

MORGAN STANLEY
 Form 424B2
 December 28, 2018

CALCULATION OF REGISTRATION FEE

<i>Title of Each Class of Securities Offered</i>	<i>Maximum Aggregate Offering Price</i>	<i>Amount of Registration Fee</i>
Callable Contingent Income Securities due 2021	\$1,000,000	\$121.20

December 2018

Pricing Supplement No. 1,338
 Registration Statement Nos. 333-221595; 333-221595-01
 Dated December 26, 2018
 Filed pursuant to Rule 424(b)(2)

Morgan Stanley Finance LLC

Structured Investments

Opportunities in U.S. Equities

Callable Contingent Income Securities due December 30, 2021

Payments on the Securities Based on the Worst Performing of the Russell 2000® Index and the S&P 500® Index

Fully and Unconditionally Guaranteed by Morgan Stanley

Principal at Risk Securities

The securities are unsecured obligations of Morgan Stanley Finance LLC (“MSFL”) and are fully and unconditionally guaranteed by Morgan Stanley. The securities have the terms described in the accompanying prospectus supplement, index supplement and prospectus, as supplemented or modified by this document. The securities do not guarantee the repayment of principal and do not provide for the regular payment of interest. Instead, the securities will pay a contingent quarterly coupon **but only if** the index closing value of **each of the Russell 2000® Index and the S&P 500® Index** on the related observation date is **at or above 60% of its respective initial index value**, which we refer to as the respective coupon barrier level. If the index closing value **of either underlying index** is less than the coupon barrier level for such index on any observation date, we will pay no interest for the related quarterly period. In addition, beginning on January 3, 2020, **we will have the right to redeem the securities at our discretion on any quarterly redemption date** for a redemption payment equal to the sum of the stated principal amount plus any contingent quarterly coupon otherwise due with respect to the related observation date. An early redemption of the securities will be at our discretion and will not automatically occur based on the performance of the underlying index. At maturity, if the securities have not previously been redeemed and the final index value of **each** underlying index is greater than or equal to 60% of the respective initial index value, which we refer to as the downside threshold level, the payment at maturity will be the stated principal amount and the related contingent quarterly coupon. If, however,

the final index value of **either** underlying index is less than its downside threshold level, investors will be exposed to the decline in the worst performing underlying index on a 1-to-1 basis and will receive a payment at maturity that is less than 60% of the stated principal amount of the securities and could be zero. **Accordingly, investors in the securities must be willing to accept the risk of losing their entire initial investment based on the performance of either underlying index and also the risk of not receiving any quarterly coupons during the entire three-year term of the securities.** Because payments on the securities are based on the worst performing of the underlying indices, a decline beyond the respective coupon barrier level and/or respective downside threshold level, as applicable, of **either** underlying index will result in few or no contingent quarterly coupons and/or a significant loss of your investment, as applicable, even if the other underlying index has appreciated or has not declined as much. Investors will not participate in any appreciation in either underlying index. The securities are for investors who are willing to risk their principal and seek an opportunity to earn interest at a potentially above-market rate in exchange for the risk of receiving no quarterly interest if **either underlying index** closes below the coupon barrier level for such index on the observation dates, and the risk of an early redemption of the securities at our discretion. The securities are notes issued as part of MSFL's Series A Global Medium-Term Notes program.

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

FINAL TERMS

Issuer:	Morgan Stanley Finance LLC
Guarantor:	Morgan Stanley
Underlying indices:	Russell 2000 [®] Index (the "RTY Index") and S&P 500 Index (the "SPX Index")
Aggregate principal amount:	\$1,000,000
Stated principal amount:	\$1,000 per security
Issue price:	\$1,000 per security (see "Commissions and issue price" below)
Pricing date:	December 26, 2018
Original issue date:	December 31, 2018 (3 business days after the pricing date)
Maturity date:	December 30, 2021
Optional early redemption:	Beginning on January 3, 2020, we will have the right to redeem the securities, at our discretion , in whole but not in part, on any quarterly redemption date for the redemption payment. If we decide to redeem the securities, we will give you notice at least 3 business days before the redemption date specified in the notice. No further payments will be made on the securities once they have been redeemed. If, on any observation date, the index closing value of each underlying index is greater than or equal to its respective coupon barrier level, we will pay a contingent quarterly coupon at an annual rate of 6.50% (corresponding to approximately \$16.25 per quarter per security) on the related contingent coupon payment date.
Contingent quarterly coupon:	If, on any observation date, the closing value of either underlying index is less than the coupon barrier level for such index, no contingent quarterly coupon will be paid with respect to that observation date. It is possible that one or both underlying indices will remain below the respective coupon barrier level(s) for extended periods of time or even throughout the entire term of the securities so that you will receive few or no contingent quarterly coupons.

If the securities have not previously been redeemed, investors will receive on the maturity date a payment at maturity determined as follows:

If the final index value of **each** underlying index is **greater than or equal to** its respective downside threshold level: the stated principal amount and the contingent quarterly coupon with respect to the final observation date.

Payment at maturity:

If the final index value of **either** underlying index is **less than** its respective downside threshold level: (i) the stated principal amount *multiplied by* (ii) the index performance factor of the worst performing underlying index. Under these circumstances, the payment at maturity will be less than 60% of the stated principal amount of the securities and could be zero.

Terms continued on the following page

Agent:

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

Estimated value on the pricing date:

\$971.30 per security. See “Investment Overview” beginning on page 3.

Commissions and issue price:

Per security

Total

	Price to public	Agent’s commissions and fees⁽¹⁾	Proceeds to us⁽²⁾
	\$1,000	\$22.50	\$977.50
	\$1,000,000	\$22,500	\$977,500

Selected dealers and their financial advisors will collectively receive from the agent, MS & Co., a fixed sales commission of \$22.50 for each security they sell. See “Supplemental information regarding plan of distribution; conflicts of interest.” For additional information, see “Plan of Distribution (Conflicts of Interest)” in the accompanying prospectus supplement.

(2) See “Use of proceeds and hedging” on page 29.

The securities involve risks not associated with an investment in ordinary debt securities. See “Risk Factors” beginning on page 11.

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

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

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

References to “we,” “us” and “our” refer to Morgan Stanley or MSFL, or Morgan Stanley and MSFL collectively, as the context requires.

