components of the Company’s RWAs in accordance with the Advanced Approach, subject to transitional provisions:

<u>Risk-weighted assets by U.S. Basel III exposure category</u>	<u>At</u> <u>September 30, 2014(1)</u> <u>(dollars in millions)</u>
Credit risk:	
Wholesale exposures	\$ 95,168
Retail exposures:	
Residential mortgage	627
Qualifying revolving	-
Other retail	4,837
Securitization exposures:	
Subject to Supervisory Formula Approach	3,424
Subject to Simplified Supervisory Formula Approach	1,634
Subject to 1,250% risk weight	162
Cleared transactions	5,310
Equity exposures:	
Subject to the Simple Risk-Weighted Approach	19,454
Subject to the Alternative Modified Look-Through Approach	5,470
Other assets(2)	23,013
Credit valuation adjustment	19,971
Total credit risk(3)	\$ 179,070

¹ Regulatory requirements, including capital requirements and certain covenants contained in various agreements governing indebtedness of the Company may restrict the Company’s ability to access capital from its subsidiaries. For discussions of restrictions and other major impediments to transfer of funds or capital, see “Risk Factors—Liquidity and Funding Risk” in Part I, Item 1A and Note 14 (Regulatory Requirements) to the consolidated financial statements in Part II, Item 8 of the 2013 Form 10-K. For further information on the Company’s capital structure in accordance with U.S. Basel III, see “MD&A—Liquidity and Capital Resources—Regulatory Requirements” in Part I, Item 2 of the Form 10-Q.

MORGAN STANLEY
Basel III Pillar 3 Disclosures Report
For the Quarterly Period Ended September 30, 2014

<u>Risk-weighted assets by U.S. Basel III exposure category</u>	<u>At</u> <u>September 30, 2014(1)</u> (dollars in millions)
Market risk:	
Regulatory VaR	\$ 7,678
Regulatory Stressed VaR	35,829
Incremental risk charge	18,211
Comprehensive risk measure	13,652
Specific risk:	
Non-securitizations	21,083
Securitizations	28,190
Total market risk(4)	\$ 124,643
Total operational risk	108,660
Total RWAs	\$ 412,373

- (1) For information on the Company's credit, market and operational RWAs roll-forward from December 31, 2013 to September 30, 2014, see "MD&A—Liquidity and Capital Resources—Regulatory Requirements—Implementation of U.S. Basel III—The Company's Regulatory Capital and Capital Ratios" in Part I, Item 2 of the Form 10-Q.
- (2) Amount reflects assets not in a defined category of \$19,511 million, non-material portfolios of exposures of \$2,432 million and unsettled transactions of \$1,070 million.
- (3) In accordance with U.S. Basel III, credit RWAs with the exception of Credit Valuation Adjustment ("CVA"), reflect a 1.06 multiplier.
- (4) For more information on the Company's measure for market risk and market RWAs, see Section 9 herein.

The following table represents the risk-based capital ratios for the Company and its U.S. Banks at September 30, 2014. Each ratio represents the lower of risk-based capital ratios (on a transitional basis) calculated using a U.S. Basel III transitional numerator and RWAs computed under U.S. Basel I as supplemented by Basel 2.5 or under the Advanced Approach. At September 30, 2014, the Company's risk-based capital ratios were lower under the Advanced Approach transitional rules; however, the risk-based capital ratios for the Company's U.S. Banks were lower under U.S. Basel I as supplemented by Basel 2.5.

<u>Risk-based capital ratios</u>	<u>At September 30, 2014</u>		
	<u>Common Equity</u> <u>Tier 1 capital ratio</u>	<u>Tier 1</u> <u>capital ratio</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>capital ratio</u>
Morgan Stanley	14.4%	16.2%	18.7%
Morgan Stanley Bank, N.A.(1)	12.4%	12.4%	14.2%
Morgan Stanley Private Bank, National Association(1)	21.7%	21.7%	21.8%

- (1) At September 30, 2014, risk-based capital ratios calculated using a U.S. Basel III transitional numerator and RWAs computed under the Advanced Approach were as follows: Morgan Stanley Bank, N.A.: Common Equity Tier 1 capital ratio: 24.6%; Tier 1 capital ratio: 24.6% and Total capital ratio: 27.8%; and Morgan Stanley Private Bank, National Association: Common Equity Tier 1 capital ratio: 35.3%; Tier 1 capital ratio: 35.3% and Total capital ratio: 35.3%.

Risk Management Objectives, Structure and Policies

For a discussion of the Company's risk management objectives, structure and policies, including its risk management strategies and processes, the structure and organization of its risk management function, the scope and nature of its risk reporting and measurement systems, and its policies for hedging and mitigating risk and strategies and processes for monitoring the continuing effectiveness of hedges and mitigants, see "Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk—Risk Management" in Part II, Item 7A of the 2013 Form 10-K.

5 Credit Risk

5.1 Credit Risk: General Disclosures

Credit risk refers to the risk of loss arising when a borrower, counterparty or issuer does not meet its financial obligations. The Company primarily incurs credit risk exposure to institutions and individual investors mainly through the Institutional Securities and Wealth Management business segments. The Company manages credit risk at the transaction, obligor and portfolio levels. In order to protect the Company from losses resulting from these activities, the Company's Credit Risk Management Department ensures that lending transactions and derivative exposures are analyzed, that the creditworthiness of

MORGAN STANLEY
Basel III Pillar 3 Disclosures Report
For the Quarterly Period Ended September 30, 2014

the Company's counterparties and borrowers are reviewed regularly, and that credit exposures are actively monitored and managed. For a further discussion of the Company's credit risk and credit risk management framework, see "Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk—Risk Management—Credit Risk" in Part II, Item 7A of the 2013 Form 10-K and "Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk—Credit Risk" in Part I, Item 3 of the Form 10-Q. For a discussion of the Company's risk governance structure, see "Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk—Risk Management—Risk Governance Structure" in Part II, Item 7A of the 2013 Form 10-K.

The following tables present certain of the Company's on- and off-balance sheet positions for which the Company is subject to credit risk exposure. These amounts do not include the effects of certain credit risk mitigation techniques (e.g., collateral and netting not permitted under U.S. GAAP), equity investments or liability positions that also would be subject to credit risk capital calculations, and amounts related to items that are deducted from regulatory capital.

The following tables are presented on a U.S. GAAP basis and reflect amounts by product type, region (based on the legal domicile of the counterparty), contractual maturity and counterparty.

Credit Risk Exposures by Product Type and Geographic Region

<u>Product Type</u>	At September 30, 2014					<u>Quarterly Average(1)</u>
	<u>Americas</u>	<u>Europe, Middle East and Africa</u>	<u>Asia-Pacific</u>	<u>Netting</u>	<u>Total</u>	
	(dollars in millions)					
Cash(2).....	\$ 58,960	\$ 26,686	\$ 11,264	\$ -	\$ 96,910	\$ 84,430
Derivative and other contracts(3).....	164,975	421,922	29,971	(581,853)	35,015	32,924
Available for sale debt securities.....	63,206	294	30	-	63,530	64,493
Securities financing transactions(3)(4).....	202,946	58,841	43,550	(66,040)	239,297	256,895
Loans(5).....	89,101	7,490	2,602	-	99,193	96,787
Other(6).....	15,123	11,263	8,121	-	34,507	35,078
Total on-balance sheet.....	\$ 594,311	\$ 526,496	\$ 95,538	\$ (647,893)	\$ 568,452	\$ 570,607
Commitments(7).....	\$ 73,531	\$ 48,096	\$ 26,027	\$ -	\$ 147,654	\$ 153,044
Guarantees(8).....	8,747	208	-	-	8,955	8,919
Total off-balance sheet.....	\$ 82,278	\$ 48,304	\$ 26,027	\$ -	\$ 156,609	\$ 161,963

Remaining Contractual Maturity Breakdown by Product Type

<u>Product Type</u>	At September 30, 2014				
	Years to Maturity			<u>Netting</u>	<u>Total</u>
	<u>Less than 1</u>	<u>1-5</u>	<u>Over 5</u>		
	(dollars in millions)				
Cash(2).....	\$ 96,910	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 96,910
Derivative and other contracts(3).....	97,843	195,851	323,174	(581,853)	35,015
Available for sale debt securities.....	228	39,191	24,111	-	63,530
Securities financing transactions(3)(4).....	304,019	1,318	-	(66,040)	239,297
Loans(5).....	52,397	25,593	21,203	-	99,193
Other(6).....	20,885	5,536	8,086	-	34,507
Total on-balance sheet.....	\$ 572,282	\$ 267,489	\$ 376,574	\$ (647,893)	\$ 568,452
Commitments(7).....	\$ 73,383	\$ 69,819	\$ 4,452	\$ -	\$ 147,654
Guarantees(8).....	2,724	476	5,755	-	8,955
Total off-balance sheet.....	\$ 76,107	\$ 70,295	\$ 10,207	\$ -	\$ 156,609

MORGAN STANLEY
Basel III Pillar 3 Disclosures Report
For the Quarterly Period Ended September 30, 2014

Distribution of Exposures by Product Type and Counterparty or Industry Type

At September 30, 2014

Product Type	Wholesale			Retail	Netting	Total
	Bank(9)	Sovereign	Corporate and Other(10)			
	(dollars in millions)					
Cash(2).....	\$ 48,067	\$ 29,337	\$ 19,506	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 96,910
Derivative and other contracts(3).....	273,443	11,399	332,026	-	(581,853)	35,015
Available for sale debt securities	-	54,954	8,576	-	-	63,530
Securities financing transactions(3)(4)	39,709	26,132	239,496	-	(66,040)	239,297
Loans(5).....	-	-	48,615	50,578	-	99,193
Other(6)	-	-	34,507	-	-	34,507
Total on-balance sheet	\$ 361,219	\$ 121,822	\$ 682,726	\$ 50,578	\$ (647,893)	\$ 568,452
Commitments(7)	\$ 26,449	\$ 3	\$ 116,839	\$ 4,363	\$ -	\$ 147,654
Guarantees(8).....	2	-	8,953	-	-	8,955
Total off-balance sheet.....	\$ 26,451	\$ 3	\$ 125,792	\$ 4,363	\$ -	\$ 156,609

