

GOALS PLANNING SYSTEM

Update Report

Prepared as of January 27, 2026
for the exclusive use of SAMPLE CLIENT TEST

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TEST FA#1

The material is designed solely for your individual use, is for informational purposes only and is not intended as an offer of solicitation with respect to the purchase or sale of any security. For more information about the Goal Planning Analysis, please refer to the "Important Disclosures" at the end of this Report.

Please refer to important information, disclosures and qualifications at the end of this material.

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The Wealth Management Process

Overview

Leveraging our vast resources—including intellectual capital, experience, and dedicated personal service—we can work with you to create a personalized wealth strategy. Then, over time, we can adapt it to changing circumstances, helping you to pursue your goals. Every individual's financial circumstances, needs and risk tolerances are different. Your Morgan Stanley Financial Advisor/Private Wealth Advisor (“Financial Advisor”) has provided **this Report (see definition below)** to assist you in evaluating your financial goals as well as potential strategies to help you achieve those goals. This Report should be considered a working document that can assist you with this objective. This analysis is based on the information you provided to us, the assumptions you have asked us to make and the other assumptions indicated herein as of the date of the Report. It is not an official account statement. You should carefully review the information found in this Report and discuss any necessary changes with your Morgan Stanley Financial Advisor.

Your Financial Advisor has provided this Goal Planning Update Report (**this “Report”**) to assist you in tracking your progress with respect to the financial goals established in your goal plan(s). You are receiving this Report as part of Morgan Stanley's Progress to Goals Reporting Service. Using the information in this Report, you can work together with your Financial Advisor to evaluate your progress and consider different courses of action if your current situation warrants adjustments to your financial strategy. You should review this Report carefully and inform your Financial Advisor of any changes that are required. As you review this Report, you can refer back to your goal plan(s) for more information. You may request a copy of your goal plan(s) from your Financial Advisor.

By providing you this Report, Morgan Stanley has no responsibility and is under no obligation to monitor your goals in the future unless expressly engaged by you to do so at that time. The information associated with your goal plan(s) contained in this Report is from the latest plan adoption date.

Important: The projections or other information generated in this analysis regarding the likelihood of various investment outcomes are hypothetical in nature, do not reflect actual investment results, and are not guarantees of future results. Results generated by a Monte Carlo analysis (including the Probability of Success) will vary with each use and over time because each portfolio simulation is randomly generated. See **IMPORTANT DISCLOSURES** at the end of this document for additional information, including explanations of assumptions and methodologies, key asset class risk considerations and a glossary.

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Process

1. Discover

Start a conversation to gain a thorough understanding of your needs, lifestyle and family—and your goals for the future.



2. Advise

We work with you to develop portfolio allocation strategies to help you achieve the outcomes you envision.



Current step:

4. Track Progress

We help you periodically track your progress and make adjustments as necessary.



3. Implement

Look across multiple accounts and products to help you implement solutions that are an appropriate fit for your strategy.

Plan Status

Retirement Goal Analysis



On Track

Retirement age

SAMPLE CLIENT **65** in 2044

Retirement spending goal

Period	Total annual spending ¹
2044-2050	\$150,000
2051-2060	\$100,000
2061-2071	\$75,000

Adoption Date January 27, 2026

Portfolio Value \$800,343

1) For additional expenses included in your plan, please see the Client Profile, Assumptions, and Goal Summary section.

Next Steps

Request your Financial Advisor to review your plan with you.

Plan Status: Likelihood of Achieving Your Goal

Your plan status is based on your Probability of Success, which represents the likelihood of achieving your goals and objectives. We simulate your plan thousands of times using varying market scenarios and the Probability of Success is the percentage of simulations in which you achieve your goals.

Total Goal



Essential Goal



Funding Status

Funding Status is a measure of progress on how well your plan is funded. It compares your Funding Ratio, which is your current and future savings divided by your future liabilities, to a benchmark of an average retirement investor to determine if your plan is sufficiently funded.



The above analysis is an estimate and does not guarantee that any future results, or goals will be achieved based on the Suggested Target Allocation selected for your Goal Planning Analysis. To see how different return assumptions impact your Probability of Success and plan status, see the Impact Analysis of Return Assumptions on Your Plan section in this Report. See IMPORTANT DISCLOSURES at the end of this document for additional information, including explanations of assumptions and methodologies, key asset class risk considerations and a glossary. For a full list of accounts included, risk profile, and asset allocation details, please see the Client Profile, Assumptions, and Goal Summary section in this Report.

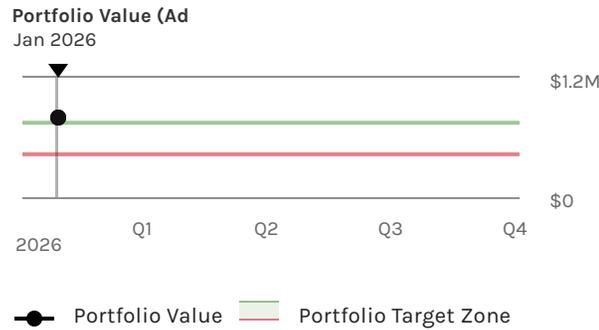
Assets and Net Cash Flow

Retirement Goal Analysis

Your portfolio value is currently within the established Portfolio Target Zone.

Your Portfolio Target Zone represents the asset range required to achieve between a 70% and 90% Probability of Success of Achieving your goals.

Asset Value Required Based on Your Plan



Account(s)		Value (\$)
Morgan Stanley	As of Jan. 26, 2026	8,978
Manually Added	Last Updated Jan. 21, 2026	791,365
Portfolio Value		\$800,343
Portfolio Value (Adj.)³		\$730,343

Note: For any year which the graph doesn't appear, there are no assets required to fund goals for that specific year.

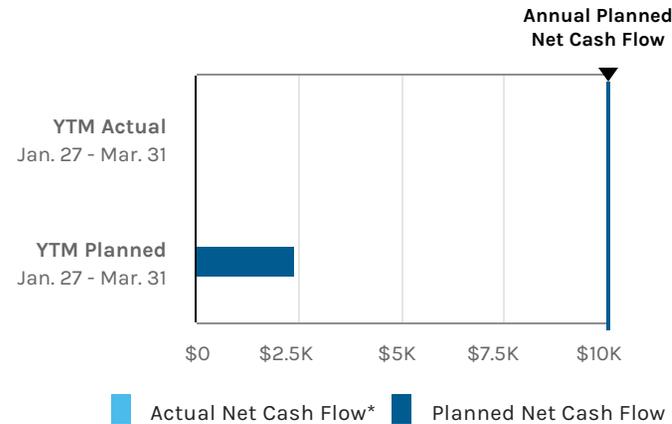
Net Cash Flow⁽¹⁾

Planned Net Cash Flow for this quarter

\$2,435

Actual Net Cash Flow for this quarter*

-



Period	Planned (\$)	Actual* (\$)	Difference (\$)
January-March ⁽²⁾	2,435	-	-
April-June	2,435	-	-
July-September	2,435	-	-
October-December	2,436	-	-
TOTAL	\$9,741	\$0	(\$9,741)

* Actual Net Cash Flow for accounts held at Morgan Stanley plus planned Net Cash Flow for externally added and manually added accounts.

1) Withdrawals to meet cash flow needs from tax qualified or tax deferred account assets have different, sometimes greater, tax implications than withdrawals from taxable accounts. Consult your tax and/or Legal Advisor before making withdrawal decisions.

2) Your plan was adopted on January 27, 2026. Progress to Goals Reporting began at that time.

3) Represents the portfolio value used in asset projections. Look for the ◊ indicator in the Client Profile, Assumptions, and Goal Summary section for details on what is excluded from projections.

See IMPORTANT DISCLOSURES at the end of this document for additional information, including explanations of assumptions and methodologies, key asset class risk considerations and a glossary. For a full list of accounts included, risk profile, and asset allocation details, please see the Client Profile, Assumptions, and Goal Summary section in this Report.