[Prospectus Supplement dated November 16, 2017](#)

[Index Supplement dated November 16, 2017](#)

[Prospectus](#)

[dated November 16, 2017](#)

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Terms continued from previous page:

Redemption payment:	The redemption payment will be an amount equal to (i) the stated principal amount <i>plus</i> (ii) any contingent quarterly coupon otherwise due with respect to the related observation date. Beginning on January 3, 2020, quarterly. See “Observation Dates, Coupon Payment Dates and Redemption Dates” below. If any such day is not a business day, the redemption payment will be made on the next succeeding business day and no adjustment will be made to any redemption payment made on that succeeding business day.
Redemption dates:	With respect to the RTY Index: 1,329.811, which is the index closing value of such index on the pricing date
Initial index value:	With respect to the SPX Index: 2,467.70, which is the index closing value of such index on the pricing date
Final index value:	With respect to each underlying index, the respective index closing value on the final observation date
Worst performing underlying index:	The underlying index with the larger percentage decrease from the respective initial index value to the respective final index value
Index performance factor:	Final index value <i>divided by</i> the initial index value
Coupon barrier level:	With respect to the RTY Index: 797.887, which is approximately 60% of the initial index value for such index
Downside threshold level:	With respect to the SPX Index: 1,480.62, which is 60% of the initial index value for such index With respect to the RTY Index: 797.887, which is approximately 60% of the initial index value for such index
Coupon payment dates:	With respect to the SPX Index: 1,480.62, which is 60% of the initial index value for such index Quarterly, as set forth under “Observation Dates, Coupon Payment Dates and Redemption Dates” below. If any such day is not a business day, that contingent quarterly coupon, if any, will be paid on the next succeeding business day and no adjustment will be made to any coupon payment made on that succeeding business day; <i>provided further</i> that the contingent quarterly coupon, if any, with respect to the final observation date shall be paid on the maturity date.

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Observation dates: Quarterly, as set forth under “Observation Dates, Coupon Payment Dates and Redemption Dates” below, subject to postponement for non-index business days and certain market disruption events. We also refer to December 27, 2021 as the final observation date.

CUSIP / ISIN: 61768DUT0 / US61768DUT08

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

Observation Dates, Coupon Payment Dates and Redemption Dates

Observation Dates	Coupon Payment Dates / Redemption Dates
March 26, 2019	March 29, 2019*
June 26, 2019	July 1, 2019*
September 26, 2019	October 1, 2019*
December 28, 2019	January 3, 2020
March 26, 2020	March 31, 2020
June 26, 2020	July 1, 2020
September 28, 2020	October 1, 2020
December 28, 2020	December 31, 2020
March 26, 2021	March 31, 2021
June 28, 2021	July 1, 2021
September 27, 2021	September 30, 2021
December 27, 2021 (final observation date)	December 30, 2021 (maturity date)

* The securities are not subject to early redemption at the issuer’s option until the fourth coupon payment date, which is January 3, 2020.

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Principal at Risk Securities**

Investment Overview

Callable Contingent Income Securities

Principal at Risk Securities

Callable Contingent Income Securities due December 30, 2021 Payments on the Securities Based on the Worst Performing of the Russell 2000® Index and the S&P 500® Index (the “securities”) do not guarantee the repayment of principal and do not provide for the regular payment of interest. Instead, the securities will pay a contingent quarterly coupon **but only if** the index closing value of **each of the Russell 2000® Index and the S&P 500® Index** (which we refer to together as the “underlying indices”) is **at or above** 60% of its respective initial index value, which we refer to as the respective coupon barrier level, on the related observation date. If the index closing value of **either underlying index** is less than the coupon barrier level for such index on any observation date, we will pay no coupon for the related quarterly period. It is possible that the index closing value of one or both underlying indices will remain below the respective coupon barrier level(s) for extended periods of time or even throughout the entire term of the securities so that you will receive few or no contingent quarterly coupons during the entire three-year term of the securities. Even if an underlying index were to be at or above the coupon barrier level for such index on some quarterly observation dates, it may fluctuate below the coupon barrier level on others. In addition, even if one underlying index were to be at or above the coupon barrier level for such index on all quarterly observation dates, you will receive a contingent quarterly coupon only with respect to the observation dates on which the other underlying index is also at or above the coupon barrier level for such index, if any. In addition, beginning on January 3, 2020, **we will have the right to redeem the securities at our discretion** on any quarterly redemption date for the redemption payment equal to the sum of the stated principal amount plus any contingent quarterly coupon otherwise due with respect to the related observation date. At maturity, if the securities have not been previously redeemed and if the final index value of **each** underlying index is greater than or equal to 60% of the respective initial index value, which we refer to as the downside threshold level, the payment at maturity will be the stated principal amount and the related contingent quarterly coupon. If, however, the final index value of **either** underlying index is less than its downside threshold level, investors will be exposed to the decline in the worst performing underlying index on a 1-to-1 basis and will receive a payment at maturity that is less than 60% of the stated principal amount of the securities and could be zero. **Accordingly, investors in the securities must be willing to accept the risk of losing their entire initial investment based on the performance of either index and also the risk of not receiving any quarterly coupons throughout the entire term of the securities.**

Maturity: Approximately 3 years, unless redeemed earlier at our discretion
If, on any observation date, the index closing value of **each underlying index is greater than or equal to** its respective coupon barrier level, we will pay a contingent quarterly coupon at an annual rate of 6.50% (corresponding to approximately \$16.25 per quarter per security) on the related contingent coupon payment date.

Contingent quarterly coupon:

If, on any observation date, the closing value **of either underlying index is less than** the coupon barrier level for such index, no contingent quarterly coupon will be paid with respect to that observation date. **It is possible that one or both underlying indices will remain below the respective coupon barrier level(s) for extended periods of time or even throughout the entire term of the securities so that you will receive few or no contingent quarterly coupons.**

Early redemption at the option of the issuer:

Beginning on January 3, 2020, we have the right to redeem the securities on any quarterly redemption date for an early redemption payment equal to the stated principal amount plus any contingent quarterly coupon otherwise due with respect to the related observation date. Any early redemption of the securities will be at our discretion and will not automatically occur based on the performance of the underlying indices. It is more likely that we will redeem the securities when it would otherwise be advantageous for you to continue to hold the securities. As such, we will be more likely to redeem the securities when the index closing value of each underlying index on the observation dates is at or above its respective coupon barrier level, which would otherwise result in an amount of interest payable on the securities that is greater than instruments of a comparable maturity and credit rating trading in the market. In other words, we will be more likely to redeem the securities at a time when the securities are paying an above-market coupon. If the securities are redeemed prior to maturity, you will receive no more contingent quarterly coupon payments, may be forced to invest in a lower interest rate environment and may not be able to reinvest at comparable terms or returns.