- (1) Average balances are calculated based on month-end balances or, where month-end balances are unavailable, quarter-end balances.
- (2) Amounts include Cash and due from banks, Interest bearing deposits with banks, and Cash deposited with clearing organizations or segregated under federal and other regulations or requirements, and exclude money market funds.
- (3) For further discussions on master netting agreements and collateral agreements, see Note 6 (Collateralized Transactions) and Note 10 (Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities) to the condensed consolidated financial statements in Part I, Item 1 of the Form 10-Q.
- (4) Amounts reflect Federal funds sold and securities purchased under agreements to resell and Securities borrowed.
- (5) Amounts reflect loans held for investment, loans held for sale and banking book loans designated at fair value, as well as margin lending and employee loans.
- (6) Amounts primarily reflect Customer receivables and Premises, equipment and software costs.
- (7) Amounts reflect Lending commitments and Forward starting reverse repurchase agreements and securities borrowing agreements.
- (8) Amounts reflect Standby letters of credit and other financial guarantees issued and Liquidity facilities. For a further discussion on the Company's guarantees, see Note 11 (Commitments, Guarantees and Contingencies) to the condensed consolidated financial statements in Part I, Item 1 of the Form 10-Q.
- (9) Bank counterparties primarily include banks and depository institutions.
- (10) Corporate and Other counterparties include exchanges and clearing houses.

5.2 Credit Risk: General Disclosure for Impaired Loans

The Company provides loans or lending commitments within the Institutional Securities and the Wealth Management business segments. The Company accounts for loans based on the following categories: loans held for investment, loans held for sale and loans at fair value. The allowance for loan losses estimates probable losses related to loans specifically identified for impairment in addition to the probable losses inherent in the held for investment loan portfolio. For a further discussion of the Company's credit risks, see "Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk—Risk Management—Credit Risk" in Part II, Item 7A of the 2013 Form 10-K. For a discussion of the Company's allowance for loan losses, impaired loans, reconciliation of changes in allowance for loan losses, credit quality indicators, determination of past due or delinquency status, placing of loans on nonaccrual status, returning of loans to accrual status, identification of impaired loans for financial accounting purposes, methodology for estimating allowance for loan losses, and charge-offs of uncollectible amounts, see Note 2 (Significant Accounting Policies) and Note 8 (Financing Receivables and Allowance for Credit Losses) to the consolidated financial statements in Part II, Item 8 of the 2013 Form 10-K and Note 8 (Loans and Allowance for Loan Losses) to the condensed consolidated financial statements in Part I, Item 1 of the Form 10-Q.

MORGAN STANLEY
Basel III Pillar 3 Disclosures Report
For the Quarterly Period Ended September 30, 2014

The following tables are presented on a U.S. GAAP basis and reflect details on impaired and past due loans along with allowances and charge-offs for the Company's loans held for investment. The tables also include loans held for sale and loans held in the banking book designated at fair value.

	At September 30, 2014				
	Bank(1)	Sovereign	Corporate and Other(2)	Retail	Total
	(dollars in millions)				
Impaired loans with allowance	-\$	-\$	\$ 5	-\$	5
Impaired loans without allowance(3).....	-	-	9	29	38
Past due 90 days loans and on nonaccrual	-	-	359	35	394
Past due 90 days loans and still accruing.....	-	-	-	-	-
Allowance for loan losses	-	-	132	9	141
Net charge-offs in nine months ended September 30, 2014(4).....	-	-	2	-	2

(1) Bank counterparties primarily include banks and depository institutions.

(2) Corporate and Other counterparties include exchanges and clearing houses.

(3) At September 30, 2014, no allowance was outstanding for these loans as the fair value of the collateral held exceeded or equaled the carrying value.

(4) Loan recoveries for the quarter ended September 30, 2014 were approximately \$1 million. There were no loan charge-offs for the quarter ended June 30, 2014.

	At September 30, 2014			
	Americas	Europe, Middle East and Africa	Asia-Pacific	Total
	(dollars in millions)			
Impaired loans	43 \$	-\$	-\$	43
Past due 90 days loans	378	16	-	394
Allowance for loan losses	112	23	6	141

Loans Past Due by Counterparty or Industry Type

<u>Counterparty Type</u>	At September 30, 2014			
	90 - <120 Days	120 - <180 Days	180 Days or more	Total
	(dollars in millions)			
Bank.....	-\$	-\$	-\$	-
Sovereign	-	-	-	-
Corporate and other	-	329	30	359
Retail.....	5	4	26	35
Total.....	\$ 5	\$ 333	\$ 56	\$ 394

5.3 Portfolios Subject to Internal Ratings-Based Risk-Based Capital Formulas

The Company utilizes its internal ratings system in the calculation of RWAs for the purpose of determining Basel III regulatory capital requirements for wholesale and retail exposures, as well as other internal risk management processes such as determining credit limits.

Internal Ratings System Design

As a core part of its responsibility for the independent management of credit risk, the Company's Credit Risk Management Department maintains a control framework to evaluate the risk of obligors and the structure of credit facilities (for loans, derivatives, securities financing transactions, etc.), both at inception and periodically thereafter. For both wholesale and retail exposures, the Company has an internal ratings system that assigns a Probability of Default and a Loss Given Default. These

MORGAN STANLEY
Basel III Pillar 3 Disclosures Report
For the Quarterly Period Ended September 30, 2014

risk parameters, along with Exposure at Default, are combined to estimate credit RWAs. Internal credit ratings are the basis for a comprehensive limits framework used to control credit risk and serve as the Company's Credit Risk Management Department's independent assessment of credit risk. To monitor the credit risk of the portfolio, the Company uses quantitative models and expert judgment to estimate the various risk parameters related to each obligor and/or credit facility. Internal ratings procedures, methodologies, models and limits frameworks are all independently and formally governed, and models are reviewed by an independent oversight function.

The Probability of Default represents an estimated likelihood of default of an obligor. The Loss Given Default is an estimate of the economic loss incurred by the Company in the event of default by an obligor, expressed as a percentage of Exposure at Default, which includes unpaid fees and interest, credit workout and collection costs, and offsetting recoveries (adjusted for the time value of money). Exposure at Default is the estimated amount due at the time of default. Exposure at Default for certain products may be reduced by certain credit risk mitigants. Contingent liabilities, such as undrawn commitments and standby letters of credit, may be considered in Exposure at Default.

Internal Ratings System Process

The performance of the internal ratings system is monitored on a quarterly basis. This involves a review of key performance measures that include rating overrides, accuracy ratio and comparison of internal ratings versus applicable agency ratings. The review is performed by an independent group, and the results and conclusions are reported to a credit risk governance committee. The overall effectiveness of the internal ratings system is assessed annually and the evaluation results go through a rigorous challenge process by various governance committees before it is presented to the Company's Board of Directors.

Credit Limits Framework

The Company employs an internal comprehensive and global Credit Limits Framework as one of the primary tools used to evaluate and manage credit risk levels across the Company. The Credit Limits Framework includes single-name limits and portfolio concentration limits by country, industry and product type. The limits within the Credit Limits Framework are calibrated to the Company's risk tolerance and reflect factors that include the Company's capital levels and the risk attributes of the exposures managed by the limits. Credit exposure is actively monitored against the relevant credit limits, and excesses are escalated in accordance with established governance thresholds. In addition, credit limits are evaluated and reaffirmed at least annually or more frequently as necessary.

Wholesale Exposures

Wholesale exposures are credit risk exposures to institutions and individual investors that may arise from a variety of business activities, including, but not limited to, entering into swap or other derivative contracts under which counterparties have obligations to make payments to the Company; extending credit to clients through various lending commitments; providing short-term or long-term funding that is secured by physical or financial collateral whose value may at times be insufficient to fully cover the loan repayment amount; and posting margin and/or collateral to clearing houses, clearing agencies, exchanges, banks, securities companies and other financial counterparties.

The Company's Credit Risk Management Department evaluates the creditworthiness of a wholesale obligor (company, individual, sovereign entity or other government entity) by assigning it an internal credit rating, under which obligors are rated based on their ability to perform over a wide range of economic, business and industry conditions.

The Company's Credit Risk Management Department rates wholesale counterparties based on an analysis of the obligor and industry- or sector-specific qualitative and quantitative factors. The ratings process typically includes an analysis of the obligor's financial statements, evaluation of its market position, strategy, management, legal and environmental issues; and consideration of industry dynamics affecting its performance. The Company's Credit Risk Management Department also considers security prices and other financial data reflecting a market view of the obligor and carries out due diligence with the obligor's management as needed. The Company's Credit Risk Management Department collects relevant information to rate an obligor. If the available information on an obligor is limited, a conservative rating is assigned to reflect uncertainty arising from the limited information.

MORGAN STANLEY
Basel III Pillar 3 Disclosures Report
For the Quarterly Period Ended September 30, 2014

Retail Exposures

Retail exposures generally include exposures (other than equity exposures) to an individual and exposures to small businesses that are managed as part of a segment of similar exposures, and not on an individual exposure basis. The Company incurs retail exposure credit risk within the Wealth Management business segment lending to individual investors, including margin loans collateralized by securities and through single-family residential prime mortgage loans in the form of conforming, nonconforming or home equity lines of credit (“HELOC”). In addition, the Company grants loans to certain Wealth Management employees primarily in conjunction with a program to retain and recruit such employees. The primary source of the Company’s retail exposure is concentrated in two of three Basel III retail exposure categories: Residential Mortgages and Other Retail Exposures. The third Basel III retail category, Qualifying Revolving Exposures, is not currently relevant to the Company as it has no assets related to this category.