Asset Allocation - Analysis

Retirement Goal Analysis

One or more of your asset classes has deviated from your target asset allocation by greater than: **10%**

Total Portfolio: \$800,343



	2026 Suggested Target	Current
Cash	0.0%	0.9%
Equities	67.0%	89.4%
Fixed Income & Preferreds	8.0%	5.6%
Alternatives	25.0%	0.0%
Structured Investments	0.0%	4.1%

This plan includes multiple target allocations that change over time. To see a full list of target allocations, see the Client Profile, Assumptions, and Goal Summary page in this Report.

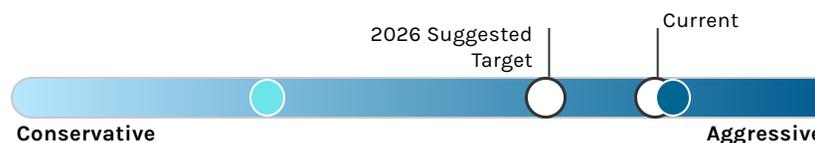
Likelihood of Success



Investment Profile

Risk Profile

Opportunistic Growth



Asset Allocation Model	2026-2071	2026		
	Ann. Return Assumption (%) ²	Return Assumption (%)	Volatility (%)	Worst 3 Mo. Historical Loss (\$)
● 100% Fixed Income Portfolio	3.80	4.00	5.20	(48,498)
○ Suggested Target Allocation	7.20	7.00	10.90	(224,651)
○ Current Allocation ¹	7.30	6.70	13.10	(247,551)
● 100% Equity Portfolio	8.00	7.10	13.40	(275,687)

1) The likelihood of success and annualized return assumption for the length of analysis for the current allocation is determined by using the current allocation initially and then adjusting to future target allocations when they become applicable.

2) The Annualized Return Assumption is the geometric return of each annual return assumption over the length of the plan, where the annual return for each year is the sum of weighted return assumptions for the asset classes according to the identified asset allocation. These asset classes return assumptions and weights are used in this analysis to calculate your Probability of Success. Strategic return assumptions are applied for the first seven years of analysis and Secular return assumptions for the remaining years. A list of asset class return assumptions can be found in the Return Assumptions section of this Report. The annualized return assumption does not necessarily reflect costs that are used in the analysis nor all costs that you will incur when you implement your investment strategy. The return assumptions and hypothetical illustrations herein may be impacted after applying such costs, which may include investment advisory program fees up to a maximum of 2.0%, submanager fees, brokerage commissions, sales load or other expenses, which will depend on whether you choose a brokerage or an advisory relationship.

Your actual asset allocation may change from the Suggested Target Allocation over time.

The above analysis is an estimate and does not guarantee that any future results, or goals will be achieved based on the Suggested Target Allocation selected for your Goal Planning Analysis.

See IMPORTANT DISCLOSURES at the end of this document for additional information, including explanations of assumptions and methodologies, key asset class risk considerations and a glossary.

For a full list of accounts included, risk profile, and asset allocation details, please see the Client Profile, Assumptions, and Goal Summary section in this Report.

Due to rounding, Asset Allocation totals may not add up to 100%.

Asset Allocation – Detailed View

Retirement Goal Analysis

This plan includes multiple target allocations that change over time. To see a full list of target allocations, see the Client Profile, Assumptions, and Goal Summary page in this Report.

Asset Allocation: Suggested Target Vs. Current

Asset Class	Suggested Target (Current Year)		Current		Difference (Suggested Target Vs Current)	
	Investment (\$)	% of Portfolio	Investment (\$)	% of Portfolio	Value (\$)	%
Cash	\$0	0.0%	\$7,420	0.9%	(\$7,420)	(0.9%)
Global Cash	0	0.0	7,420	0.9	(7,420)	(0.9)
Equities	\$536,230	67.0%	\$715,718	89.4%	(\$179,489)	(22.4%)
US Equities	328,141	41.0	347,218	43.4	(19,078)	(2.4)
International Equities	144,062	18.0	0	0.0	144,062	18.0
Emerging & Frontier Mkt	64,027	8.0	0	0.0	64,027	8.0
Global Equities Other	0	0.0	368,500	46.0	(368,500)	(46.0)
Fixed Income & Preferreds	\$64,027	8.0%	\$44,205	5.6%	\$19,823	2.4%
Ultra Short Term F.I.	0	0.0	705	0.1	(705)	(0.1)
Short Term Fixed Income	8,003	1.0	0	0.0	8,003	1.0
US Fixed Income Taxable	32,014	4.0	0	0.0	32,014	4.0
Inflation Linked Secs	8,003	1.0	0	0.0	8,003	1.0
High Yield Fixed Income	8,003	1.0	0	0.0	8,003	1.0
Emerging Mkt Fixed Income	8,003	1.0	0	0.0	8,003	1.0
Global Fixed Income Other	0	0.0	43,500	5.5	(43,500)	(5.5)
Alternatives	\$200,086	25.0%	\$0	0.0%	\$200,086	25.0%
Real Assets	56,024	7.0	0	0.0	56,024	7.0
Absolute Return Assets	40,017	5.0	0	0.0	40,017	5.0
Equity Hedge Assets	80,034	10.0	0	0.0	80,034	10.0
Equity Return Assets	24,010	3.0	0	0.0	24,010	3.0
Structured Investments	\$0	0.0%	\$33,000	4.1%	(\$33,000)	(4.1%)
Other	0	0.0	33,000	4.1	(33,000)	(4.1)
TOTAL	\$800,343	100%	\$800,343	100%		

Due to rounding, Asset Allocation totals may not add up to 100%.

Your actual asset allocation may change from the Suggested Target Allocation over time.

See IMPORTANT DISCLOSURES at the end of this document for additional information, including explanations of assumptions and methodologies.

Net Cash Flows

Retirement Goal Analysis

Planned Inflows

\$34,500

Planned Outflows

\$24,759

Planned Net Cash Flow from
January 27 - March 31, 2026

\$2,435

Actual Net Cash Flow from
January 27 - March 31, 2026³

-

Plan Detail for the year 2026

Planned Inflows

Savings (Contributions) by Tax Category	Amount (\$)
Taxable	\$10,000
Tax Deferred ¹	\$24,500
TOTAL SAVINGS	\$34,500

Inflows	Amount (\$)
TOTAL PLANNED INFLOWS	\$34,500

Planned Net Cash Flow

PLANNED NET CASH FLOW	\$9,741
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Planned Outflows

Taxes ²	Amount (\$)
ESTIMATED TOTAL TAXES	\$24,759

Outflows	Amount (\$)
TOTAL PLANNED OUTFLOWS	\$24,759

Planned VS. Actual Net Cash Flow

Planned Net Cash Flow January 27 - March 31, 2026	Amount (\$)	Actual Net Cash Flow January 27 - March 31, 2026 ³	Amount (\$)
Held at Morgan Stanley	(1)	Held at Morgan Stanley	-
Held at E*TRADE from Morgan Stanley	0	Held at E*TRADE from Morgan Stanley	-
Externally Held (Aggregated for you)	0	Externally Held (Aggregated for you)	-
Not Tracked	2,436	Not Tracked	-
PLANNED NET CASH FLOW	\$2,435	ACTUAL NET CASH FLOW	-

1) Includes both employee and employer contributions.

2) Please evaluate this number to ensure that it is a valid estimate of your taxes for this year.

3) Actual Net Cash Flow reflects 1) actual activity for Morgan Stanley accounts and 2) planned Net Cash Flow for E*TRADE from Morgan Stanley, Externally Held and Manually Added accounts. See IMPORTANT DISCLOSURES at the end of this document for additional information, including explanations of assumptions and methodologies, key asset class risk considerations and a glossary. For a full list of accounts included, risk profile, and asset allocation details, please see the Client Profile, Assumptions, and Goal Summary section in this Report.