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On the other hand, we will be less likely to exercise our redemption right when the index closing value of either underlying index is below its respective coupon barrier level and/or when the final index value of either underlying index is expected to be below the downside threshold level, such that you will receive no contingent quarterly coupons and/or that you will suffer a significant loss on your initial investment in the securities at maturity. Therefore, if we do not exercise our redemption right, it is more likely that you will receive few or no contingent quarterly coupons and suffer a significant loss at maturity.

If the securities have not previously been redeemed, investors will receive on the maturity date a payment at maturity determined as follows:

Payment at maturity: If the final index value of **each** underlying index is **greater than or equal to** its respective downside threshold level: the stated principal amount and the contingent quarterly coupon with respect to the final observation date.

If the final index value of **either** underlying index is **less than** its respective downside threshold level: (i) the stated principal amount *multiplied by* (ii) the index performance factor of the worst performing underlying index. Under these circumstances, the payment at maturity will be less than 60% of the stated principal amount of the securities and could be zero.

Morgan Stanley clients may contact their local Morgan Stanley branch office or our principal executive offices at 1585 Broadway, New York, New York 10036 (telephone number (866) 477-4776). All other clients may contact their local brokerage representative. Third-party distributors may contact Morgan Stanley Structured Investment Sales at (800) 233-1087.

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The original issue price of each security is \$1,000. This price includes costs associated with issuing, selling, structuring and hedging the securities, which are borne by you, and, consequently, the estimated value of the securities on the pricing date is less than \$1,000. We estimate that the value of each security on the pricing date is \$971.30.

What goes into the estimated value on the pricing date?

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

What determines the economic terms of the securities?

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

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

The price at which MS & Co. purchases the securities in the secondary market, absent changes in market conditions, including those related to the underlying indices, may vary from, and be lower than, the estimated value on the pricing date, because the secondary market price takes into account our secondary market credit spread as well as the bid-offer spread that MS & Co. would charge in a secondary market transaction of this type and other factors. However, because the costs associated with issuing, selling, structuring and hedging the securities are not fully

deducted upon issuance, for a period of up to 6 months following the issue date, to the extent that MS & Co. may buy or sell the securities in the secondary market, absent changes in market conditions, including those related to the underlying indices, and to our secondary market credit spreads, it would do so based on values higher than the estimated value. We expect that those higher values will also be reflected in your brokerage account statements.

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

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Principal at Risk Securities**

Key Investment Rationale

The securities do not provide for the regular payment of interest and instead will pay a contingent quarterly coupon **but only if** the index closing value of **each underlying index** is **at or above** 60% of its initial index value, which we refer to as the respective coupon barrier level, on the related observation date. These securities are for investors who are willing to risk their principal and seek an opportunity to earn interest at a potentially above-market rate in exchange for the risk of receiving no quarterly interest if either underlying index closes below the coupon barrier level for such index on the observation dates, and the risk of an early redemption of the securities at our discretion. The following scenarios are for illustration purposes only to demonstrate how the payment at maturity and contingent quarterly coupon (if the securities have not previously been redeemed) are determined, and do not attempt to demonstrate every situation that may occur. Accordingly, the securities may or may not be redeemed by us at our discretion, the contingent quarterly coupon may be payable with respect to none of, or some but not all of, the quarterly periods, and the payment at maturity may be less than 60% of the stated principal amount and could be zero. Investors will not participate in any appreciation in either underlying index.

Scenario 1: The securities are redeemed prior to maturity.

This scenario assumes that we redeem the securities at our discretion prior to the maturity date on one of the quarterly redemption dates, starting on January 3, 2020, one year after the original issue date, for the redemption payment equal to the stated principal amount *plus* any contingent quarterly coupon with respect to the relevant observation date, as applicable. Prior to the optional early redemption, each underlying index closes at or above its respective coupon barrier level on some or all of the quarterly observation dates. In this scenario, investors receive the contingent quarterly coupon with respect to each such observation date, but not for the quarterly periods for which one of both underlying indices close below the respective coupon barrier level on the related observation date. No further payments will be made on the securities once they have been redeemed.

Scenario 2: The securities are not redeemed prior to maturity, and investors receive principal back at maturity.

This scenario assumes that we do not exercise our redemption right on any of the quarterly redemption dates, and, as a result, investors hold the securities to maturity. During the term of the securities, each underlying index closes at or above its respective coupon barrier level on some quarterly observation dates, but one or both underlying indices close below the respective coupon barrier level(s) for such index on the others. Investors will receive the contingent quarterly coupon for the quarterly periods for which the index closing value of each underlying index is at or above its respective coupon barrier level on the related observation date, but not for the quarterly periods for which one or both underlying indices close below the respective coupon barrier level(s) on the related observation date. On the final observation date, each underlying index closes at or above its downside threshold level. At maturity, investors receive the stated principal amount and the contingent quarterly coupon with respect to the final observation date.

Scenario 3: The securities are not redeemed prior to maturity, and investors suffer a substantial loss of principal at maturity. This scenario assumes that we do not exercise our redemption right on any of the quarterly redemption dates, and, as a result, investors hold the securities to maturity. During the term of the securities, one or both underlying indices close below the respective coupon barrier level(s) on every quarterly observation date. Since one or both underlying indices close below the respective coupon barrier level(s) on every quarterly observation date, investors do not receive any contingent quarterly coupon. On the final observation date, one or both underlying indices close below the respective downside threshold level(s). At maturity, investors will receive an amount equal to the stated principal amount multiplied by the index performance factor of the worst performing underlying index. Under these circumstances, the payment at maturity will be less than 60% of the stated principal amount and could be zero.

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Underlying Indices Summary

Russell 2000® Index

The Russell 2000® Index is an index calculated, published and disseminated by FTSE Russell, and measures the composite price performance of stocks of 2,000 companies incorporated in the U.S. and its territories. All 2,000 stocks are traded on a major U.S. exchange and are the 2,000 smallest securities that form the Russell 3000® Index. The Russell 3000® Index is composed of the 3,000 largest U.S. companies as determined by market capitalization and represents approximately 98% of the U.S. equity market. The Russell 2000® Index consists of the smallest 2,000 companies included in the Russell 3000® Index and represents a small portion of the total market capitalization of the Russell 3000® Index. The Russell 2000® Index is designed to track the performance of the small capitalization segment of the U.S. equity market.