Retail exposures consist of many small loans, thereby making it generally inefficient to assign ratings to each individual loan. Individual loans, therefore, are segmented and aggregated into pools. The Company’s Credit Risk Management Department develops the methodology to assign Probability of Default, Loss Given Default and Exposure at Default estimates to these pools of exposures with similar risk characteristics, using factors that may include the Fair Isaac Corporation (“FICO”) scores of the borrowers. Exposure at Default for certain products may be reduced by eligible collateral. Contingent liabilities such as undrawn commitments and standby letters of credit are considered in Exposure at Default.

Internal Ratings System Exposures

The following table provides a summary of the distribution of Internal Ratings Based Advanced Approach risk parameters that the Company uses to calculate RWAs for wholesale and retail exposures. The table also provides average risk weighted values across obligor types and rating grades. The Company currently does not have any high volatility commercial real estate or qualifying revolving exposures.

At September 30, 2014							
Subcategory	Probability of Default Band (%)	Average Probability of Default (%) ⁽¹⁾	Average Loss Given Default (%) ⁽²⁾	Undrawn Commitment	Exposure at Default ⁽¹⁾	Average Counterparty Exposure at Default ⁽³⁾	Average risk weight (%)
(dollars in millions)							
Wholesale							
Exposures.....	0.00 ≤ PD < 0.35	0.07%	42.77%	\$ 70,419	\$ 251,984	7,678	20.55%
	0.35 ≤ PD < 1.35	0.82%	37.65%	13,153	23,078	119	77.64%
	1.35 ≤ PD < 10.00	4.90%	40.32%	11,265	13,937	183	143.30%
	10.00 ≤ PD < 100.00	26.85%	39.34%	80	1,887	359	234.51%
	100 (Default)	100.00%	N/A	84	865	188	106.00%
Sub-total.....				\$ 95,001	\$ 291,751	8,527	
Residential							
Mortgages	0.00 ≤ PD < 0.15	0.05%	18.03%	\$ 263	\$ 13,129	1	2.70%
	0.15 ≤ PD < 0.35	0.32%	17.64%	1	919	3	10.38%
	0.35 ≤ PD < 1.35	1.32%	15.11%	-	332	6	23.96%
	1.35 ≤ PD < 10.00	2.09%	13.70%	-	151	1	28.41%
	10.00 ≤ PD < 100.00	25.76%	14.49%	-	28	3	89.37%
	100 (Default)	100.00%	N/A	-	29	9	106.00%
Sub-total.....				\$ 264	\$ 14,588	23	

MORGAN STANLEY
Basel III Pillar 3 Disclosures Report
For the Quarterly Period Ended September 30, 2014

At September 30, 2014

<u>Subcategory</u>	<u>Probability of Default Band (%)</u>	<u>Average Probability of Default (%)⁽¹⁾</u>	<u>Average Loss Given Default (%)⁽²⁾</u>	<u>Undrawn Commitment</u>	<u>Exposure at Default⁽¹⁾</u>	<u>Average Counterparty Exposure at Default⁽³⁾</u>	<u>Average risk weight (%)</u>
(dollars in millions)							
Other Retail							
Exposures.....	0.00 ≤ PD < 1.50.....	0.24%	100.00%	\$ 3,271	\$ 975	4	43.61%
	1.50 ≤ PD < 3.00.....	2.21%	33.82%	-	706	10	139.84%
	3.00 ≤ PD < 5.00.....	3.32%	41.48%	-	1,828	2	62.08%
	5.00 ≤ PD < 8.00.....	6.25%	39.68%	-	3,140	-	63.26%
	8.00 ≤ PD < 100.00.....	9.63%	13.41%	-	46	-	23.58%
	100 (Default).....	100.00%	N/A	-	275	1	106.00%
Sub-total.....				\$ 3,271	\$ 6,970	17	
Total.....				\$ 98,536	\$ 313,309	8,567	

N/A—Not Applicable

- (1) Amounts reflect the effect of collateral, guarantees and credit derivatives.
- (2) Under U.S. Basel III, credit risk mitigation in the form of collateral may be applied by reducing Exposure at Default or adjusting the Loss Given Default. The Company may apply one or the other approach depending on product type. When collateral mitigation is applied against the Exposure at Default, the Loss Given Default is set at 100% to avoid duplication.
- (3) Amounts represent the weighted average exposure at default per counterparty within the respective Probability of Default band, weighted by their pro rata Exposure at Default contribution.

5.4 General Disclosure for Wholesale Counterparty Credit Risk of Derivative Contracts, Repo-Style Transactions and Margin Lending

Counterparty Credit Risk Overview

Counterparty credit exposure arises from the risk that parties are unable to meet their payment obligations under derivative contracts, repo-style transactions and wholesale margin loans. Repo-style transactions include repurchase agreements and securities lending transactions. Derivative contracts and security values have a risk of increased potential future counterparty exposure from changes in movements in market prices and other risk factors. Potential future exposure is mitigated by the use of netting and collateral agreements. The Company uses an internal model to estimate potential future exposure that includes the mitigating effects of netting and collateral in valuing over-the-counter (“OTC”) and exchange-traded derivative contracts, repo-style transactions and margin lending. The use of netting, collateral, internal models methodology and credit valuation adjustment are discussed further below, in addition to other counterparty credit risk management practices.

Derivative Contracts

The Company actively manages its credit exposure through the application of collateral arrangements and readily available market instruments such as credit derivatives. The use of collateral in managing derivative risk is standard in the market place, and is governed by appropriate documentation such as the Credit Support Annex to the International Swaps and Derivatives Association, Inc. (“ISDA”) documentation. In line with these standards, the Company generally accepts only cash, government bonds, corporate debt and main index equities as collateral. The Company has policies and procedures for reviewing the legal enforceability of credit support documents in accordance with applicable rules.

Repo-Style Transactions

The Company engages in funding activities through the use of repurchase agreements and other repo-style transactions. The Company manages credit exposure arising from reverse repurchase agreements, repurchase agreements, securities borrowing and securities lending transactions by, in appropriate circumstances, entering into master netting and collateral agreements with counterparties that provide the Company, in the event of a customer default, the right to liquidate collateral and the right to offset a counterparty’s rights and obligations. Under these agreements and transactions, the Company either receives or provides collateral, including U.S. government and agency securities, other sovereign government obligations, corporate and other debt, and corporate equities.

MORGAN STANLEY
Basel III Pillar 3 Disclosures Report
For the Quarterly Period Ended September 30, 2014

Wholesale Margin Lending

The Company also engages in activities to provide additional funding through wholesale margin lending for institutional customers. Customer receivables generated from margin lending activity are collateralized by customer-owned securities held by the Company. The Company monitors required margin levels and established credit limits daily and, pursuant to such guidelines, requires customers to provide additional collateral or reduce positions, when necessary.

Netting

The Company recognizes netting in its estimation of Exposure at Default for its derivative portfolios where it has a master netting agreement in place and other relevant requirements are met. The ISDA Master Agreement is an industry-standard master netting agreement that is typically used to document derivative transactions. The Company generally uses the ISDA Master Agreement and similar master netting agreements to document derivative and repo-style transactions. For a discussion of the Company's master netting agreements, see Note 6 (Collateralized Transactions) and Note 10 (Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities) to the condensed consolidated financial statements in Part I, Item 1 of the Form 10-Q.

Collateral

The Company may require collateral depending on a credit assessment done for each of the Company's counterparties. There is an established infrastructure to manage, maintain and value collateral on a daily basis. Collateral held is managed in accordance with the Company's guidelines and the relevant underlying agreements.

For a discussion of the Company's use of collateral as a credit risk mitigant, including with respect to derivatives, repo-style transactions and margin loans, see Note 6 (Collateralized Transactions) and Note 10 (Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities) to the condensed consolidated financial statements in Part I, Item 1 of the Form 10-Q. For further information on the Company's valuation approaches, including for collateral, see Note 2 (Significant Accounting Policies) and Note 4 (Fair Value Disclosures) to the consolidated financial statements included in Part II, Item 8 of the 2013 Form 10-K.

General Disclosure for Counterparty Credit Risk

The following table is presented on a U.S. GAAP basis and reflects the net exposures for derivative and other contracts and securities financing transactions and the gross notional exposures for wholesale margin lending.

	At <u>September 30, 2014</u> (dollars in millions)
Derivative and Other Contracts:	
Gross positive fair value	\$ 616,868
Counterparty netting benefit	<u>(523,365)</u>
Net current credit exposure	\$ 93,503
Securities collateral	(8,815)
Cash collateral	<u>(58,562)</u>
Net exposure (after netting and collateral)	<u><u>\$ 26,126</u></u>
Repo-Style Transactions:	
Gross notional exposure	\$ 305,338
Net exposure (after netting and collateral)	16,375
Wholesale Margin Lending:	
Gross notional exposure(1)	\$ 13,171

(1) At September 30, 2014, the fair value of the collateral held exceeded the carrying value of margin loans.

MORGAN STANLEY
Basel III Pillar 3 Disclosures Report
For the Quarterly Period Ended September 30, 2014

The following table is presented on a U.S. GAAP basis and reflects the notional amount of outstanding credit derivatives at September 30, 2014, used to hedge the Company's own portfolio and those undertaken in connection with client intermediation activities. The Company believes that the notional amounts of the derivative contracts generally overstate its exposure.