Client Profile, Assumptions, and Goal Summary

Retirement Goal Analysis

Personal Information and Goal Information

Personal Information		Client	Details
Date of Birth (Age)		SAMPLE CLIENT	02/05/1979 (46)
Current State of Residence			New York
Employment Status		SAMPLE CLIENT	Employed

Tax Assumptions		Client	Details	
Pre-Retirement Tax Rates	Effective Income Tax Rate	SAMPLE CLIENT	32.0%	
	Capital Gains Tax Rate (Long-term)	SAMPLE CLIENT	15.0%	
	Capital Gains Tax Rate (Short-term)	SAMPLE CLIENT	32.0%	
Post-Retirement Tax Rates	Filing Type	SAMPLE CLIENT	Single	
	Effective Income Tax Rate	SAMPLE CLIENT	Used program estimates ¹	
	Capital Gains Tax Rate (Long-term)	SAMPLE CLIENT	Used program estimates ¹	
	Capital Gains Tax Rate (Short-term)	SAMPLE CLIENT	Used program estimates ¹	
	Federal, State, and Local Assumptions	Federal Standard Deduction		\$15,750
		State for Retirement		New York
		State Standard Deduction		\$8,000
		Include Social Security for State and Local Tax		Yes
Local Tax Rate			3.00%	

Federal Tax Rate Schedule

Single	Rate
up to \$11,925	10.00%
\$11,926 - \$48,475	12.00%
\$48,476 - \$103,350	22.00%
\$103,351 - \$197,300	24.00%
\$197,301 - \$250,525	32.00%
\$250,526 - \$626,350	35.00%
\$626,351 and Over	37.00%

1) See the "Annual Cash Flow, RMD & Taxes" section of this Report for the annual estimated taxes and the "Tax Estimate Calculation" in the Methodology section for additional tax calculation information. See IMPORTANT DISCLOSURES at the end of this document for additional information, including explanations of assumptions and methodologies.

Client Profile, Assumptions, and Goal Summary (cont'd)

Retirement Goal Analysis

Personal Information and Goal Information

State Tax Rate Schedule

Single	Rate
up to \$8,500	4.00%
\$8,501 - \$11,700	4.50%
\$11,701 - \$13,900	5.25%
\$13,901 - \$80,650	5.50%
\$80,651 - \$215,400	6.00%
\$215,401 - \$1,077,550	6.85%
\$1,077,551 - \$5,000,000	9.65%
\$5,000,001 - \$25,000,000	10.30%
\$25,000,001 and Over	10.90%

Other Assumptions

	Details
Inflation Rate	2.42%
Portfolio Fees	1.00%

Goals & Objectives

	Client	Details
Desired Retirement Age (Year)	SAMPLE CLIENT	65 (2044)
Life Expectancy Assumed in the Plan (Year)	SAMPLE CLIENT	92 (2071)
◇ Emergency Savings	SAMPLE CLIENT	\$25,000

	Start Year	End Year	Total Annual Spending	Essential Spending /yr	Discretionary Spending /yr	Growth Rate
Retirement Spending: 2044 - 2071	2044	2050	\$150,000	\$120,000	\$30,000	Your desired spending will grow at 2.42%
	2051	2060	\$100,000	\$80,000	\$20,000	
	2061	2071	\$75,000	\$60,000	\$15,000	

◇ Emergency Savings amount is reduced from your portfolio value and is not included in the portfolio projection. See Portfolio Value (Adj) in the Glossary section of this Report for additional information.
See IMPORTANT DISCLOSURES at the end of this document for additional information, including explanations of assumptions and methodologies.

Client Profile, Assumptions, and Goal Summary (cont'd)

Retirement Goal Analysis

Income, Expenses, and Contributions

Income

Income	Client	Growth Rate	Annual Amount (Period)
Salary	SAMPLE CLIENT	2.42%	\$250,000 (2026–2043)
Social Security	SAMPLE CLIENT	2.42%	\$63,085 (2046 - 2071)

Annuity Income	Client	Payout Option	Certain Period	Joint Survivorship	Exclusion Ratio	Growth Rate	Annual Amount (Period)
Annuity Income	SAMPLE CLIENT	Single Life	—	—	—	2.42%	\$24,000 (2044–2071)
Income from: VA							

Expenses

Name	Client	Category	Type	Growth Rate	Annual Amount (Period)				
Health care expense	SAMPLE CLIENT	Health Care	Essential	2.42%	\$6,448 (2044–2071)				
						Period	Expenses	Type	Annual Amount
						Medicare	Supplemental Medicare Insurance	Medigap	\$1,790*
							Medicare Part B Costs		\$3,108*
							Medicare Part D Costs		\$506*
Out-of-pocket Expenses		\$1,044*							
Travel	SAMPLE CLIENT	Travel	Discretionary	2.42%	\$15,000 (2044–2050) \$10,000 (2051–2060)				

Contributions

Description	Client	Contribution Type	Growth Rate	Annual Amount (Period)
Additional Taxable Savings	SAMPLE CLIENT	—	2.42%	\$10,000 (2026 - 2043)

* Current estimated health care costs are provided by Milliman, Inc. Milliman, Inc. is not an affiliate of Morgan Stanley. Estimated costs are subject to change. See IMPORTANT DISCLOSURES at the end of this document for additional information, including explanations of assumptions and methodologies.

Client Profile, Assumptions, and Goal Summary (cont'd)

Retirement Goal Analysis

Income, Expenses, and Contributions

Contributions

Description	Client	Contribution Type	Growth Rate	Annual Amount (Period)
MANUALLY ADDED ¹ 401(k) 401(k)	SAMPLE CLIENT	Pre-tax client contributions	2.42%	Max with catchup \$24,500 (2026 - 2043)

Account(s) Included in Your Plan

Morgan Stanley Accounts

#	Client	Account	Account Type	Cost Basis ² / Prior Contributions ³	Amount as of 01/26/2026
1	SAMPLE CLIENT	799-XXX793 Morgan Stanley Access Investing Regular Single - Individual	Other - Taxable	\$1,051	\$8,978
TOTAL					\$8,978

Assets Held Away

Manually Added (Provided by You)⁴

#	Client	Account	Account Type	Cost Basis ² / Prior Contributions ³	Amount
1	SAMPLE CLIENT	● MANUALLY ADDED VA Variable Annuity Last Updated 01/21/2026	Other Non-Qualified (Tax Deferred)	N/A	\$45,000

Continues onto next page

● See the Additional Account Details section for more information.

1) A catch-up contribution will be included in the analysis when the account owner becomes eligible.

2) The cost basis provided may not include cash positions or other positions where the cost basis is not available and is for informational purposes only and should not be used for tax planning purposes as they may not reflect your actual cost basis.

3) Values entered are considered estimates and are used only in this analysis. This data should not be represented as an actual tax treatment of this account. This amount may not reflect any adjustments made for any annuity positions, if applicable.

4) Information regarding Manually Added accounts is manually inputted, updated and maintained solely by you and/or your Financial Advisor. This information is either provided by you to your Financial Advisor or a hypothetical account/assumption. See Glossary for important information on Manually Added accounts.

See IMPORTANT DISCLOSURES at the end of this document for additional information, including explanations of assumptions and methodologies.

Client Profile, Assumptions, and Goal Summary (cont'd)

Retirement Goal Analysis

Account(s) Included in Your Plan

Assets Held Away

Manually Added (Provided by You)⁵

#	Client	Account	Account Type	Cost Basis ⁶ / Prior Contributions ⁷	Amount
2	SAMPLE CLIENT	MANUALLY ADDED 401(k) 401(k) Last Updated 01/21/2026	401K	\$0 (Prior Roth Contributions) \$0 (Prior after-tax contributions (Non-Roth))	\$346,365
3	SAMPLE CLIENT	Morgan Stanley Brokerage Investment (Taxable) Last Updated 01/21/2026	Other - Taxable	\$50,000	\$275,000
4	SAMPLE CLIENT	TD IRA Traditional IRA Last Updated 01/21/2026	Traditional IRA	\$0 (Prior non-deductible contributions)	\$125,000
TOTAL					\$791,365

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5) Information regarding Manually Added accounts is manually inputted, updated and maintained solely by you and/or your Financial Advisor. This information is either provided by you to your Financial Advisor or a hypothetical account/assumption. See Glossary for important information on Manually Added accounts.

6) The cost basis provided may not include cash positions or other positions where the cost basis is not available and is for informational purposes only and should not be used for tax planning purposes as they may not reflect your actual cost basis.