Information as of market close on December 26, 2018:

Bloomberg Ticker Symbol:	RTY
Current Index Value:	1,329.811
52 Weeks Ago:	1,544.226
52 Week High (on 8/31/2018):	1,740.753
52 Week Low (on 12/24/2018):	1,266.925

For additional information about the Russell 2000® Index, see the information set forth under “Russell 2000® Index” in the accompanying index supplement. Furthermore, for additional historical information, see “Russell 2000® Index Historical Performance” below.

S&P 500® Index

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

Information as of market close on December 26, 2018:

Bloomberg Ticker Symbol:	SPX
Current Index Value:	2,467.70
52 Weeks Ago:	2,680.50
52 Week High (on 9/20/2018):	2,930.75
52 Week Low (on 12/24/2018):	2,351.10

For additional information about the S&P 500[®] Index, see the information set forth under “S&P 500[®] Index” in the accompanying index supplement. Furthermore, for additional historical information, see “S&P 500[®] Index Historical Performance” below.

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Hypothetical Examples

The following hypothetical examples illustrate how to determine whether a contingent quarterly coupon is paid with respect to an observation date and how to calculate the payment at maturity. The following examples are for illustrative purposes only. Whether you receive a contingent quarterly coupon will be determined by reference to the index closing value of each underlying index on each quarterly observation date, and the amount you will receive at maturity, if any, will be determined by reference to the final index value of each underlying index on the final observation date. Any early redemption of the securities will be at our discretion. The actual initial index value, coupon barrier level and downside threshold level for each underlying index are set forth on the cover of this document. All payments on the securities, if any, are subject to our credit risk. The below examples are based on the following terms:

If, on any observation date, the index closing value of **each underlying index is greater than or equal to** its respective coupon barrier level, we will pay a contingent quarterly coupon at an annual rate of 6.50% (corresponding to approximately \$16.25 per quarter per security*) on the related contingent coupon payment date.

Contingent Quarterly
Coupon:

If, on any observation date, the closing value **of either underlying index is less than** the coupon barrier level for such index, no contingent quarterly coupon will be paid with respect to that observation date. **It is possible that one or both underlying indices will remain below the respective coupon barrier level(s) for extended periods of time or even throughout the entire term of the securities so that you will receive few or no contingent quarterly coupons.**

Optional Early
Redemption:

Beginning on January 3, 2020, we will have the right to redeem the securities at our discretion on any quarterly redemption date for a redemption payment equal to the stated principal amount plus any contingent quarterly coupon otherwise due with respect to the related observation date. **If the securities are redeemed prior to maturity, you will receive no more contingent quarterly coupon payments, may be forced to invest in a lower interest rate environment and may not be able to reinvest at comparable terms or returns.**

Payment at Maturity (if the securities have not been redeemed early at our option): If the final index value of **each** underlying index is **greater than or equal to** its respective downside threshold level: the stated principal amount and the contingent quarterly coupon with respect to the final observation date.

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If the final index value of **either** underlying index is **less than** its respective downside threshold level: (i) the stated principal amount *multiplied by* (ii) the index performance factor of the worst performing underlying index. Under these circumstances, the payment at maturity will be less than 60% of the stated principal amount of the securities and could be zero.

Stated Principal
Amount:

\$1,000

With respect to the RTY Index: 1,200

Hypothetical Initial
Index Value:

With respect to the SPX Index: 2,500

With respect to the RTY Index: 720, which is 60% of the hypothetical initial index value for such index

Hypothetical Coupon
Barrier Level:

With respect to the SPX Index: 1,500, which is 60% of the hypothetical initial index value for such index

With respect to the RTY Index: 720, which is 60% of the hypothetical initial index value for such index

Hypothetical Downside
Threshold Level:

With respect to the SPX Index: 1,500, which is 60% of the hypothetical initial index value for such index

* The actual quarterly coupon will be an amount determined by the calculation agent based on the number of days in the applicable payment period, calculated on a 30/360 basis. The hypothetical quarterly coupon of \$16.25 is used in these examples for ease of analysis.

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How to determine whether a contingent quarterly coupon is payable with respect to an observation date (if the securities have not been previously redeemed):

	Index Closing Value		Contingent Quarterly Coupon
	RTY Index	SPX Index	
Hypothetical Observation Date 1	950 (at or above coupon barrier level)	2,500 (at or above coupon barrier level)	\$16.25
Hypothetical Observation Date 2	1,200 (at or above coupon barrier level)	1,000 (below coupon barrier level)	\$0
Hypothetical Observation Date 3	600 (below coupon barrier level)	2,400 (at or above coupon barrier level)	\$0
Hypothetical Observation Date 4	500 (below coupon barrier level)	1,250 (below coupon barrier level)	\$0

On hypothetical observation date 1, both the RTY Index and SPX Index close at or above their respective coupon barrier levels. Therefore a contingent quarterly coupon of \$16.25 is paid on the relevant coupon payment date.

On each of the hypothetical observation dates 2 and 3, one underlying index closes at or above its coupon barrier level but the other underlying index closes below its coupon barrier level. Therefore, no contingent quarterly coupon is paid on the relevant coupon payment date.

On hypothetical observation date 4, each underlying index closes below its respective coupon barrier level and accordingly no contingent quarterly coupon is paid on the relevant coupon payment date.

How to calculate the payment at maturity (if the securities have not been redeemed early at our option):

Final Index Value		Payment at Maturity
RTY Index	SPX Index	

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Example 1:	1,500 (at or above the downside threshold level)	2,800 (at or above the downside threshold level)	\$1,016.25 (the stated principal amount <i>plus</i> the contingent quarterly coupon with respect to the final observation date)
Example 2:	900 (at or above the downside threshold level)	1,000 (below the downside threshold level)	\$1,000 x index performance factor of the worst performing underlying = \$1,000 x (1,000 / 2,500) = \$400
Example 3:	480 (below the downside threshold level)	2,500 (at or above the downside threshold level)	\$1,000 x (480 / 1,200) = \$400
Example 4:	360 (below the downside threshold level)	1,000 (below the downside threshold level)	\$1,000 x (360 / 1,200) = \$300
Example 5:	480 (below the downside threshold level)	750 (below the downside threshold level)	\$1,000 x (750 / 2,500) = \$300

In example 1, the final index values of both the RTY Index and SPX Index are at or above their downside threshold levels. Therefore, investors receive at maturity the stated principal amount of the securities and the contingent quarterly coupon with respect to the final observation date. However, investors do not participate in the appreciation of either underlying index.