<u>Credit derivative type</u>	<u>At September 30, 2014</u>			
	<u>Hedge Portfolio</u>		<u>Intermediation Activities</u>	
	<u>Purchased</u>	<u>Sold</u>	<u>Purchased</u>	<u>Sold</u>
	(dollars in millions)			
Credit derivatives:				
Credit default swaps	\$ 38,504	\$ 19,313	\$ 989,327	\$ 1,012,645
Total return swaps	-	-	4,183	2,913
Credit options	2,897	198	21,050	21,753
Total.....	<u>\$ 41,401</u>	<u>\$ 19,511</u>	<u>\$ 1,014,560</u>	<u>\$ 1,037,311</u>

For a further discussion of the Company's credit derivatives, see "Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk—Credit Risk—Credit Exposure—Derivatives—Credit Derivatives" in Part I, Item 3 and Note 10 (Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities) to the condensed consolidated financial statements in Part I, Item 1 of the Form 10-Q.

Internal Models Methodology

The Company uses the Internal Models Methodology ("IMM") to estimate counterparty exposure at future time horizons. Under the IMM approach, the Company uses a regulator-approved simulation model to estimate the distribution of counterparty exposures at specified future time horizons. The simulation model projects potential values of various risk factors that affect the Company's counterparty portfolio (e.g., interest rates, equity prices, commodity prices and credit spreads) under a large number of simulation paths, and then determines possible changes in counterparty exposure for each path by re-pricing transactions with that counterparty under the projected risk factor values. A counterparty's expected positive exposure profile is determined from the resulting modeled exposure distribution to estimate Exposure at Default in calculating RWAs for regulatory capital ratio purposes. For a small population of exposures not modeled under this simulation method, the Company calculates Exposure at Default for regulatory capital purposes using a more conservative but less risk-sensitive method. The internal models incorporate the effects of legally enforceable netting and collateral agreements in estimating counterparty exposure.

The table below presents the Exposure at Default used for the Company's determination of regulatory capital for derivative and other contracts and securities financing transactions, excluding default fund contributions.

	<u>At September 30, 2014</u>	
	<u>Internal Models Methodology</u>	
	(dollars in millions)	
Derivative and other contracts(1).....	\$	78,553
Securities financing transactions.....		35,076
Other		787
Total.....	<u>\$</u>	<u>114,416</u>

(1) Amount includes client exposures related to the clearing of exchange-traded derivatives.

MORGAN STANLEY
Basel III Pillar 3 Disclosures Report
For the Quarterly Period Ended September 30, 2014

Other Counterparty Credit Risk Management Practices

Credit Valuation Adjustment

Credit valuation adjustment (“CVA”) refers to the fair value adjustment to reflect counterparty credit risk in the valuation of bilateral (*i.e.*, non-cleared) OTC derivative contracts. U.S. Basel III requires the Company to calculate RWAs for CVA.

The Company establishes a CVA for bilateral OTC derivative transactions based on expected credit losses given the probability and severity of a counterparty default. The adjustment is determined by evaluating the credit exposure to the counterparty and by taking into account the market value of a counterparty’s credit risk as implied by credit spreads, and the effect of allowances for any credit risk mitigants such as legally enforceable netting and collateral agreements.

CVA is recognized in profit and loss on a daily basis and effectively represents an adjustment to reflect the credit component of the fair value of the derivatives receivable. Given that the previously recognized CVA reduces the potential loss faced in the event of a counterparty default, exposure metrics are reduced for CVA.

Assignment of Economic Capital for Counterparty Credit Exposures

The Company’s internal capital assessment and the assignment of counterparty credit risk are based on the Company’s required capital framework. The Company’s required capital framework is based on the principle that the Company should have adequate capital to meet regulatory requirements even after a severe stress loss. This framework takes into consideration Probability of Default, Loss Given Default, potential exposure and resulting estimated stress losses on counterparty credit exposures. For a further discussion on the Company’s required capital framework, see “MD&A—Liquidity and Capital Resources—Regulatory Requirements—Required Capital” in Part I, Item 2 of the Form 10-Q.

Additional Collateral Requirements Due to Credit Rating Downgrade

For a discussion of the additional collateral or termination payments that may be called in the event of a future credit rating downgrade of the Company, see “MD&A—Liquidity and Capital Resources—Credit Ratings” in Part I, Item 2 of the Form 10-Q.

Wrong-Way Risk

The Company incorporates the effect of specific wrong-way risk in its calculation of the counterparty exposure. Specific wrong-way risk arises when a transaction is structured in such a way that the exposure to the counterparty is positively correlated with the Probability of Default of the counterparty; for example, a counterparty writing put options on its own stock or a counterparty collateralized by its own or related party stock. The Company considers specific wrong-way risk when approving transactions. The Company also monitors general wrong-way risk, which arises when the counterparty Probability of Default is correlated with general market or macroeconomic factors. The credit assessment process identifies these correlations and manages the risk accordingly.

5.5 Credit Risk Mitigation

Overview

In addition to the use of netting and collateral for mitigating counterparty credit risk discussed above, the Company may seek to mitigate credit risk from its lending and derivatives transactions in multiple ways, including through the use of guarantees and hedges. At the transaction level, the Company seeks to mitigate risk through management of key risk elements such as size, tenor, financial covenants, seniority and collateral. The Company actively hedges its lending and derivatives exposure through various financial instruments that may include single-name, portfolio and structured credit derivatives. Additionally, the Company may sell, assign or syndicate funded loans and lending commitments to other financial institutions in the primary and secondary loan market.

In connection with its derivatives activities, the Company generally enters into master netting agreements and collateral arrangements with counterparties. These agreements provide the Company with the ability to demand collateral, as well as to liquidate collateral and offset receivables and payables covered under the same master netting agreement in the event of a counterparty default. For further information on the impact of netting on the Company’s credit exposures, see “Collateral” in

MORGAN STANLEY
Basel III Pillar 3 Disclosures Report
For the Quarterly Period Ended September 30, 2014

Section 5.4 herein and “Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk—Risk Management—Credit Risk” in Part II, Item 7A of the 2013 Form 10-K.

Loan Collateral Recognition and Management

Collateralizing loans significantly reduce the credit risk to the Company. As part of the credit evaluation process, when possible, the Company’s Credit Risk Management Department assesses the ability of obligors to post collateral. The Company’s Credit Risk Management Department may consider the posting of collateral as a factor when approving loans, as applicable.

Customer margin accounts, a source of credit exposure, are collateralized in accordance with internal and regulatory guidelines. The Company monitors required margin levels and established credit limits daily and, pursuant to such guidelines, requires customers to provide additional collateral, or reduce positions, when necessary. Factors considered in the review of margin loans are the amount of the loan, the intended purpose, the degree of leverage being employed in the account, and overall evaluation of the portfolio to ensure diversification or, in the case of concentrated positions, appropriate liquidity of the underlying collateral or potential hedging strategies to reduce risk. Additionally, transactions relating to concentrated or restricted positions require a review of any legal impediments to liquidation of the underlying collateral. Underlying collateral for margin loans is reviewed with respect to the liquidity of the proposed collateral positions, valuation of securities, historic trading range, volatility analysis and an evaluation of industry concentrations.

With respect to first and second mortgages, including HELOC loans, a loan evaluation process is adopted within a framework of the credit underwriting policies and collateral valuation. Loan-to-collateral value ratios are determined based on independent third-party property appraisal/valuations, and the security lien position is established through title/ownership reports.

Guarantees and Credit Derivatives

The Company may accept or request guarantees from related or third parties to mitigate credit risk for wholesale obligors. Such arrangements represent obligations for the guarantor to make payments to the Company if a counterparty fails to fulfill its obligation under a borrowing arrangement or other contractual obligation. The Company typically accepts guarantees from investment grade corporate entities and financial institutions within the Institutional Securities business segment, and individuals and their small- and medium-sized domestic businesses within the Wealth Management business segment. Guarantees are monitored against eligibility requirements on an ongoing basis, and eligible guarantees for wholesale exposures may be recognized when evaluating the internal ratings assignment process and when determining the Company’s overall capital requirements. The Company may also hedge certain exposures using credit derivatives. The Company enters into credit derivatives, principally through credit default swaps, under which it receives or provides protection against the risk of default on a set of debt obligations issued by a specified reference entity or entities. A majority of the Company’s hedge counterparties are banks, broker-dealers, insurance and other financial institutions.

The Company recognizes certain credit derivatives and third-party guarantees for the reduction of capital requirements under the Advanced Approach. At September 30, 2014, the aggregate Exposure at Default amount of the Company’s wholesale exposure hedged by such credit derivatives or third-party guarantees, excluding CVA hedges, was \$3,755 million.

6 Equities Not Subject to Market Risk Capital Rule

Overview

The Company from time to time makes equity investments that may include business facilitation or other investing activities. Such investments are typically strategic investments undertaken by the Company to facilitate core business activities. From time to time, the Company may also make equity investments and capital commitments to public and private companies, funds and other entities. Additionally, the Company sponsors and manages investment vehicles and separate accounts for clients seeking exposure to private equity, infrastructure, mezzanine lending and real estate-related and other alternative investments. The Company may also invest in and provide capital to such investment vehicles.

MORGAN STANLEY
Basel III Pillar 3 Disclosures Report
For the Quarterly Period Ended September 30, 2014

Valuation for equity investments not subject to market risk capital rule

The Company's equity investments include investments in private equity funds, real estate funds and hedge funds (which include investments made in connection with certain employee deferred compensation plans), as well as direct investments in equity securities, which are recorded at fair value.

The Company applies the Alternative Modified Look-Through Approach for equity exposures to investment funds. Under this approach, the adjusted carrying value of an equity exposure to an investment fund is assigned on a pro rata basis to different risk weight categories based on the information in the fund's prospectus or related documents. For all other equity exposures, the Company applies the Simple Risk-Weight Approach ("SRWA"). Under SRWA, the RWA for each equity exposure is calculated by multiplying the adjusted carrying value of the equity exposure by the applicable regulatory prescribed risk weight.