7) Values entered are considered estimates and are used only in this analysis. This data should not be represented as an actual tax treatment of this account. This amount may not reflect any adjustments made for any annuity positions, if applicable.

See IMPORTANT DISCLOSURES at the end of this document for additional information, including explanations of assumptions and methodologies.

Client Profile, Assumptions, and Goal Summary (cont'd)

Retirement Goal Analysis

Account(s) Included in Your Plan

Additional Account Details

#	Account	Client						
1	VA	SAMPLE CLIENT						
◇ VA Variable Annuity - Living Benefit Guaranteed Minimum Withdrawal for Life Benefit (GWLB)		Gross accumulated value: \$45,000						
Total Premium	Withdrawal Taken	Total Base Fees	Issue Date	Surrender Charges		Max. Withdrawal Without Surrender Penalty	Payout Duration / Certain Period	Payout Start Yr
\$4,000	\$50	2.30%	01/01/2022	Rate (Period)	Expiration Date	10.00%	Single Life / 15 yr	See Annuity Income ⁸
				8.00%(2022)	01/01/2040			
				7.50%(2023)				
				7.00%(2024)				
				6.50%(2025)				
				6.00%(2026)				
				5.00%(2027)				
				4.00%(2028)				
				3.00%(2029)				
				2.00%(2030-2040)				
Benefit Base	Rollup Rate / Type	Living Benefit Rollup End Yr	Annual Step-up	Rider Fee	Benefit Base Reduction	Payout Rate		
\$1,000	5.00% / Compound	2035	Yes	1.00%	Pro-rata	5.00% (Age 60)	5.50% (Age 65)	6.00% (Age 70)

◇ Excluded from asset projections. For an annuity, this is being treated as an income stream. For a life insurance policy, the cash value is not assumed to fund your goal or expenses. For a deferred compensation account, payout is assumed to be completed or payout information was not provided. See Portfolio Value(Adj.) in the Glossary section of this Report for additional information.

8) Please see Annuity Income section for details on the treatment of this annuity in the plan's projection.

See IMPORTANT DISCLOSURES at the end of this document for additional information, including explanations of assumptions and methodologies.

Client Profile, Assumptions, and Goal Summary (cont'd)

Retirement Goal Analysis

Risk Profile

	Current Risk Profile
Primary Financial Need	Retirement
Anticipated Withdrawal Period	Over 20 Years
Time Horizon	11 to 20 Years
Risk Profile	Opportunistic Growth

Asset Allocation

Asset Allocation Model	Cash (%)	Equities (%)	Fixed Income & Preferreds (%)	Alternatives (%)	Structured Investments (%)
100% Fixed Income Portfolio	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
Suggested Target Allocation (2026-2043)	0.0	67.0	8.0	25.0	0.0
Current Allocation	0.9	89.4	5.6	0.0	4.1
100% Equity Portfolio	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Due to rounding, total may not add up to 100%.

Suggested Target Allocation Over Time

Suggested Target Time Period	Cash (%)	Equities (%)	Fixed Income & Preferreds (%)	Alternatives (%)
Pre-retirement, 2026-2043	0.0	67.0	8.0	25.0
Retirement, 2044-2071	0.0	54.0	22.0	24.0

See IMPORTANT DISCLOSURES at the end of this document for additional information, including explanations of assumptions and methodologies.

Client Profile, Assumptions, and Goal Summary (cont'd)

Retirement Goal Analysis

Plan Return Assumptions

Strategic and Secular Assumptions ¹⁰

Allocation Time Period	Strategic (2026-2032)		Secular (Effective After 2032)		Blended (Length of analysis)	
	Annualized Return Assumptions (%) ¹¹	Volatility (%)	Annualized Return Assumptions (%) ¹¹	Volatility (%)	Annualized Return Assumptions (%) ¹¹	Volatility (%)
Based on Current Allocation ¹²					7.30	10.80
Current Allocation, 2026-2043	6.70	13.10	8.10	12.80		
Retirement, 2044-2071	—	—	7.10	9.10		
Based on Suggested Target Allocation					7.20	9.80
Pre-retirement, 2026-2043	7.00	10.90	7.60	10.70		
Retirement, 2044-2071	—	—	7.10	9.10		

Current Year (Strategic) Return Assumptions and Fees

Rate of Return	Gross of Fees (%)	Net of Fees (%)
Current Allocation	6.70	5.50
Suggested Target Allocation	7.00	5.80

Fees Included	Details (%)
Portfolio Fees	1.00
VA - Living Benefit Weighted Average Fees	0.20
TOTAL FEES	1.20

10) Strategic return assumptions are applied for the first 7 years of goal planning analysis and secular return assumptions are applied for the remaining years.

11) The annualized return assumptions above do not necessarily reflect all costs that you will incur when you implement your investment strategy. The return assumptions and hypothetical illustrations herein may be impacted after applying such costs, which may include investment advisory program fees up to a maximum of 2.0%, submanager fees, brokerage commissions, sales load or other expenses, which will depend on whether you choose a brokerage or an advisory relationship.

12) The current allocation is used initially and then adjusted to future target allocations as they become applicable.

See IMPORTANT DISCLOSURES at the end of this document for additional information, including explanations of assumptions and methodologies.

Impact Analysis of Return Assumptions on Your Plan

Retirement Goal Analysis

Your plan status and probability of success are impacted by multiple factors, including without limitation, current market levels, projected future real returns and volatility, future expectations regarding inflation, your net savings and spending habits.

The return assumptions used in this analysis capture Morgan Stanley future expectations regarding market performance, volatility, and long term inflation. These assumptions are not guarantees of future performance.

The table on this page illustrates the impact of using different return assumptions on your plan.

This plan includes multiple target allocations that change over time. To see a full list of target allocations, see the Client Profile, Assumptions, and Goal Summary page in this Report.

Suggested Target Allocation Vs. Current Allocation

Plan Results	More Conservative Assumptions	Your Plan	More Aggressive Assumptions
Suggested Target Allocation			
Plan Status	On Track	On Track	On Track
Probability Of Success	74%	89%	94%
Current Allocation ¹			
Plan Status	On Track	On Track	On Track
Probability Of Success	75%	87%	92%

1) The Probability of Success is determined by using the current allocation initially and then adjusting to future target allocations when they become applicable. More conservative assumptions are determined by decreasing the return assumptions used in your plan by 20%. More aggressive assumptions are determined by increasing the return assumptions used in your plan by 20%. For details on the return assumptions used in this impact analysis, see Return Assumptions page in this Report.

Return Assumptions

Strategic Vs. Secular Assumptions

The following table displays return assumptions used in your plan analysis as well as additional assumptions that can be used to generate an impact analysis on your plan.

Asset Class	Strategic Assumptions				Secular Assumptions			
	Returns			Volatility ²	Returns			Volatility ²
	More Conservative Assumptions ¹	Assumptions Used in Your Plan	More Aggressive Assumptions ¹	Assumptions Used in Your Plan	More Conservative Assumptions ¹	Assumptions Used in Your Plan	More Aggressive Assumptions ¹	Assumptions Used in Your Plan
Cash	3.00%	3.75%	4.50%	0.79%	2.52%	3.16%	3.79%	0.75%
Global Cash	3.00	3.75	4.50	0.79	2.52	3.16	3.79	0.75
Equities	5.52%	7.12%	8.72%	13.42%	6.33%	8.13%	9.93%	13.42%
US Equities	4.97	6.50	8.03	15.39	6.61	8.53	10.45	14.81
Global Equities	5.52	7.12	8.72	13.42	6.33	8.13	9.93	13.42
International Equities	5.62	7.32	9.03	15.60	5.67	7.38	9.09	15.32
Emerging & Frontier Mkt	6.81	8.94	11.07	18.74	6.34	8.36	10.39	19.19
Global Equities Other	5.52	7.12	8.72	13.42	6.33	8.13	9.93	13.42
Fixed Income & Preferreds	3.82%	4.82%	5.82%	5.94%	3.03%	3.82%	4.61%	5.23%
Ultra Short Term F.I.	3.00	3.75	4.50	0.79	2.52	3.16	3.79	0.75
Short Term Fixed Income	3.49	4.37	5.25	2.39	2.78	3.49	4.19	2.19
US Fixed Income Taxable	3.82	4.82	5.82	5.94	3.03	3.82	4.61	5.23
US Fixed Income Tax Exmpt	3.37	4.27	5.17	6.63	2.71	3.43	4.15	5.98
Intl Fixed Income	2.54	3.22	3.89	5.73	2.93	3.69	4.45	5.00
Inflation Linked Secs	3.29	4.25	5.22	10.54	3.47	4.45	5.43	9.50
Preferred Securities	4.31	5.51	6.71	9.98	3.54	4.55	5.56	9.92

Continues onto next page

1) These return assumptions are not used for your plan(s). They are only used when running impact analysis on your plan.