In examples 2 and 3, the final index value of one underlying index is at or above its downside threshold level but the final index value of the other underlying index is below its downside threshold level. Therefore, investors are exposed to the downside performance of the worst performing underlying index at maturity and receive at maturity an amount equal to the stated principal amount *times* the index performance factor of the worst performing underlying index.

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Similarly, in examples 4 and 5, the final index value of each underlying index is below its respective downside threshold level, and investors receive at maturity an amount equal to the stated principal amount *times* the index performance factor of the worst performing underlying index. In example 4, the RTY Index has declined 70% from its initial index value to its final index value, while the SPX Index has declined 60% from its initial index value to its final index value. Therefore, the payment at maturity equals the stated principal amount *times* the index performance factor of the RTY Index, which is the worst performing underlying index in this example. In example 5, the RTY Index has declined 60% from its initial index value, while the SPX Index has declined 70% from its initial index value to its final index value. Therefore the payment at maturity equals the stated principal amount *times* the index performance factor of the SPX Index, which is the worst performing underlying index in this example.

If the securities have not been redeemed prior to maturity and the final index value of EITHER underlying index is below its respective downside threshold level, you will be exposed to the downside performance of the worst performing underlying index at maturity, and your payment at maturity will be less than \$600 per security and could be zero.

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Risk Factors

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

The securities do not guarantee the return of any principal. The terms of the securities differ from those of ordinary debt securities in that they do not guarantee the repayment of principal. If the securities have not been redeemed prior to maturity and the final index value of **either** underlying index is less than its downside threshold level of 60% of its initial index value, you will be exposed to the decline in the closing value of the worst performing underlying index, as compared to its initial index value, on a 1-to-1 basis, and you will receive for each security that you hold at maturity an amount equal to the stated principal amount *times* the index performance factor of the worst performing underlying index. **In this case, the payment at maturity will be less than 60% of the stated principal amount and could be zero.**

The securities do not provide for regular interest payments. The terms of the securities differ from those of ordinary debt securities in that they do not provide for the regular payment of interest. The securities will pay a contingent quarterly coupon only if the index closing value of each underlying index is at or above 60% of its respective initial index value, which we refer to as the respective coupon barrier level, on the related observation date. If, on the other hand, the index closing value of either underlying index is lower than the coupon barrier level for such index on the relevant observation date for any interest period, we will pay no coupon on the applicable coupon payment date. It is possible that the index closing value of one or both underlying indices will remain below the respective coupon barrier level(s) for extended periods of time or even throughout the entire term of the securities. If you do not earn sufficient contingent quarterly coupons over the term of the securities, the overall return on the securities may be less than the amount that would be paid on a conventional debt security of ours of comparable maturity.

§ The securities are subject to our redemption right. The term of the securities, and thus your opportunity to earn a potentially above-market coupon if the index closing value of each underlying index is greater than or equal to the coupon barrier level for such index on quarterly observation dates, may be limited by our right to redeem the securities at our option on any quarterly redemption date, beginning January 3, 2020. The term of your investment in the securities may be limited to as short as one year. It is more likely that we will redeem the securities when it would be advantageous for you to continue to hold the securities. As such, we will be more likely to redeem the securities when the index closing value of each underlying index on the observation dates is at or above the coupon

barrier level for such index, which would otherwise result in an amount of interest payable on the securities that is greater than instruments of a comparable maturity and credit rating trading in the market. In other words, we will be more likely to redeem the securities at a time when the securities are paying an above-market coupon. If the securities are redeemed prior to maturity, you will receive no more contingent quarterly coupon payments, may be forced to invest in a lower interest rate environment and may not be able to reinvest at comparable terms or returns.

On the other hand, we will be less likely to exercise our redemption right when the index closing value of either underlying index is below the respective coupon barrier level and/or when the final index value for either underlying index is expected to be below the respective downside threshold level, such that you will receive no contingent quarterly coupons and/or that you will suffer a significant loss on your initial investment in the securities at maturity. Therefore, if we do not exercise our redemption right, it is more likely that you will receive few or no contingent quarterly coupons and suffer a significant loss at maturity.

You are exposed to the price risk of both underlying indices, with respect to both the contingent quarterly coupons, if any, and the payment at maturity, if any. Your return on the securities is not linked to a basket consisting of both underlying indices. Rather, it will be contingent upon the independent performance of each underlying index. Unlike an instrument with a return linked to a basket of underlying assets, in which risk is mitigated and diversified among all the components of the basket, you will be exposed to the risks related to both underlying indices. Poor performance by either underlying index over the term of the securities may negatively affect your return and will not be offset or mitigated by any positive performance by the other underlying index. To receive any contingent quarterly coupons, **each** underlying index must close at or above its respective coupon barrier level on the applicable observation date. In addition, if **either**

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underlying index has declined to below its respective downside threshold level as of the final observation date, you will be **fully exposed** to the decline in the worst performing underlying index over the term of the securities on a 1-to-1 basis, even if the other underlying index has appreciated or not declined as much. Under this scenario, the value of any such payment will be less than 60% of the stated principal amount and could be zero. Accordingly, your investment is subject to the price risk of both underlying indices.

Because the securities are linked to the performance of the worst performing underlying index, you are exposed to greater risks of no contingent quarterly coupons and sustaining a significant loss on your investment than if the securities were linked to just one index. The risk that you will not receive any contingent quarterly coupons, or that you will suffer a significant loss on your investment, is greater if you invest in the § securities as opposed to substantially similar securities that are linked to the performance of just one underlying index. With two underlying indices, it is more likely that either underlying index will close below its coupon barrier level on any observation date, or below its downside threshold level on the final observation date, than if the securities were linked to only one underlying index. Therefore, it is more likely that you will not receive any contingent quarterly coupons and that you will suffer a significant loss on your investment.

The contingent quarterly coupon, if any, is based only on the value of each underlying index on the related quarterly observation date. Whether the contingent quarterly coupon will be paid on any coupon payment date will be determined at the end of the relevant interest period, based on the closing value of each underlying index on the relevant quarterly observation date. As a result, you will not know whether you will receive the contingent quarterly § coupon on any coupon payment date until near the end of the relevant quarterly period. Moreover, because the § contingent quarterly coupon is based solely on the value of each underlying index on quarterly observation dates, if the closing value of either underlying index on any observation date is below the coupon barrier level for such index, you will receive no coupon for the related interest period, even if the level of such underlying index was at or above its respective coupon barrier level on other days during that interest period and even if the closing value of the other underlying index is at or above the coupon barrier level for such index.