The following table consists of U.S. GAAP amounts disclosed in the Company's balance sheet of investments and the types and nature of investments, capital requirements by appropriate equity groupings, realized gains/(losses) from sales and liquidations in the reporting period, and total unrealized gains/(losses) on equity available for sale securities ("AFS Securities") reflected in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax ("AOCI"), including unrecognized gains/(losses) related to investments carried at cost and unrealized gains/(losses) included in Tier 1 and/or Tier 2 capital.

<u>Type of Equity Investments</u>	At September 30, 2014		
	Total	Risk	RWAs(2)
	On-balance Sheet(1)	Weight %	
(dollars in millions)			
Simple Risk-Weight Approach:			
Exposures in the 0% risk weight category	\$ 383	0%	\$ -
Exposures in the 20 % risk weight category	33	20%	7
Community development equity exposures	2,073	100%	2,256
Non-significant equity exposures	5,463	100%	6,380
Significant investments in unconsolidated financial institutions(3)	4,932	100%	5,256
Publicly traded equity exposures	-	300%	-
Non-publicly traded equity exposures	-	400%	-
Exposures in the 600% risk weight category	837	600%	5,555
Sub-total.....	\$ 13,721	N/A	\$ 19,454
Equity exposures to investment funds:			
Alternative Modified Look-Through Approach	4,989	N/A	5,470
Total Equities Not Subject to Market Risk Capital Rule	\$ 18,710	N/A	\$ 24,924
Quarter-to-date realized gains/(losses) from sales and liquidations(4)			\$ 52
Total unrealized gains/(losses) on equity AFS Securities reflected in AOCI(4).....			(2)
Unrecognized gains/(losses) related to investments carried at cost(4).....			(6)
Unrealized gains/(losses) included in Tier 1 and/or Tier 2 capital			(2)

N/A—Not Applicable

- (1) The total on-balance sheet amount reflects \$12,539 million and \$6,171 million of non-publicly traded and publicly traded investments, respectively, at September 30, 2014. The on-balance sheet amounts reflect approximate fair value of these exposures and are presented on a U.S. GAAP basis, which include investments in the Company's own capital instruments and investments in the capital instruments of unconsolidated financial institutions that are subject to capital deductions under U.S. Basel III. At September 30, 2014, the amount of Equities Not Subject to Market Risk Capital Rule that were deducted from Total capital was \$57 million. For further information on the Company's valuation techniques related to investments, see Note 2 (Significant Accounting Policies) to the consolidated financial statements in Part II, Item 8 of the 2013 Form 10-K.
- (2) In accordance with U.S. Basel III, RWAs reflect a 1.06 multiplier and include both on- and off-balance sheet equity exposures.
- (3) Under the Advanced Approach, significant investments in unconsolidated financial institutions in the form of common stock, which are not deducted from Common Equity Tier 1, are assigned a 250% risk weight. Between 2014 and 2017, under the transitional rules, a 100% risk weight is applied. In 2018, the 250% risk weight comes into effect on a fully phased-in basis.
- (4) For the quarter ended September 30, 2014.

MORGAN STANLEY
Basel III Pillar 3 Disclosures Report
For the Quarterly Period Ended September 30, 2014

7 Securitization Exposures

Securitization exposure is defined as a transaction in which:

- The credit risk of the underlying exposures is transferred to third parties, and has been separated into two or more tranches reflecting different levels of seniority;
- The performance of the securitization depends upon the performance of the underlying exposures; and
- All or substantially all of the underlying exposures are financial exposures.

Securitization exposures include on- or off-balance sheet exposures (including credit enhancements) that arise from a securitization or re-securitization transaction; or an exposure that directly or indirectly references a securitization (*e.g.*, a credit derivative). A re-securitization is an exposure based on the performance of more than one underlying exposure and in which one or more of the underlying exposures is itself a securitization exposure.

On-balance sheet exposures include securities, loans and derivatives for which securitization trusts are the counterparty. Off-balance sheet exposures include liquidity commitments, tranching credit derivatives and derivatives for which the reference obligation is a securitization.

Securitization exposures are classified as either traditional or synthetic. In a traditional securitization, the originator establishes a special purpose entity (“SPE”) and sells assets (either originated or purchased) off its balance sheet into the SPE, which issues securities to investors. In a synthetic securitization, credit risk is transferred to an investor through the use of credit derivatives or guarantees. In a synthetic securitization, there is no change in accounting treatment for the assets securitized.

The Company does not manage or advise entities that invest in securitizations sponsored by the Company.

Except for (i) its AFS Securities portfolios, for which the Company purchases highly rated tranches of commercial mortgage and other securitizations not sponsored by the Company, and (ii) warehouse loans to client sponsored SPEs, the Company engages in securitizations primarily as a trading activity.

The Company retains securities issued in securitization transactions it sponsors, and it purchases securities issued in securitization transactions sponsored by others as part of its trading inventory. These interests are included in the condensed consolidated statements of financial condition at fair value with mark-to-market changes reported in the trading book.

For further information on securitization transactions in which the Company holds any exposure in either the banking book or the trading book, see the tables in “Transfers of Assets with Continuing Involvement” in Note 7 (Variable Interest Entities and Securitization Activities) to the consolidated financial statements in Part II, Item 8 of the 2013 Form 10-K and Note 7 (Variable Interest Entities and Securitization Activities) to the condensed consolidated financial statements in Part I, Item 1 of the Form 10-Q.

7.1 Accounting and Valuation

For a discussion of the Company’s accounting and valuation techniques related to securitization, see Note 2 (Significant Accounting Policies), Note 4 (Fair Value Measurements) and Note 7 (Variable Interest Entities and Securitization Activities) to the consolidated financial statements in Part II, Item 8 of the 2013 Form 10-K and Note 7 (Variable Interest Entities and Securitization Activities) to the condensed consolidated financial statements in Part I, Item 1 of the Form 10-Q.

MORGAN STANLEY
Basel III Pillar 3 Disclosures Report
For the Quarterly Period Ended September 30, 2014

7.2 Securitization and Resecuritization Exposures in the Banking Book

The following table represents the total outstanding exposures securitized by the Company as a sponsor for which the Company has retained credit or counterparty exposures in the banking book at September 30, 2014. Because this excludes securities held in the Company's trading book, this table includes only transactions in which the Company transferred assets and entered into a derivative transaction with the securitization SPE. For residential mortgage and commercial mortgage transactions, these derivatives are interest rate and/or currency swaps. This table does not include assets transferred by unaffiliated co-depositors into these transactions. Traditional securitization exposures reflect unpaid principal balances of the underlying collateral, and synthetic securitization exposures reflect notional amounts.

<u>Exposure type</u>	At September 30, 2014		
	Traditional		Synthetic
	Amounts Sold by the Company	Amounts Sold by Third Parties in Transactions Sponsored by the Company	
	(dollars in millions)		
Commercial mortgages	9,766 \$	6,315 \$	-
Residential mortgages	1,003	-	-
Corporate debt	305	-	401
Asset-backed securitizations and other	-	-	-
Total	<u>11,074 \$</u>	<u>6,315 \$</u>	<u>401</u>

The following table is presented on a U.S. GAAP basis and reflects a summary of the Company's securitization activity during 2014, regardless of whether the Company retained credit or counterparty exposure, including the amount of exposures securitized (by exposure type), and the corresponding recognized gain or loss on sale. This table includes assets transferred by unaffiliated co-depositors into these transactions.

<u>Exposure type</u>	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2014		
	Amounts Sold by the Company(1)	Recognized Gain/(Loss) on Sale	Amounts Sold by Third Parties in Transactions Sponsored by the Company
	(dollars in millions)		
Commercial mortgages	4,239 \$	10 \$	4,606
Residential mortgages	967	(1)	-
Corporate debt	-	-	-
Asset-backed securitizations and other	-	-	-
Total	<u>5,206 \$</u>	<u>9 \$</u>	<u>4,606</u>

(1) Amounts represent notional value of assets which the Company contributed to the securitization.

MORGAN STANLEY
Basel III Pillar 3 Disclosures Report
For the Quarterly Period Ended September 30, 2014

The following table is presented on a U.S. GAAP basis and reflects a summary of the Company's securitization activity during 2014, for those transactions in which the Company has not retained an interest, including the amount of exposures securitized (by exposure type), and the corresponding recognized gain or loss on sale. This table includes assets transferred by unaffiliated co-depositors into these transactions.

<u>Exposure type</u>	<u>Nine Months Ended September 30, 2014</u>		
	<u>Amounts Sold by the Company(1)</u>	<u>Recognized Gain/(Loss) on Sale</u>	<u>Amounts Sold by Third Parties in Transactions Sponsored by the Company</u>
	(dollars in millions)		
Commercial mortgages	\$ 925	\$ 8	1,846
Residential mortgages	201	-	-
Corporate debt	-	-	-
Asset-backed securitizations and other	-	-	-
Total	<u>\$ 1,126</u>	<u>\$ 8</u>	<u>1,846</u>

(1) Amounts represent notional value of assets which the Company contributed to the securitization.

The following tables do not include securities held in the Company's trading book. As a result, these tables include only securities held in its AFS Securities portfolios, warehouse loans made to securitization entities and transactions in which the Company entered into derivative transactions with a securitization issuer.

The Company did not retain any senior or subordinate tranches, nor recognized related credit losses in the banking book. During the quarter ended September 30, 2014, the Company did not have material impaired/past due exposures or losses on securitized assets.

In addition, the Company may enter into derivative contracts, such as interest rate swaps. These derivative transactions generally represent senior obligations of the SPEs, senior to the most senior beneficial interest outstanding in the securitized exposures, and are included in the Company's condensed consolidated statements of financial condition primarily at fair value.