2) These volatility assumptions are used both for your plan(s) and running an impact analysis.

The strategic return assumptions represent a time horizon of 7 years while the secular return assumptions represent a time horizon of 20+ years. Please refer to the Plan Return Assumptions in the Client Profile, Assumptions, and Goal Summary section in this Report for return assumptions applied in the Monte Carlo analysis (Probability of Success). The Monte Carlo analysis also considers asset class correlation. These assumptions are used for modeling purposes only. They are not guarantees of future returns. Morgan Stanley Wealth Management's Global Investment Committee (GIC) published updates to its strategic and secular return assumptions in March, 2025 and is available at <https://morganstanley.com/gicreport>. The GIC strategic and secular return assumptions do not take costs of implementing your investment strategy into consideration.

US Municipal Bonds are exempt from federal taxes (and may be exempt from state and local taxes). The returns above have not been adjusted to reflect this.

Expected return assumptions for Structured Investment and Other asset classes are unavailable. It is assumed that these assets will grow in line with the rest of the portfolio.

We classify assets based on general characteristics such as: income generation, underlying capital structure, or exposure to certain market sectors. As many assets contain characteristics of more than one asset class, allocations may be under or over inclusive. Asset allocations may differ from product allocations. The Other asset class contains securities that are not included in the various asset class classifications. This can include, but is not limited to, non-traditional investments such as Equity Unit Trusts, Index Options and Structured Investments issued outside of Morgan Stanley. Additionally, investments for which we are unable to procure market data to properly classify them will appear in the Other asset class category. See important disclosure information at the end of this document for an explanation of methodologies.

Return Assumptions (cont'd)

Strategic Vs. Secular Assumptions

The following table displays return assumptions used in your plan analysis as well as additional assumptions that can be used to generate an impact analysis on your plan.

Asset Class	Strategic Assumptions				Secular Assumptions			
	Returns			Volatility ²	Returns			Volatility ²
	More Conservative Assumptions ¹	Assumptions Used in Your Plan	More Aggressive Assumptions ¹	Assumptions Used in Your Plan	More Conservative Assumptions ¹	Assumptions Used in Your Plan	More Aggressive Assumptions ¹	Assumptions Used in Your Plan
Fixed Income & Preferreds (cont'd)	3.82%	4.82%	5.82%	5.94%	3.03%	3.82%	4.61%	5.23%
High Yield Fixed Income	4.43	5.63	6.82	8.47	4.35	5.52	6.70	8.30
Emerging Mkt Fixed Income	4.96	6.30	7.64	9.05	5.38	6.83	8.28	9.16
Bank Loans	4.72	5.97	7.21	7.18	3.99	5.04	6.10	6.78
Global Fixed Income	3.17	4.00	4.82	5.19	2.98	3.76	4.53	4.52
Global Fixed Income Other	3.17	4.00	4.82	5.19	2.98	3.76	4.53	4.52
Alternatives	5.07%	6.41%	7.76%	8.02%	4.92%	6.23%	7.54%	7.81%
Real Assets	5.05	6.50	7.96	12.68	4.67	6.02	7.38	12.21
Absolute Return Assets	4.41	5.53	6.65	4.20	4.19	5.26	6.33	4.32
Equity Hedge Assets	5.17	6.57	7.97	9.30	4.70	5.97	7.25	8.96
Equity Return Assets	5.38	6.82	8.26	8.95	5.71	7.23	8.75	8.67
Private Investments	6.76	8.59	10.42	10.71	6.99	8.87	10.75	10.30
Alternatives Other	5.07	6.41	7.76	8.02	4.92	6.23	7.54	7.81
Multi-Asset	4.38%	5.56%	6.73%	7.91%	4.70%	5.94%	7.19%	7.56%
US Multi Asset	4.45	5.66	6.88	9.22	4.87	6.17	7.48	8.54
Global Multi Asset	4.38	5.56	6.73	7.91	4.70	5.94	7.19	7.56

Continued from previous page

1) These return assumptions are not used for your plan(s). They are only used when running impact analysis on your plan.

2) These volatility assumptions are used both for your plan(s) and running an impact analysis.

The strategic return assumptions represent a time horizon of 7 years while the secular return assumptions represent a time horizon of 20+ years. Please refer to the Plan Return Assumptions in the Client Profile, Assumptions, and Goal Summary section in this Report for return assumptions applied in the Monte Carlo analysis (Probability of Success). The Monte Carlo analysis also considers asset class correlation. These assumptions are used for modeling purposes only. They are not guarantees of future returns. Morgan Stanley Wealth Management's Global Investment Committee (GIC) published updates to its strategic and secular return assumptions in March, 2025 and is available at <https://morganstanley.com/gicreport>. The GIC strategic and secular return assumptions do not take costs of implementing your investment strategy into consideration.

US Municipal Bonds are exempt from federal taxes (and may be exempt from state and local taxes). The returns above have not been adjusted to reflect this.

Expected return assumptions for Structured Investment and Other asset classes are unavailable. It is assumed that these assets will grow in line with the rest of the portfolio.

We classify assets based on general characteristics such as: income generation, underlying capital structure, or exposure to certain market sectors. As many assets contain characteristics of more than one asset class, allocations may be under or over inclusive. Asset allocations may differ from product allocations. The Other asset class contains securities that are not included in the various asset class classifications. This can include, but is not limited to, non-traditional investments such as Equity Unit Trusts, Index Options and Structured Investments issued outside of Morgan Stanley. Additionally, investments for which we are unable to procure market data to properly classify them will appear in the Other asset class category. See important disclosure information at the end of this document for an explanation of methodologies.

Return Assumptions (cont'd)

Return Index

Asset Class	Return Index
Cash	FTSE US Three-Month T-Bill
Global Cash	FTSE US Three-Month T-Bill
Equities	MSCI All-Country World (USD, Net)
US Equities	Russell 3000
Global Equities	MSCI All-Country World (USD, Net)
International Equities	MSCI World ex-US (USD, Net)
Emerging & Frontier Mkt	MSCI Emerging Markets (USD, Net)
Global Equities Other	MSCI All-Country World (USD, Net)
Fixed Income & Preferreds	Bloomberg US Aggregate
Ultra Short Term F.I.	FTSE US Three-Month T-Bill
Short Term Fixed Income	Bloomberg US One- to Three-Year Government/Credit
US Fixed Income Taxable	Bloomberg US Aggregate
US Fixed Income Tax Exmpt	Bloomberg US Municipal
Intl Fixed Income	Bloomberg Global Aggregate ex-USD (USD-Hedged)
Inflation Linked Secs	Bloomberg Global Inflation-Linked (USD)
Preferred Securities	ICE BofA Fixed-Rate Preferred Securities
High Yield Fixed Income	Bloomberg Global High Yield Credit (USD)
Emerging Mkt Fixed Income	JP Morgan EMBI Global
Bank Loans	Morningstar LSTA U.S. Leveraged Loan 100
Global Fixed Income	Bloomberg Global Aggregate (USD-Hedged)
Global Fixed Income Other	Bloomberg Global Aggregate (USD-Hedged)

Asset Class	Return Index
Alternatives	HFRI Fund-Weighted Composite
Real Assets	Equal-Weighted Blend: Bloomberg Commodity; Alerian Midstream Energy Select; FTSE EPRA/NAREIT Global (USD)
Absolute Return Assets	Equal-Weighted Blend: HFRI Equity Market Neutral; HFRI Relative-Value: Total; HFRI Relative-Value: Fixed Income: Corporate
Equity Hedge Assets	Equal-Weighted Blend: Credit Suisse Global Macro; Credit Suisse Managed Futures
Equity Return Assets	Equal-Weighted Blend: HFRI Equity Hedge: Total; HFRI Event-Driven: Total
Private Investments	Equal-Weighted Blend: Cambridge Associates Private Real Assets; Cambridge Associates Private Equity; Cambridge Associates Private Credit
Alternatives Other	HFRI Fund-Weighted Composite
Multi-Asset	Equal-Weighted Blend: MSCI All-Country World (USD, Net); Bloomberg Global Aggregate (USD-Hedged)
US Multi Asset	Equal-Weighted Blend: Russell 3000; Bloomberg US Aggregate
Global Multi Asset	Equal-Weighted Blend: MSCI All-Country World (USD, Net); Bloomberg Global Aggregate (USD-Hedged)

Source: Morgan Stanley Wealth Management Global Investment Committee

Morgan Stanley Wealth Management Global Investment Committee asset classes and corresponding return indices are subject to change and implementation of any such changes into this tool may be completed over time.