Investors will not participate in any appreciation in either underlying index. Investors will not participate in any appreciation in either underlying index from the initial index value for such index, and § the return on the securities will be limited to the contingent quarterly coupons, if any, that are paid with respect to each observation date on which the index closing value of each underlying index is greater than or equal to its respective coupon barrier level until the securities are redeemed or reach maturity.

§ The securities are linked to the Russell 2000® Index and are subject to risks associated with small-capitalization companies. As the Russell 2000® Index is one of the underlying indices, and the Russell 2000® Index consists of stocks issued by companies with relatively small market capitalization, the securities are

linked to the value of small-capitalization companies. These companies often have greater stock price volatility, lower trading volume and less liquidity than large-capitalization companies and therefore the Russell 2000® Index may be more volatile than indices that consist of stocks issued by large-capitalization companies. Stock prices of small-capitalization companies are also more vulnerable than those of large-capitalization companies to adverse business and economic developments, and the stocks of small-capitalization companies may be thinly traded. In addition, small capitalization companies are typically less well-established and less stable financially than large-capitalization companies and may depend on a small number of key personnel, making them more vulnerable to loss of personnel. Such companies tend to have smaller revenues, less diverse product lines, smaller shares of their product or service markets, fewer financial resources and less competitive strengths than large-capitalization companies and are more susceptible to adverse developments related to their products.

The market price will be influenced by many unpredictable factors. Several factors, many of which are beyond our control, will influence the value of the securities in the secondary market and the price at which MS & Co. may be willing to purchase or sell the securities in the secondary market. We expect that generally the level of interest rates available in the market and the value of each underlying index on any day, including in relation to its respective coupon barrier level and downside threshold level, will affect the value of the securities more than any other factors. Other factors that may influence the value of the securities include:

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

o whether the index closing value of either underlying index has been below its respective coupon barrier level on any observation date,

		10/02/2017		
		12/29/2017		
		\$25.20		
		\$17.09		
		\$24.01		
01/02/2018	03/29/2018	\$36.60	\$22.16	\$29.01
04/02/2018	06/29/2018	\$46.76	\$27.54	\$43.67
07/02/2018	09/28/2018	\$46.65	\$28.46	\$28.46
10/01/2018*	11/26/2018*	\$34.99	\$26.79	\$32.82

* As of the date of this final terms supplement available information for the fourth calendar quarter of 2018 includes data for the period from October 1, 2018 through November 26, 2018. Accordingly, the “Quarterly High,” “Quarterly Low” and “Quarterly Close” data indicated are for this shortened period only and do not reflect complete data for the fourth calendar quarter of 2018.

The graph below illustrates the performance of Twitter's common stock for the period indicated, based on information from Bloomberg. The solid line represents the trigger price and coupon barrier of \$19.57, which is equal to 60.00% of the closing price on November 27, 2018. **Past performance of the underlying asset is not indicative of the future performance of the underlying asset.**

What are the Tax Consequences of the Securities?

The U.S. federal income tax consequences of your investment in the Securities are uncertain. There are no statutory provisions, regulations, published rulings or judicial decisions addressing the characterization for U.S. federal income tax purposes of securities with terms that are substantially the same as the Securities. Some of these tax consequences are summarized below, but we urge you to read the more detailed discussion in the prospectus supplement under “What are the Tax Consequences of the Securities?” and the accompanying product supplement under “Material U.S. Federal Income Tax Consequences — Securities Treated as Prepaid Derivatives or Prepaid Forwards” and to discuss the tax consequences of your particular situation with your tax advisor. This discussion is based upon the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”), final, temporary and proposed U.S. Treasury Department (the “Treasury”) regulations, rulings and decisions, in each case, as available and in effect as of the date hereof, all of which are subject to change, possibly with retroactive effect. Tax consequences under state, local and non-U.S. laws are not addressed herein. No ruling from the U.S. Internal Revenue Service (the “IRS”) has been sought as to the U.S. federal income tax consequences of your investment in the Securities, and the following discussion is not binding on the IRS.

U.S. Tax Treatment. Pursuant to the terms of the Securities, UBS and you agree, in the absence of a statutory or regulatory change or an administrative determination or judicial ruling to the contrary, to characterize the Securities as pre-paid derivative contracts with respect to the underlying asset. If your Securities are so treated, any contingent coupon that is paid by UBS (including on the maturity date or call settlement date) should be included in your income as ordinary income in accordance with your regular method of accounting for U.S. federal income tax purposes.

In addition, excluding amounts attributable to any contingent coupon, you should generally recognize capital gain or loss upon the taxable disposition of your Securities in an amount equal to the difference between the amount you receive at such time (other than amounts or proceeds attributable to a contingent coupon or any amount attributable to any accrued but unpaid contingent coupon) and the amount you paid for your Securities. Such gain or loss should generally be long-term capital gain or loss if you have held your Securities for more than one year (otherwise such gain or loss would be short-term capital gain or loss if held for one year or less). The deductibility of capital losses is subject to limitations. Although uncertain, it is possible that proceeds received from the taxable disposition of your Securities prior to a coupon payment date that are attributable to an expected contingent coupon could be treated as ordinary income. You should consult your tax advisor regarding this risk.

We will not attempt to ascertain whether the underlying asset issuer would be treated as a “passive foreign investment company” (a “PFIC”) within the meaning of Section 1297 of the Code or as a “United States real property holding corporation” (a “USRPHC”) within the meaning of Section 897 of the Code. If the underlying asset issuer were so treated, certain adverse U.S. federal income tax consequences might apply, to a U.S. holder in the case of a PFIC and to a non-U.S. holder in the case of a USRPHC, upon the taxable disposition of a Security. You should refer to information filed with the SEC or the equivalent governmental authority by the underlying asset issuer and consult your tax advisor regarding the possible consequences to you in the event that such entity is or becomes a PFIC or USRPHC.

In the opinion of our counsel, Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft LLP, based on certain factual representations received from us, it would be reasonable to treat your Securities in the manner described above. However, because there is no authority that specifically addresses the tax treatment of the Securities, it is possible that your Securities could alternatively be treated for tax purposes as a single contingent payment debt instrument, or pursuant to some other characterization, such that the timing and character of your income from the Securities could differ materially and adversely from the treatment described above, as described further under “Material U.S. Federal Income Tax Consequences — Alternative Treatments for Securities Treated as Any Type of Prepaid Derivative or Prepaid Forward” in the accompanying product supplement. Because of this uncertainty, we urge you to consult your tax advisor as to the tax consequences of your investment in the Notes.