The following table is presented on a U.S. GAAP basis and reflects the outstanding exposures intended to be securitized:

<u>Exposure type</u>	<u>At September 30, 2014</u>
	(dollars in millions)
Commercial mortgages	\$ 2,887
Residential mortgages	-
Corporate debt	511
Asset-backed securitizations and other	-
Total	<u>\$ 3,398</u>

MORGAN STANLEY
Basel III Pillar 3 Disclosures Report
For the Quarterly Period Ended September 30, 2014

The following table presents the aggregate Exposure at Default amount of the Company's outstanding on- and off-balance sheet securitization positions by exposure type:

<u>Exposure type</u>	At September 30, 2014		
	On-balance sheet	Off-balance sheet	Total
	(dollars in millions)		
Commercial mortgages	\$ 2,249	\$ 1,732	\$ 3,981
Residential mortgages	18	32	50
Corporate debt	1,927	1,231	3,158
Asset-backed securitizations and other(1)	8,552	2,984	11,536
Total.....	\$ 12,746	\$ 5,979	\$ 18,725

(1) Amounts primarily reflect student loans, auto receivables, servicer advance receivables, municipal bonds and credit card receivables.

The following tables present the aggregate Exposure at Default amount of securitization exposures retained or purchased and the associated RWAs for these exposures, categorized between securitization and re-securitization exposures. In addition, these exposures are further categorized into risk weight bands and by risk-based capital approaches. The Company employs the Supervisory Formula Approach and the Simplified Supervisory Formula Approach to calculate counterparty credit capital for securitization exposures in the Company's banking book. The Supervisory Formula Approach uses internal models to calculate the risk weights for securitization exposures. The Simplified Supervisory Formula Approach is a simplified version of the Supervisory Formula Approach under which the risk weights for securitization exposures are determined using supervisory risk weights and other inputs. In those cases where the Company does not apply either of the Supervisory Formula Approach or the Simplified Supervisory Formula Approach, then the securitization exposures will be assigned to the 1,250% risk weight category.

Risk Weight	At September 30, 2014					
	Securitizations					
	Supervisory Formula Approach		Simplified Supervisory Formula Approach		1,250% Risk Weight Category	
	Exposure at Default Amounts	RWAs	Exposure at Default Amounts	RWAs	Exposure at Default Amounts	RWAs
	(dollars in millions)					
0% - 20%	\$ 11,981	\$ 2,540	\$ 5,472	\$ 1,160	\$ -	-
20% - 100%	575	236	484	223	-	-
100% - 500%	52	164	28	95	-	-
500% - 1,250% ...	70	484	-	-	-	-
Equal to 1,250%..	-	-	-	-	11	141
Total.....	\$ 12,678	\$ 3,424	\$ 5,984	\$ 1,478	\$ 11	\$ 141

Risk Weight	At September 30, 2014					
	Re-securitizations					
	Supervisory Formula Approach		Simplified Supervisory Formula Approach		1,250% Risk Weight Category	
	Exposure at Default Amounts	RWAs	Exposure at Default Amounts	RWAs	Exposure at Default Amounts	RWAs
	(dollars in millions)					
0% - 20%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 12	\$ 3	\$ -	-
20% - 100%	-	-	-	-	-	-
100% - 500%	-	-	27	63	-	-
500% - 1,250% ...	-	-	12	90	-	-
Equal to 1,250%..	-	-	-	-	2	21
Total.....	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 51	\$ 156	\$ 2	\$ 21

MORGAN STANLEY
Basel III Pillar 3 Disclosures Report
For the Quarterly Period Ended September 30, 2014

At September 30, 2014, the amount of exposures that was deducted from Tier 1 capital, representing the after-tax gain on sale resulting from securitization was \$12 million.

The following table presents the aggregate Exposure at Default amount of re-securitization exposures retained or purchased, categorized according to exposures to which credit risk mitigation is applied and those not applied.

	At September 30, 2014
	(dollars in millions)
Re-securitization exposures:	
Re-securitization exposure to which credit risk mitigation is applied	\$ -
Re-securitization exposure to which credit risk mitigation is not applied	53
Total re-securitization exposures retained or purchased	\$ 53
Total re-securitization exposure to guarantors	\$ -
Total re-securitization exposure not to guarantors	53
Total re-securitization exposures retained or purchased	\$ 53

The credit risk of the Company’s securitizations and re-securitizations is controlled by actively monitoring and managing the associated credit exposures. The Company evaluates collateral quality, credit subordination levels and structural characteristics of securitization transactions at inception and on an ongoing basis, and manages exposures against internal concentration limits.

7.3 Securitization and Resecuritization Exposures in the Trading Book

The Company also engages in securitization activities related to commercial and residential mortgage loans, corporate bonds and loans, municipal bonds and other types of financial instruments. The Company records such activities in the trading book.

The following table presents the Net Market Value of the Company’s aggregate on- and off-balance sheet securitization positions by exposure type, inclusive of hedges, in the trading book:

	At September 30, 2014
Exposures	Net Market Value(1)
	(dollars in millions)
Commercial mortgages	\$ 2,211
Residential mortgages	1,643
Corporate debt(2)	2,627
Asset-backed securitizations and other	1,245
Total	\$ 7,726

(1) Net Market Value represents the fair value for cash instruments and the replacement value for derivative instruments.
(2) Amount includes correlation trading positions that are not eligible for Comprehensive Risk Measure (“CRM”) surcharge. For more information on CRM, see Section 9.1 “Comprehensive Risk Measure” included herein.

The Company closely monitors the price, basis and liquidity risk in the covered securitization and resecuritization positions that are held in the trading book. Each position falls into at least one or more trading limits that have been set to limit the aggregate, concentration and basis risk in the portfolio to acceptable levels. Holdings are monitored against these limits on a daily basis.

The inherent market risk of these positions are captured in various risk measurement models including Regulatory VaR, Regulatory Stressed VaR and stress loss scenarios which are calculated and reviewed on a daily basis. Further, the Company regularly performs additional analysis to comprehend various risks in its securitization and resecuritization portfolio, and changes in these risks. Analysis is performed in accordance with U.S. Basel III to understand structural features of the portfolio and the performance of underlying collateral.

MORGAN STANLEY
Basel III Pillar 3 Disclosures Report
For the Quarterly Period Ended September 30, 2014

The Company calculates the standard specific risk regulatory capital for securitization and resecuritization positions under the Simplified Supervisory Formula Approach. Under this approach, a risk weight assigned to each position is calculated based on a prescribed regulatory methodology. The resulting capital charge represents the higher of the total net long or net short capital charge calculated after applicable netting.

In addition, the Company uses a variety of hedging strategies to mitigate credit spread and default risk for the securitization and resecuritization positions. Hedging decisions are based on market conditions, and are evaluated within the Company's risk governance structure.

8 Interest Rate Risk for Non-trading Activities

The Company believes that interest rate sensitivity analysis is an appropriate representation of the Company's interest rate risk for non-trading activities. For information on the interest rate sensitivity analysis on non-trading activities within the Company's portfolio, see "Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk—Market Risk—Non-Trading Risks" in Part I, Item 3 of the Form 10-Q.

9 Market Risk

Market risk refers to the risk that a change in the level of one or more market prices, rates, indices, implied volatilities (the price volatility of the underlying instrument imputed from option prices), correlations or other market factors, such as market liquidity, will result in losses for a position or portfolio. Generally, the Company incurs market risk as a result of trading, investing and client facilitation activities, principally within the Institutional Securities business segment where the substantial majority of the Company's market risk capital is required. In addition, the Company incurs trading-related market risk within the Wealth Management business segment. The Investment Management business segment incurs principally Non-trading market risk primarily from investments in real estate funds and investments in private equity vehicles.

The following table presents the Company's measure for market risk and market RWAs in accordance with the Advanced Approach, categorized by component type. RWAs for market risk are computed using either regulator-approved internal models or standardized methods that involve applying risk-weighting factors prescribed by regulators. Pursuant to U.S. Basel III, multiplying the measure for market risk by 12.5 results in market RWAs.

<u>Components of measure for market risk and market RWAs</u>	<u>At September 30, 2014</u>	
	<u>Measure for Market Risk</u>	<u>RWAs(1)</u>
	(dollars in millions)	
Regulatory VaR(2).....	\$ 614	\$ 7,678
Regulatory Stressed VaR(3)	2,866	35,829
Incremental risk charge(3)	1,457	18,211
Comprehensive risk measure(3)(4).....	1,092	13,652
Specific risk:		
Non-securitizations(5)	1,687	21,083
Securitizations(6)	2,255	28,190
Total market risk.....	<u>\$ 9,971</u>	<u>\$ 124,643</u>

- (1) For information on the Company's market RWAs roll-forward from December 31, 2013 to September 30, 2014, see "MD&A—Liquidity and Capital Resources—Regulatory Requirements—Implementation of U.S. Basel III—The Company's Regulatory Capital and Capital Ratios" in Part I, Item 2 of the Form 10-Q.
- (2) Per regulatory requirements, the daily average of the previous 60 business days from the period-end date is utilized in the regulatory capital calculation.
- (3) Per regulatory requirements, the weekly average of the previous 12 weeks from the period-end date is utilized in the regulatory capital calculation.
- (4) Amounts include 8% CRM surcharge computed under the standardized approach for positions eligible for CRM. At September 30, 2014, the CRM surcharge related to RWAs was \$9,992 million. For more information on CRM, see Section 9.1 "Comprehensive Risk Measure" included herein.
- (5) Non-securitization specific risk charges calculated using regulatory-prescribed risk-weighting factors for certain debt and equity positions. The prescribed risk-weighting factors are generally based on, among other things, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development's country risk classifications for the relevant home country (in the case of public sector and depository institution debt positions), the remaining contractual maturity and internal assessments of creditworthiness.
- (6) For information on market risk related to securitizations, see Section 7.3 "Securitization and Resecuritization Exposures in the Trading Book" included herein.