Expected return assumptions for Structured Investment and Other asset classes are unavailable. It is assumed that these assets will grow in line with the rest of the portfolio. The GIC strategic and secular return assumptions do not take costs of implementing your investment strategy into consideration.

We classify assets based on general characteristics such as: income generation, underlying capital structure, or exposure to certain market sectors. As many assets contain characteristics of more than one asset class, allocations may be under or over inclusive. Asset allocations may differ from product allocations. The Other asset class contains securities that are not included in the various asset class classifications. This can include, but is not limited to, non-traditional investments such as Equity Unit Trusts, Index Options and Structured Investments issued outside of Morgan Stanley. Additionally, investments for which we are unable to procure market data to properly classify them will appear in the Other asset class category.

See IMPORTANT DISCLOSURES at the end of this document for an explanation of methodologies.

Glossary

Actual Net Cash Flow

Actual Net Cash Flow is the difference between actual cash inflows and outflows from your Morgan Stanley accounts plus Planned Net Cash Flow for assets held away for both Externally Held and Manually Added accounts.

Actual Portfolio Withdrawal Rate

The Actual Portfolio Withdrawal Rate represents the percentage of your portfolio that was withdrawn over the identified period.

Adjusted Plan / Analysis

The Adjusted Plan / Analysis is based on your current plan with adjustments made to the planned goals and cash flows based on your Actual Net Cash Flow activity. For example, if you only planned to have a withdrawal of \$10,000 making planned Net Cash Flow \$10,000 but actually withdrew \$15,000, your future planned goals would be increased by 50% within your Adjusted Plan / Analysis to illustrate the impact of this behavior long-term.

Additional Taxable Savings

Additional Taxable Savings represents anticipated after-tax contributions assumed to be made into a taxable account type for purposes of this plan analysis.

Annualized Return Assumption

The Annualized Return Assumption is the geometric return of each annual return assumption over the length of the plan, where the annual return for each year is the sum of weighted return assumptions for the asset classes according to the identified asset allocation. These asset classes' return assumptions and weights are used in this analysis to calculate your Probability of Success. The return assumptions are based on assumptions prepared by the Morgan Stanley Wealth Management Global Investment Committee (GIC). See Return Assumptions section for the asset class expected returns.

Asset Allocation

Asset Allocation refers to how your investments are diversified across different asset classes, such as Stocks, Bonds, Cash and Alternative Investments. The principal asset classes and comparative indices for each asset class presented in this analysis can be found in the previous Return Assumptions section. Either a Morgan Stanley Wealth Management Global Investment Committee ("GIC") Strategic Asset Allocation Model or a customized asset allocation is presented. The asset allocation used in this illustration may be more aggressive or conservative than your investment risk profile. Morgan Stanley Wealth Management Global Investment Committee uses a proprietary process to arrive at its strategic asset allocation models. These models are subject to change and sometimes may be required to implement any such changes into the tool.

Asset Class

Asset Class is a standard term that broadly defines a category of investments. The four basic asset classes are Cash, Fixed Income, Equities and Alternatives. Fixed Income and Equities are often further subdivided into more narrowly defined classes. Certain securities generally those held outside Morgan Stanley, cannot be classified into the four basic asset classes and are identified as "Other."

Current Allocation

Your Current Allocation is comprised of all the investment assets you currently own (or a subset of your assets, based on the information you provided for this Analysis), categorized by Asset Class.

Discretionary (Goals / Expenses)

These are the annual spending goals and expenses defined in your Retirement Plan that you consider to be not necessary or "wants" rather than "needs".

Essential (Goals / Expenses)

These are the annual spending goals and expenses defined in your Retirement Plan that you consider to be necessary or "needs" rather than "wants".

Estimated Total Taxes

This value represents the estimated income and portfolio taxes due for the given year. Actual results may vary from these estimates.

Externally Held

Externally Held account information is provided via Yodlee, an unaffiliated third party vendor. The 'Account Type' listed is a Morgan Stanley defined account type that was determined based on information received from the third party vendor. Externally Held account information includes your account(s) at other financial institutions, that you have linked through Morgan Stanley, which may include previously linked E*TRADE accounts on Morgan Stanley Online, or through E*TRADE on E*Trade.com. The 'Last Updated' date reflects the date and total amount that account information was obtained by the third party vendor from your financial institution(s). In cases where the third party vendor provides specific holdings and quantity information but no market value, the 'Amount' reflects a market value calculated by Morgan Stanley using the latest available pricing for those securities.

Funding Ratio

Funding Ratio provides an estimate of the progress towards funding retirement goals agnostic of market conditions. It is a comparison of current and future savings versus future liabilities discounted by the risk-free rate. The Funding Ratio does not consider the investment strategy selected in the plan.

Funding Status

The Funding Status is determined by comparing funding ratio against the benchmark. See the Methodology Section for more details on the calculation of Funding Status.

Future Value

Future value is inflated value. The calculation results are in future values. To help you compare dollar amounts in different years, we discount the future value amount by the inflation rate.

Growth Rate

The assumed percentage increase in your income, expense, contribution or goal amount for the specified time period. Growth rate is not an indication of any future portfolio returns.

Glossary

Inflation Rate

The Inflation Rate is the percentage increase in the cost of goods and services for a specified time period. A historical measure of inflation is the Consumer Price Index (CPI).

Life Expectancy

Life Expectancy is defined as the number of years a person is expected to live and is determined based off of actuarial life tables and used to determine the length of analysis of the plan. This age may be altered to reflect a different length of analysis in the plan based on information provided by you to your Financial Advisor. A number of factors should be considered when adjusting the age and the length of the plan's analysis including your current age, health, lifestyle, and other relevant information. Life Expectancy assumptions and considerations may change over time and should be reviewed periodically.

Manually Added

Manually Added accounts are added, updated and maintained solely by you and/or your Financial Advisor. The account balance is based on either a total account value provided by you or position and quantity data provided by you which is used by Morgan Stanley to calculate a market value using the latest available pricing for those securities. The values of securities and other investments not actively traded may be estimated or may not be available. Manually Added accounts, along with their associated values and assumptions, may be hypothetical in nature, have not been verified, and should be viewed as such when reviewing this Report. The purpose of including hypothetical accounts/assumptions in the plan is to help illustrate their potential effect on your goal. There is no guarantee that hypothetical accounts/assumptions will achieve the illustrated results. Morgan Stanley is not responsible for ensuring the information is complete, accurate, or up to date.

Minimum Desired Wealth

The minimum total assets that you would like to maintain in each year of your analysis. This value is provided by you and is a factor in determining your Probability of Success. See Methodology - Likelihood of Achieving Your Goal section for a description of Monte Carlo analysis and Probability of Success.

Multi-Asset

A managed strategy (SMA or packaged product) in which the investment objective is Balanced or Allocated, and may include U.S. and non-U.S. assets from more than one asset class, Equities, Fixed Income & Preferreds, or Alternatives.