Notice 2008-2. In 2007, the IRS released a notice that may affect the taxation of holders of the Securities. According to Notice 2008-2, the IRS and the Treasury are actively considering whether the holder of an instrument such as the Securities should be required to accrue ordinary income on a current basis. It is not possible to determine what guidance they will ultimately issue, if any. It is possible, however, that under such guidance, holders of the Securities will ultimately be required to accrue income currently in excess of any receipt of contingent coupons and this could be applied on a retroactive basis. The IRS and the Treasury are also considering other relevant issues, including whether additional gain or loss from such instruments should be treated as ordinary or capital, whether non-U.S. holders of such instruments should be subject to withholding tax on any deemed income accruals, and whether the special “constructive ownership rules” of Section 1260 of the Code should be applied to such instruments. Both U.S. and non-U.S. holders are urged to consult their tax advisor concerning the significance and potential impact of the above considerations.

Except to the extent otherwise required by law, UBS intends to treat your Securities for U.S. federal income tax purposes in accordance with the treatment described above and under “Material U.S. Federal Income Tax Consequences — Securities Treated as Prepaid Derivatives or Prepaid Forwards with Associated Contingent Coupons” in the accompanying product supplement unless and until such time as the IRS and the Treasury determine that some other treatment is more appropriate.

Medicare Tax on Net Investment Income. U.S. holders that are individuals, estates, and certain trusts are subject to an additional 3.8% tax on all or a portion of their “net investment income”, which may include any income or gain realized with respect to the Securities, to the extent of their net investment income that when added to their other modified adjusted gross income, exceeds \$200,000 for an unmarried individual, \$250,000 for a married taxpayer filing a joint return (or a surviving spouse), or \$125,000 for a married individual filing a separate return. The 3.8% Medicare tax is determined in a different manner than the income tax. U.S. holders should consult their tax advisors as to the consequences of the 3.8% Medicare tax to an investment in the Securities.

Specified Foreign Financial Assets. U.S. holders may be subject to reporting obligations with respect to their Securities if they do not hold their Securities in an account maintained by a financial institution and the aggregate value of their Securities and certain other “specified foreign financial assets” (applying certain attribution rules) exceeds an applicable threshold. Significant penalties can apply if a U.S. holder is required to disclose its Securities and fails to do so.

Non-U.S. Holders. The U.S. federal income tax treatment of the contingent coupons is unclear. Subject to the discussions below with respect to Section 871(m) of the Code and FATCA (as defined below), our counsel is of the opinion that contingent coupons paid to a non-U.S. holder that provides us (and/or the applicable withholding agent) with a fully completed and validly executed applicable IRS Form W-8 should not be subject to U.S. withholding tax and we do not intend to withhold any tax on contingent coupons. However, it is possible that the IRS could assert that such payments are subject to U.S. withholding tax, or that another withholding agent may otherwise determine that withholding is required, in which case such other withholding agent may withhold up to 30% on such payments (subject to reduction or elimination of such withholding tax pursuant to an applicable income tax treaty). We will not pay any additional amounts in respect of such withholding. Subject to Section 871(m) of the Code, discussed below, gain from the taxable disposition of the Securities generally should not be subject to U.S. tax unless (i) such gain is effectively connected with a trade or business conducted by the non-U.S. holder in the U.S., (ii) the non-U.S. holder is a non-resident alien individual and is present in the U.S. for 183 days or more during the taxable year of such taxable disposition and certain other conditions are satisfied or (iii) the non-U.S. holder has certain other present or former connections with the U.S.

Section 871(m). A 30% withholding tax (which may be reduced by an applicable income tax treaty) is imposed under Section 871(m) of the Code on certain “dividend equivalents” paid or deemed paid to a non-U.S. holder with respect to a “specified equity-linked instrument” that references one or more dividend-paying U.S. equity securities. The withholding tax can apply even if the instrument does not provide for payments that reference dividends. Treasury regulations provide that the withholding tax applies to all dividend equivalents paid or deemed paid on specified equity-linked instruments that have a delta of one (“delta one specified equity-linked instruments”) issued after 2016 and to all dividend equivalents paid or deemed paid on all other specified equity-linked instruments issued after 2018. However, the IRS has issued guidance that states that the Treasury and the IRS intend to amend the effective dates of the Treasury regulations to provide that withholding on dividend equivalents paid or deemed paid will not apply to specified equity-linked instruments that are not delta one specified equity-linked instruments and are issued before January 1, 2021.

Based on our determination that the Securities are not “delta-one” with respect to the underlying asset, our counsel is of the opinion that the Securities should not be delta one specified equity-linked instruments and thus should not be subject to withholding on dividend equivalents. Our determination is not binding on the IRS, and the IRS may disagree with this determination. Furthermore, the application of Section 871(m) of the Code will depend on our determinations made upon issuance of the Securities. If withholding is required, we will not make payments of any additional amounts.

Nevertheless, after issuance, it is possible that your Securities could be deemed to be reissued for tax purposes upon the occurrence of certain events affecting the underlying asset or your Securities, and following such occurrence your Securities could be treated as delta one specified equity-linked instruments that are subject to withholding on dividend equivalents. It is also possible that withholding tax or other tax under Section 871(m) of the Code could apply to the Securities under these rules if you enter, or have entered, into certain other transactions in respect of the underlying asset or the Securities. If you enter, or have entered, into other transactions in respect of the underlying asset or the Securities, you should consult your tax advisor regarding the application of Section 871(m) of the Code to your Securities in the context of your other transactions.

Because of the uncertainty regarding the application of the 30% withholding tax on dividend equivalents to the Securities, you are urged to consult your tax advisor regarding the potential application of Section 871(m) of the Code and the 30% withholding tax to an investment in the Securities.

Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act. The Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (“FATCA”) was enacted on March 18, 2010, and imposes a 30% U.S. withholding tax on “withholdable payments” (i.e., certain U.S.-source payments, including interest (and original issue discount), dividends, other fixed or determinable annual or periodical gain, profits, and income, and on the gross proceeds from a disposition of property of a type which can produce U.S.-source

interest or dividends) and “passthru payments” (i.e., certain payments attributable to withholdable payments) made to certain foreign financial institutions (and certain of their affiliates) unless the payee foreign financial institution agrees (or is required), among other things, to disclose the identity of any U.S. individual with an account of the institution (or the relevant affiliate) and to annually report certain information about such account. FATCA also requires withholding agents making withholdable payments to certain foreign entities that do not disclose the name, address, and taxpayer identification number of any substantial U.S. owners (or do not certify that they do not have any substantial U.S. owners) to withhold tax at a rate of 30%. Under certain circumstances, a holder may be eligible for refunds or credits of such taxes.