MORGAN STANLEY
Basel III Pillar 3 Disclosures Report
For the Quarterly Period Ended September 30, 2014

9.1 Model Methodology, Assumptions and Exposure Measures

Regulatory VaR

The Company estimates VaR using an internal model based on volatility-adjusted historical simulation for general market risk factors and Monte Carlo simulation for name-specific risk in corporate shares, bonds, loans and related derivatives. The model constructs a distribution of hypothetical daily changes in the value of trading portfolios based on the following: historical observation of daily changes in key market indices or other market risk factors; and information on the sensitivity of the portfolio values to these market risk factor changes. The Company's VaR model uses four years of historical data with a volatility adjustment to reflect current market conditions.

The Company utilizes the same VaR model for both risk management purposes as well as regulatory capital calculations. The portfolio of positions used for the Company's VaR for risk management purposes ("Management VaR") differs from that used for regulatory capital requirements ("Regulatory VaR"), as it contains certain positions which are excluded from Regulatory VaR. Examples include loans that are fair valued and associated hedges, as well as counterparty credit valuation adjustments. Additionally, the Company's Management VaR excludes certain positions contained in its Regulatory VaR, such as hedges to counterparty exposures related to the Company's own credit spread.

For regulatory capital purposes, Regulatory VaR is computed at a 99% level of confidence over a 10-day time horizon. The Company's Management VaR is computed at a 95% level of confidence over a one-day time horizon, which is a useful indicator of possible trading losses resulting from adverse daily market moves. For more information about the Company's Management VaR model, related statistics and limit monitoring process, see "Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk—Risk Management—Market Risk" in Part II, Item 7A of the 2013 Form 10-K and Part I, Item 3 of the Form 10-Q.

The following table presents the period-end, daily average, high and low Regulatory VaR by risk category for a 10-day holding period for the quarter ended September 30, 2014. Additionally, the daily average Regulatory VaR for a one-day holding period is shown for comparison. The metrics below are calculated over the calendar quarter and therefore may not coincide with the period applied in the regulatory capital calculations.

99% Regulatory VaR					
Quarter Ended September 30, 2014					
	One-Day Holding Period		10-Day Holding Period		
	Daily Average(1)	Period End	Daily Average(1)	High	Low
(dollars in millions)					
Interest rate	27 \$	78 \$	87 \$	112 \$	77
Credit spread.....	43	159	137	159	116
Equity price.....	23	74	72	85	67
Foreign exchange rate.....	15	50	47	62	36
Commodity price	24	68	77	86	65
Less: Diversification benefit(2)(3).....	(66)	(210)	(213)	N/A	N/A
Total Regulatory VaR.....	66 \$	219 \$	207 \$	247 \$	165

N/A—Not Applicable

- (1) The daily average shown is calculated over the entire quarter. Per regulatory requirements, the daily average of the previous 60 business days from the period-end date is utilized in the regulatory capital calculation.
- (2) Diversification benefit equals the difference between the total Regulatory VaR and the sum of the component VaRs. This benefit arises because the simulated one-day losses for each of the components occur on different days; similar diversification benefits also are taken into account within each component.
- (3) The high and low VaR values for the total Regulatory VaR and each of the component VaRs might have occurred on different days during the quarter, and therefore the diversification benefit is not an applicable measure.

Regulatory Stressed VaR

Regulatory Stressed VaR is calculated using the same methodology and portfolio composition as Regulatory VaR. However, Regulatory Stressed VaR is based on a continuous one-year historical period of significant market stress, appropriate to the Company's portfolio. The Company's selection of the one year stressed window is evaluated on an ongoing basis.

MORGAN STANLEY
Basel III Pillar 3 Disclosures Report
For the Quarterly Period Ended September 30, 2014

The following table presents the period-end, weekly average, high and low Regulatory Stressed VaR for a 10-day holding period for the quarter ended September 30, 2014. Additionally, the weekly average Regulatory Stressed VaR for a one-day holding period is shown for comparison. The metrics below are calculated over the calendar quarter and therefore may not coincide with the period applied in the regulatory capital calculations.

	99% Regulatory Stressed VaR				
	Quarter Ended September 30, 2014				
	One-Day Holding Period	10-Day Holding Period			
	Weekly Average(1)	Period End	Weekly Average(1)	High	Low
	(dollars in millions)				
Total Regulatory Stressed VaR.....	\$ 308	\$ 972	\$ 974	\$ 1,276	\$ 750

(1) The weekly average shown is calculated over the entire quarter. Per regulatory requirements, the weekly average of the previous 12 weeks from the period-end date is utilized in the regulatory capital calculation.

Incremental Risk Charge

The Incremental Risk Charge (“IRC”) is an estimate of default and migration risk of unsecuritized credit products in the trading book. The IRC also captures recovery risk, and assumes that average recoveries are lower when default rates are higher. A Monte Carlo simulation-based model is used to calculate the IRC at a 99.9% level of confidence over a one-year time horizon. A constant level of risk assumption is imposed which ensures that all positions in the IRC portfolio are evaluated over the full one-year time horizon.

The IRC model differentiates the underlying traded instruments by liquidity horizons, with the minimum liquidity horizon set to 3 months. Lower rated issuers receive longer liquidity horizons of between 6 and 12 months. In addition to the ratings-based liquidity horizon, the Company also applies liquidity horizon penalties to positions that are deemed concentrated.

The following table presents the period-end, weekly average, high and low IRC for the quarter ended September 30, 2014. The metrics below are calculated over the calendar quarter and therefore may not coincide with the period applied in the regulatory capital calculations.

	Quarter Ended September 30, 2014			
	Period End	Weekly Average(1)	High	Low
	(dollars in millions)			
	Period End	Weekly Average(1)	High	Low
Total Incremental Risk Charge	\$ 1,457	\$ 1,330	\$ 1,488	\$ 1,125

(1) The weekly average shown is calculated over the entire quarter. Per regulatory requirements, the weekly average of the previous 12 weeks from the period-end date is utilized in the regulatory capital calculation.

Comprehensive Risk Measure

Comprehensive Risk Measure (“CRM”) is an estimate of risk in the correlation trading portfolio, taking into account credit spread, correlation, basis, recovery and default risks. A Monte Carlo simulation-based model is used to calculate the CRM at a 99.9% level of confidence over a one-year time horizon, applying the constant level of risk assumption.

All positions in the CRM portfolio are given a liquidity horizon of 6 months.

Positions eligible for CRM are also subject to an 8% capital surcharge, which is reflected in “Comprehensive risk measure” in the “Components of measure for market risk and market RWAs” table in Section 9 herein.

Correlation Trading Positions

A correlation trading position is a securitization position for which all or substantially all of the value of the underlying exposure is based on the credit quality of a single company for which a two-way market exists, or on commonly traded indices based on such exposures for which a two-way market exists on the indices. Hedges of correlation trading positions are also considered correlation trading positions. At September 30, 2014, the Company’s aggregate CRM eligible correlation

MORGAN STANLEY
Basel III Pillar 3 Disclosures Report
For the Quarterly Period Ended September 30, 2014

trading positions had a Net Market Value² of \$3,058 million, which is comprised of net long market values of \$1,777 million and net short market values of \$1,281 million. The net long and net short market values are inclusive of netting permitted under U.S. Basel III.

The following table presents the period-end, weekly average, high and low CRM for the quarter ended September 30, 2014. The metrics below are calculated over the calendar quarter and therefore may not coincide with the period applied in the regulatory capital calculations.

	Quarter Ended September 30, 2014			
	Period End	Weekly Average(1)	High	Low
	(dollars in millions)			
Total Comprehensive Risk Measure	\$ 213	\$ 296	\$ 380	\$ 213

(1) The weekly average shown is calculated over the entire quarter. Per regulatory requirements, the weekly average of the previous 12 weeks from the period-end date is utilized in the regulatory capital calculation.

9.2 Model Limitations

The Company uses VaR and Stressed VaR as components in a range of risk management tools. Among their benefits, VaR models permit estimation of a portfolio's aggregate market risk exposure, incorporating a range of varied market risks and portfolio assets. However, VaR has various limitations, which include, but are not limited to: use of historical changes in market risk factors, which may not be accurate predictors of future market conditions, and may not fully incorporate the risk of extreme market events that are outsized relative to observed historical market behavior or reflect the historical distribution of results beyond the 99% confidence interval; and reporting of losses over a defined time horizon, which does not reflect the risk of positions that cannot be liquidated or hedged over that defined horizon.

The Company also uses IRC and CRM models to measure default and migration risk of credit spread and correlation products in the trading book. Among their benefits, these models permit estimation of a portfolio's aggregate exposure to default and migration risk, incorporating a range of market risk factors in a period of financial stress. However, the IRC and CRM models have various limitations, which include, but are not limited to: use of historical default rates, credit spread movements, correlation and recovery rates, which may not be accurate predictors of future credit environments, and may not fully incorporate the risk of extreme credit events that are outsized relative to observed historical behavior or reflect the historical distribution of results beyond the 99.9% confidence interval.

Regulatory VaR, Regulatory Stressed VaR, IRC and CRM numbers are not readily comparable across firms because of differences in the firms' portfolios, modeling assumptions and methodologies. In IRC and CRM, those differences may be particularly pronounced because of the long risk horizon measured by these models as well as the difficulty in performing backtesting. These differences can result in materially different numbers across firms for similar portfolios. As a result, the model-based numbers tend to be more useful when interpreted as indicators of trends in a firm's risk profile rather than as an absolute measure of risk to be compared across firms.