Net Cash Flow

Net Cash Flow is the difference between cash inflows and outflows over a period of time and represents the amount you are contributing to or withdrawing from your portfolio. Cash inflows include savings and sources of non-investment, cash-based income. Cash outflows includes all of your goals and expenses such as mortgage or rent, living expenses, utilities, repayment of debt, and an assumption for estimated taxes.

Planned Net Cash Flow

Planned Net Cash Flow is the difference between planned cash inflows and outflows across all accounts included in your plan as determined by you and your Financial Advisor when your plan was adopted.

Planned Portfolio Withdrawal Rate

The Planned Portfolio Withdrawal Rate represents the percentage of your portfolio that is expected to be withdrawn over the identified period.

Portfolio Fees

Portfolio Fees represent the assumed total annual cost associated to all accounts included in the portfolio except for any fixed rate annuities. This fee assumption is for illustrative purposes and does not reflect the actual advisory fees, brokerage commissions, fund expenses and other costs that could be charged to the accounts included in your portfolio. It will be applied as a percent of the total Portfolio Value of a plan.

Portfolio Target Zone

Your Portfolio Target Zone represents the asset range required to achieve between a 70% and 90% Probability of Success of Achieving your goals.

Portfolio Value (Adj.)

Portfolio Value (Adj.) excludes the policy value of any annuities being used as an income stream, the cash value of any life insurance policies, the account value of any deferred compensation account for which payout is assumed to be completed or payout information was not provided, and any emergency savings from the total portfolio value. Additionally, when the total value of all accounts in a single account tax category (Taxable, Tax deferred, Tax exempt) is a negative amount, the Portfolio Value (Adj.) excludes this negative amount. Since the annuity is being used in the projection as an income stream, the policy value is excluded from the portfolio used in the projections. Cash values from life insurance policies and any emergency savings are assumed to not be used to fund your goals or expenses and are therefore excluded. Note: Portfolio Value (Adj.) is the value used in the projection of your portfolio in the Monte Carlo Analysis and in determining your Probability of Success.

Present Value

Present Value is the current worth of future income streams discounted to arrive at today's value. The future projected income and expenses are discounted based on $\text{Present Value} = \text{Future Value} / (1 + \text{inflation})^{\text{Horizon}}$. Horizon is the number of years between current year and the year for which the future value is applicable.

Probability of Success

The Probability of Success is the percentage of trials of your Analysis that were successful. A successful trial is defined as one where the portfolio is not exhausted prior and meets the desired minimum wealth and bequest objectives, if applicable. If a Monte Carlo analysis runs your goal with all its underlying assumptions 10,000 times and if 6,000 of those runs are successful then the Probability of Success would be 60% and the probability of failure would be 40%. See Methodology section for a description of Monte Carlo analysis.

Glossary

Risk Profile

Your determination of your risk profile is based on information provided by you, which includes your investment objective, risk tolerance, investment time horizon, anticipated withdrawal period, and primary financial needs. You should review this information and if necessary discuss any necessary changes with your Financial Advisor.

Investment Time Horizon

Investment time horizon is your expected number of months, years, or decades you plan to invest to achieve a particular financial goal.

Anticipated withdrawal period

Once you begin to withdraw funds from this account (for your primary purpose of investing) over how long a period do you anticipate the withdrawals to continue?

Primary Financial Need

Primary financial need is your primary purpose for investing.

Risk Profiles

Wealth Conservation

This profile may be appropriate for clients with a conservative risk tolerance and the need to prioritize preservation of purchasing power.

Income

This profile may be appropriate for clients who have a moderately conservative risk tolerance who wish to generate steady income from their portfolio.

Balanced Growth

This profile may be appropriate for clients who have a moderate risk tolerance and are able to tolerate moderate volatility.

Market Growth

This profile may be appropriate for clients who have a moderate-to-aggressive risk tolerance and are able to tolerate moderate-to-high volatility.

Opportunistic Growth

This profile may be appropriate for clients who have a moderate-to-aggressive risk tolerance and are able to tolerate moderate-to-high volatility.

Suggested Target Allocation

Asset allocation selected as the desired investment strategy for your goal plan. The asset class mix of the Suggested Target Allocation is used to project a set of possible wealth outcomes using Monte Carlo analysis. See Methodology section for a description of Monte Carlo analysis.

Total Goal Amount

This is the sum of the essential and discretionary goals that you defined in your established Retirement Plan

Variable Annuity - Guaranteed Minimum Withdrawal for Life Benefit (GWLB)

Generally, these benefits, also may be referred to as Guaranteed Lifetime Withdrawal Benefit (GLWB), guarantee a return of your purchase payments over the lifetime of an individual or an individual and spouse through a series of annual withdrawals. Certain benefits may provide for a higher stepped-up benefit base via a annual roll-up of your benefit base and/or an annual reset based on positive market performance. During the withdrawal period, withdrawals in excess of the benefit withdrawal limit may negatively affect the guarantee. Please review your annuity policy contract for specific limitations.

Variable Annuity - Living Benefit Weighted Average Fees

This fee is calculated by determining the portion of the portfolio invested in the Variable Annuity - Living Benefit policy. This portion is then multiplied by the sum of the 'total base fee' and 'rider fee' to determine the policy's weighted average fee. This is done for each Variable Annuity - Living Benefit policy in the plan, if applicable, and summed together for the weighted average fee.

Volatility

Volatility is based on the projected annualized standard deviation for the asset class or asset allocation model. For asset classes, the standard deviation is based on a benchmark or index and for asset allocation models, the standard deviation is based on the mix of assets. The higher the volatility is, the riskier the asset class or asset allocation model.

Important Disclosures

Important Information

References to “Morgan Stanley” throughout refer to Morgan Stanley Smith Barney LLC. Morgan Stanley is both a registered broker-dealer and investment adviser.

Your Goal Planning Analysis/Analyses, this Report and all of the assumptions in the analyses are subject to future changes for a variety of reasons. Unless you expressly engage Morgan Stanley to do so in the future (and Morgan Stanley accepts that engagement), Morgan Stanley will not be responsible for monitoring or updating your Goal Planning Analysis/Analyses or this Report, including to reflect future changes in your life, financial situation, goals or market or economic conditions.

This Report is not intended to be a substitute for the official account statements that you receive from Morgan Stanley. The information in this Report is approximate and subject to adjustment, updating and correction. To the extent there are any discrepancies between your regular account statement and this Report, you should rely on the regular account statement.

The information in this Report is based on results from your Goal Planning Analysis/Analyses and Morgan Stanley account information, as well as additional information provided by you to your Financial Advisor. You should review this Report carefully and inform your Financial Advisor of any changes that are required. As you review this Report, you can refer back to your Goal Planning Analysis/Analyses for more information. You may request an additional copy of the document(s) from your Financial Advisor.

The Goal Planning Analysis/Analyses is a brokerage service that is separate and distinct from any other service or product that you may receive from Morgan Stanley. This report is not intended to be construed as “investment advice” as those terms are defined under Title I of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, as amended (“ERISA”), and/or the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (the “Code”), as applicable. This Report is not for financial planning or investment advisory services. By using the information provided to you by Morgan Stanley in this Report for any purpose, you acknowledge and accept that Morgan Stanley is not an investment adviser or fiduciary to you in connection with providing you such information under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940.

Although the statements of fact and data in this Report have been obtained from, and are based upon, sources that we believe to be reliable, we do not guarantee their accuracy, and any such information may be incomplete or condensed. All opinions included in this material constitute our judgment as of the date of this material and are subject to change without notice. This material is provided for informational purposes only and is not intended as an offer or solicitation with respect to the purchase or sale of any security or to participate in any trading strategy.

Every individual's financial circumstances, needs and risk tolerances are different. This Morgan Stanley Goal Planning Analysis (the “Analysis”) is based on the information you provided to us, the assumptions you have asked us to make and the other assumptions indicated herein as of the date of the Analysis. It is not an official account statement. The purpose of this Analysis is to help you understand and track your progress toward reaching your financial goals at a specific point in time. This information will change daily. This Analysis should be considered a working document that can assist you with this objective. You should carefully review the information and suggestions found in this Analysis and then decide on future steps.