Pursuant to final and temporary Treasury regulations and other IRS guidance, the withholding and reporting requirements under FATCA will generally apply to certain “withholdable payments” made on or after July 1, 2014, certain gross proceeds on a taxable disposition occurring after December 31, 2018, and certain foreign passthru payments made after December 31, 2018 (or, if later, the date that final regulations defining the term “foreign passthru payment” are published). If withholding is required, we (or the applicable paying agent) will not be required to pay additional amounts with respect to the amounts so withheld. Foreign financial institutions and non-financial foreign entities located in jurisdictions that have an intergovernmental agreement with the U.S. governing FATCA may be subject to different rules.

Investors should consult their tax advisors about the application of FATCA, in particular if they may be classified as financial institutions (or if they hold their Securities through a foreign entity) under the FATCA rules.

Proposed Legislation. In 2007, legislation was introduced in Congress that, if it had been enacted, would have required holders of Securities purchased after the bill was enacted to accrue interest income over the term of the Securities despite the fact that there may be no interest payments over the entire term of the Securities.

Furthermore, in 2013, the House Ways and Means Committee released in draft form certain proposed legislation relating to financial instruments. If it had been enacted, the effect of this legislation generally would have been to require instruments such as the Securities to be marked to market on an annual basis with all gains and losses to be treated as ordinary, subject to certain exceptions.

It is not possible to predict whether any similar or identical bills will be enacted in the future, or whether any such bill would affect the tax treatment of your Securities. You are urged to consult your tax advisor regarding the possible changes in law and their possible impact on the tax treatment of your Securities.

Both U.S. and non-U.S. holders are urged to consult their tax advisors concerning the application of U.S. federal income tax laws to their particular situation, as well as any tax consequences of the purchase, beneficial ownership and disposition of the Securities (including possible alternative treatments and the issues presented by Notice 2008-2) arising under the laws of any state, local, non-U.S. or other taxing jurisdiction.

Supplemental Plan of Distribution (Conflicts of Interest); Secondary Markets (if any)

We have agreed to sell to UBS Securities LLC and UBS Securities LLC has agreed to purchase, all of the Securities at the issue price to the public less the underwriting discount indicated on the cover of this final terms supplement, the document filed pursuant to Rule 424(b) containing the final pricing terms of the Securities. UBS Securities LLC has agreed to resell all of the Securities to UBS Financial Services Inc. at a discount from the issue price to the public equal to the underwriting discount indicated on the cover of this final terms supplement.

Conflicts of Interest - Each of UBS Securities LLC and UBS Financial Services Inc. is an affiliate of UBS and, as such, has a "conflict of interest" in this offering within the meaning of FINRA Rule 5121. In addition, UBS will receive the net proceeds (excluding the underwriting discount) from the initial public offering of the Securities and, thus creates an additional conflict of interest within the meaning of FINRA Rule 5121. Consequently, the offering is being conducted in compliance with the provisions of Rule 5121. Neither UBS Securities LLC nor UBS Financial Services Inc. is permitted to sell Securities in the offering to an account over which it exercises discretionary authority without the prior specific written approval of the account holder.

UBS Securities LLC and its affiliates may offer to buy or sell the Securities in the secondary market (if any) at prices greater than UBS' internal valuation - The value of the Securities at any time will vary based on many factors that cannot be predicted. However, the price (not including UBS Securities LLC's or any affiliate's customary bid-ask spreads) at which UBS Securities LLC or any affiliate would offer to buy or sell the Securities immediately after the trade date in the secondary market is expected to exceed the estimated initial value of the Securities as determined by reference to our internal pricing models. The amount of the excess will decline to zero on a straight line basis over a period ending no later than 1 month after the trade date, provided that UBS Securities LLC may shorten the period based on various factors, including the magnitude of purchases and other negotiated provisions with selling agents. Notwithstanding the foregoing, UBS Securities LLC and its affiliates are not required to make a market for the Securities and may stop making a market at any time. For more information about secondary market offers and the estimated initial value of the Securities, see "Key Risks - Fair value considerations" and "Key Risks - Limited or no secondary market and secondary market price considerations" in this final terms supplement.

Prohibition of Sales to EEA Retail Investors — The Securities are not intended to be offered, sold or otherwise made available to and should not be offered, sold or otherwise made available to any retail investor in the European Economic Area ("EEA"). For these purposes, a retail investor means a person who is one (or more) of: (i) a retail client as defined in point (11) of Article 4(1) of Directive 2014/65/EU, as amended ("MiFID II"); (ii) a customer within the meaning of Directive 2002/92/EC, as amended, where that customer would not qualify as a professional client as defined in point (10) of Article 4(1) of MiFID II; or (iii) not a qualified investor as defined in Directive 2003/71/EC, as amended. Consequently no key information document required by Regulation (EU) No 1286/2014 (as amended, the "PRIIPs Regulation") for offering or selling the Securities or otherwise making them available to retail investors in the EEA has been prepared and therefore offering or selling the Securities or otherwise making them available to any retail investor in the EEA may be unlawful under the PRIIPs Regulation.

Validity of the Securities

In the opinion of Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft LLP, as special counsel to the issuer, when the Securities offered by this final terms supplement have been executed and issued by the issuer and authenticated by the trustee pursuant to the indenture and delivered, paid for and sold as contemplated herein, the Securities will be valid and binding obligations of the issuer, enforceable against the issuer in accordance with their terms, subject to applicable bankruptcy, insolvency, fraudulent conveyance, reorganization, moratorium, receivership or other laws relating to or affecting creditors' rights generally, and to general principles of equity (regardless of whether enforcement is sought in a proceeding at law or in equity). This opinion is given as of the date hereof and is limited to the laws of the State of New York. Insofar as this opinion involves matters governed by Swiss law, Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft LLP has assumed, without independent inquiry or investigation, the validity of the matters opined on by Homburger AG, Swiss legal counsel for the issuer, in its opinion dated October 29, 2018 filed on that date with the Securities and Exchange Commission as Exhibit 5.3 to the issuer's registration statement on Form F-3 (the "Registration Statement"). In addition, this opinion is subject to customary assumptions about the trustee's authorization, execution and delivery of the indenture and, with respect to the Securities, authentication of the Securities and the genuineness of signatures and certain factual matters, all as stated in the opinion of Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft LLP dated October 29, 2018 filed on that date with the Securities and Exchange Commission as Exhibit 5.4 to the Registration Statement.