9.3 Model Validation

The Company validates its Regulatory VaR model, Regulatory Stressed VaR model, IRC model and CRM model on an ongoing basis. The Company's model validation process is independent of the internal models' development, implementation and operation. The validation process includes, among other things, an evaluation of the conceptual soundness of the internal models.

The Company's Regulatory VaR model, Regulatory Stressed VaR model, IRC model and CRM model have all been approved for use by the Company's regulators.

² Net Market Value represents the fair value for cash instruments and the replacement value for derivative instruments.

MORGAN STANLEY
Basel III Pillar 3 Disclosures Report
For the Quarterly Period Ended September 30, 2014

9.4 Regulatory VaR Backtesting

One method of evaluating the reasonableness of the Company's VaR model as a measure of the Company's potential volatility of net revenue is to compare the VaR with the hypothetical buy-and-hold trading revenue. Assuming no intra-day trading, for a 99%/one-day VaR, the expected number of times that trading losses should exceed VaR during the year is two to three times, and, in general, if trading losses were to exceed VaR more than ten times in a year, the adequacy of the VaR model would be questioned. For days where losses exceed the VaR statistic, the Company examines the drivers of trading losses to evaluate the VaR model's accuracy relative to realized trading results.

The Company regularly conducts a comparison of its VaR-based estimates with buy-and-hold gains or losses experienced ("backtesting"). The buy-and-hold gains or losses are defined in the U.S. Basel III as profits or losses on covered positions, as defined in Section 9.5 below, excluding fees, commissions, reserves, net interest income and intraday trading. The buy-and-hold gains or losses utilized for Regulatory VaR backtesting differs from the daily net trading revenue as disclosed in "Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk—Market Risk" in Part I, Item 3 of the Form 10-Q. The Company had no Regulatory VaR backtesting exceptions during the quarter ended September 30, 2014.

9.5 Covered Positions

During the quarter ended September 30, 2014, the Company had exposures to a wide range of interest rates, credit spread, equity prices, foreign exchange rates and commodity prices—and the associated implied volatilities and spreads—related to the global markets in which it conducts its trading activities. For more information about such exposures, see "Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk—Risk Management—Market Risk—Sales and Trading and Related Activities" in Part II, Item 7A of the 2013 Form 10-K.

Under U.S. Basel III, covered positions include trading assets or liabilities held by the Company for the purpose of short-term resale or with the intent of benefiting from actual or expected price movements related to its market-making activities, as well as, foreign exchange and commodity exposure of certain banking book assets. CVA is not a covered position under U.S. Basel III and as a result, hedges to the non-covered CVA are themselves not eligible to be covered positions.

The Company manages its covered positions by employing a variety of risk mitigation strategies. These strategies include diversification of risk exposures and hedging. Hedging activities consist of the purchase or sale of positions in related securities and financial instruments, including a variety of derivative products (*e.g.*, futures, forwards, swaps and options). Hedging activities may not always provide effective mitigation against trading losses due to differences in the terms, specific characteristics or other basis risks that may exist between the hedge instrument and the risk exposure that is being hedged. The Company manages the market risk associated with its trading activities on a Company-wide basis, on a world-wide trading division level and on an individual product basis. The Company manages and monitors its market risk exposures in such a way as to maintain a portfolio that the Company believes is well-diversified in the aggregate with respect to market risk factors and that reflects the Company's aggregate risk tolerance as established by the Company's senior management.

Valuation Policies, Procedures, and Methodologies for Covered Positions

For more information on the Company's valuation policies, procedures, and methodologies for covered positions (trading assets and trading liabilities), see Note 2 (Significant Accounting Policies) and Note 4 (Fair Value Disclosures) to the consolidated financial statements in Part II, Item 8 of the 2013 Form 10-K.

9.6 Stress Testing of Covered Positions

The Company stress tests the market risk of its covered positions at a frequency appropriate to each portfolio and in no case less frequently than quarterly. The stress tests take into account concentration risk, illiquidity under stressed market conditions and other risks arising from the Company's trading activities.

In addition, the Company utilizes a proprietary economic stress testing methodology that comprehensively measures the Company's market and credit risk. The methodology simulates many stress scenarios based on more than 25 years of historical data and attempts to capture the different liquidities of various types of general and specific risks. Event and default risks for relevant credit portfolios are also captured.

MORGAN STANLEY
Basel III Pillar 3 Disclosures Report
For the Quarterly Period Ended September 30, 2014

Furthermore, as part of the Federal Reserve’s annual Comprehensive Capital Analysis and Review, commonly referred to as “CCAR,” the Company is required to perform annual capital stress testing under scenarios prescribed by the Federal Reserve. The stress testing results are submitted to the Federal Reserve and a summary of the results under the severely adverse economic scenario is publicly disclosed. For more information on the Company’s stress testing, see “MD&A—Liquidity and Capital Resources—Regulatory Requirements” in Part II, Item 7 of the 2013 Form 10-K and Part I, Item 2 of the Form 10-Q.

10 Operational Risk

Operational risk refers to the risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed processes, people, and systems or from external events (*e.g.*, fraud; legal, regulatory and compliance risks; or damage to physical assets). The Company may incur operational risk across the full scope of its business activities, including revenue-generating activities (*e.g.*, sales and trading) and control groups (*e.g.*, information technology and trade processing). For a further discussion of the Company’s operational risk, see “Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk—Risk Management—Operational Risk” in Part II, Item 7A of the 2013 Form 10-K.

As an advanced approach banking organization, the Company is required to compute operational risk RWAs using an advanced measurement approach. The Company has established an operational risk framework to identify, measure, monitor and control risk across the Company. Effective operational risk management is essential to reducing the impact of operational risk incidents and mitigating legal, regulatory and reputational risks. The framework is continually evolving to account for changes in the Company and to respond to the changing regulatory and business environment. The Company has implemented operational risk data and assessment systems to monitor and analyze internal and external operational risk events, to assess business environment and internal control factors and to perform scenario analysis. The collected data elements are incorporated in the Company’s operational risk capital model. The model encompasses both quantitative and qualitative elements. Internal loss data and scenario analysis results are direct inputs to the capital models, while external operational risk events and business environment internal control factors are indirect inputs to the model. The Company performs an ongoing review, update, oversight and validation of its advanced measurement approach framework.

The Company uses the Loss Distribution Approach to model operational risk exposures. In this approach, loss frequency and severity distributions are separately modeled and compounded to produce an Aggregate Loss Distribution at various confidence levels over a one-year period. This modeling process is performed separately on each of the units of measure. The results are aggregated across all units of measure, taking into account potential risk interaction and diversification, to determine operational risk regulatory capital.

In addition, the Company employs a variety of risk processes and mitigants to manage its operational risk exposures. These include a strong governance framework, a comprehensive risk management program and insurance. The Company continually undertakes measures to improve infrastructure and mitigate operational risk. The goal of the Company’s operational risk management framework is to identify and assess significant operational risks and to ensure that appropriate mitigation actions are undertaken. Mitigation actions are driven by the Company’s operational risk management framework in that operational risks and associated risk exposures are assessed relative to the risk tolerance established by the Company’s Board of Directors and are prioritized accordingly. The breadth and range of operational risk are such that the types of mitigating activities are wide-ranging. Examples of activities include the use of legal agreements and contracts to transfer and/or limit operational risk exposures; due diligence; implementation of enhanced policies and procedures; exception management processing controls; and segregation of duties.

See “Capital Adequacy” in Section 4 herein for the Company’s operational RWAs at September 30, 2014.

MORGAN STANLEY
Basel III Pillar 3 Disclosures Report
For the Quarterly Period Ended September 30, 2014

11 Disclosure Map

Basel III Pillar 3 Requirement	Description	For the quarterly period ended September 30, 2014		
		2013 Annual Report on Form 10-K	Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q	Basel III Pillar 3 Report
		(Disclosure starts on page number)		
Scope of Application	Regulatory capital framework		147	1
Capital Structure	Capital instruments	215	59, 84, 149	1
	Restrictions and other major impediments to transfer of funds or capital	22, 243		2
	Capital structure		152	2
Capital Adequacy	Required capital framework		156	2
	Credit, market and operational RWAs roll-forwards		151	3
	Risk management objectives, structure and policies	111		3
Credit Risk	Credit risk and credit risk management framework	122	166	4
	Risk governance structure	111		4
	Master netting agreements and collateral agreements		42, 61	5
	Guarantees		74	5
	Reconciliation of changes in allowance for loan losses	210	57	5
	Credit quality indicator.....	207	54	5
	Determination of past due or delinquency status	208	55	5
	Identification of impaired loans for financial accounting purposes.....	154		5
General Disclosure for Wholesale Counterparty Credit Risk of Derivative Contracts, Repo-Style Transactions and Margin Lending	Use of collateral as a credit risk mitigants and master netting agreements.....		42, 61	10
	Valuation approaches	145, 157		10
	Credit derivatives	128, 229	69, 171	11
	Required capital framework		156	12
	Additional collateral requirements due to credit rating downgrade.....		144	12
Credit Risk Mitigation	Impact of netting on the Company's credit exposures.....	122	166	12
Equities Not Subject to Market Risk Capital Rule	Valuation techniques related to investments.....	145		14
Securitization	Securitization transactions.....	202	50	15
	Accounting and valuation techniques related to securitization.....	145, 157, 195	45	15
Interest Rate Risk for Non-Trading Activities	Interest rate sensitivity analysis on non-trading activities.....	121	164	20
Market Risk	Management VaR model, related statistics and limit monitoring process	115	158	21
	Daily net trading revenues.....	119	162	24
	Primary market risk exposures and market risk management	114	161	24
	Valuation policies, procedures and methodologies for covered positions	145, 157		24
	Stress testing	104	154	25
Operational Risk	Operational risk.....	133		25