This material is provided for informational purposes only and is not intended as an offer or solicitation with respect to the purchase or sale of any security or other financial instrument or to participate in any trading strategy.

IMPORTANT: The projections or other information generated by the Morgan Stanley Goals Planning System regarding the likelihood of various investment outcomes (including any assumed rates of return and income) are hypothetical in nature, do not reflect actual investment results, and are not guarantees of future results.

Morgan Stanley is a member of SIPC. It is not a bank. Where appropriate, Morgan Stanley Smith Barney LLC has entered into arrangements with banks and other third parties to assist in offering certain banking related products and services.

SIPC insurance does not apply to precious metals, other commodities, or traditional alternative investments.

Investment, insurance and annuity products offered through Morgan Stanley Smith Barney LLC are: NOT FDIC INSURED | MAY LOSE VALUE | NOT BANK GUARANTEED | NOT A BANK DEPOSIT | NOT INSURED BY ANY FEDERAL GOVERNMENT AGENCY

Differences between a brokerage and an investment advisory relationship

You should understand the differences between a brokerage and advisory relationship. When providing you brokerage services, our legal obligations to you are governed by the Securities Act of 1933, the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, Federal statutes and regulations relating to retirement accounts, the rules of self-regulatory organizations such as the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority (FINRA), and state securities laws, where applicable. When providing you advisory services, our legal obligations to you are governed by the Investment Advisers Act, Federal statutes and regulations relating to retirement accounts, and applicable state securities laws. These latter advisory and retirement account obligations govern our conduct and disclosure requirements, creating a legal standard which is referred to as a “fiduciary” duty to you.

Please speak with your Financial Advisor if you have questions about your rights and our obligations to you, including the extent of our obligations to disclose conflicts of interest and to act in your best interest. For additional answers to questions about the differences between our advisory and brokerage services, please consult with your Financial Advisor or review our Understanding Your Brokerage and Investment Advisory Relationships brochure available at <https://www.morganstanley.com/wealth-relationshipwithms/pdfs/understandingyourrelationship.pdf>

Important Disclosures

For more information regarding Morgan Stanley's role with respect to a Retirement Account, please visit www.morganstanley.com/disclosures/dol.

Information used by us

Our calculation of hypothetical projections are based in part on information provided by you, including related to assets held in one or more of your Morgan Stanley accounts as well as your accounts custodied elsewhere, as well as certain third party sources which Morgan Stanley believes to be reliable. However, Morgan Stanley makes no warranties or representations of any kind relating to the accuracy, completeness, or timeliness of the data such third party sources provided and shall not have liability for any damages of any kind relating to such data. This information as well as your Morgan Stanley account information in this analysis, is approximate and subject to updating, correction and other changes. We are not obligated to notify you if information changes.

Morgan Stanley will not verify any external holdings or account information. The information contained herein is subject to, and does not supersede the confirmations and account statements you receive from us and/or your external custodian. Values shown in your official account statement may differ from the values reflected due to, among other things, different reporting methods, delays, market conditions and interruptions. If there are discrepancies between your official account statement and this document, rely on your official account statement. You should notify your Financial Advisor of any changes to these accounts and are responsible to consider activity in these accounts to evaluate whether you are on track to meet your established financial goals.

For more information about how Morgan Stanley collects and uses personal information, please see our U.S. Privacy Policy and Notice, which can be accessed at <http://www.morganstanley.com/disclosures/us-privacy-policy-and-notice>.

Morgan Stanley's Goals Planning System Assumptions and Limitations

The information you provided about your assets, financial goals, and personal situation are key assumptions for the calculations and projections in this material. Every individual's financial circumstances, needs and risk tolerances are different. The hypothetical projected returns or income produced by the Morgan Stanley Goals Planning System is based on the information you provided to us, the assumptions you have provided and the other assumptions made by Morgan Stanley indicated herein. Please review all the information thoroughly to ensure that it is correct and complete. If any of the assumptions are incorrect, please notify your Financial Advisor. Even small changes in assumptions can have a substantial impact on the results shown in this material. The information provided by you should be reviewed periodically and updated when either the information or your circumstances change. Morgan Stanley has no responsibility and is under no obligation to monitor or update this material in the future unless expressly engaged by you to do so at that time.

Financial forecasts, rates of return, risk, inflation, and other assumptions may be used as the basis for illustrations in Morgan Stanley's Goals Planning System. They should not be considered a guarantee of future performance or a guarantee of achieving overall financial objectives. All results use simplifying estimates and assumptions. No tool has the ability to accurately predict the future, eliminate risk or guarantee investment results. As investment returns, inflation, taxes, and other economic conditions vary from the assumptions used by the Morgan Stanley Goals Planning System, your actual results will vary (perhaps significantly) from those presented herein.

The assumed return rates utilized in Morgan Stanley's Goals Planning System are based on what Morgan Stanley Wealth Management GIC believes are reasoned estimates of drivers of capital market returns and historical relationships are not reflective of any specific investment and do not include any fees or expenses that may be incurred by investing in specific products. The actual returns of a specific investment may be more or less than the returns used in Morgan Stanley's Goals Planning System. The return assumptions are partially based on historic rates of return of securities indices which serve as proxies for the broad asset classes. Indices are unmanaged. It is not possible to directly invest in an index. Moreover, different forecasts may choose different indices as a proxy for the same asset class, thus influencing the return of the asset class. The Goals Planning System results may vary with each use and over time.

General Risks of Investing

You should note that investing in financial instruments carries with it the possibility of losses and that a focus on above-market returns exposes the portfolio to above-average risk. Performance aspirations are not guaranteed and are subject to market conditions. High volatility investments may be subject to sudden and large falls in value, and there could be a large loss on realization which could be equal to the amount invested.

Asset allocation, diversification and rebalancing do not assure a profit or protect against loss. There may be a potential tax implication with a rebalancing strategy. Please consult your tax advisor before implementing such a strategy.

Non-diversification is attributed to a portfolio that holds a concentrated or limited number of securities; a decline in the value of these investments would cause the portfolio's overall value to decline to a greater degree than a less concentrated portfolio. Portfolios that invest a large percentage of assets in only one industry sector (or in only a few sectors) are more vulnerable to price fluctuation than those that diversify among a broad range of sectors.

Value and growth investing also carry risks. Value investing involves the risk that the market may not recognize that securities are undervalued and they may not appreciate as anticipated. Growth investing does not guarantee a profit or eliminate risk. The stocks of these companies can have relatively high valuations. Because of these high valuations, an investment in a growth stock can be more risky than an investment in a company with more modest growth expectations.

Important Disclosures

Tax-Qualified and Tax-Deferred Assets

If your current portfolio contains assets which are tax-qualified or tax-deferred under the Internal Revenue Code, you should consider the tax effects of any portfolio withdrawal from such amounts, as opposed to from fully taxable accounts, with your tax and/or legal advisor(s). Generally speaking, the withdrawal of tax-qualified or tax-deferred amounts can result in income tax liability where no such liability would exist if the amounts had been withdrawn from a taxable account. Furthermore, (a) tax penalties can occur when such assets are withdrawn prior to age 59½, (b) such withdrawals can have detrimental effects on specific tax planning strategies (e.g., “72(t) payments”), and (c) certain qualified or tax-deferred assets are eligible for or receive special treatment upon withdrawal (e.g., net unrealized appreciation treatment, eligibility for rollover). The performance of tax-managed accounts is likely to vary from that of non-taxed managed accounts. Required Minimum Distributions (“RMDs”) are minimum amounts that a retirement plan account owner must withdraw from his/her tax deferred accounts annually starting with the year that he/she reaches a specific age. The age at which an individual must start taking RMDs (“RMD Age”), depends on the individual’s date of birth (i.e., if born before July 1, 1949, RMD Age is 70 ½; if born after June 30, 1949, but before 1951, RMD Age is 72; if born after 1950, but before 1960, RMD Age is 73; and for all others, RMD Age is 75).

Morgan Stanley does not provide legal, tax or accounting advice. In light of the foregoing, we strongly recommend that you consult your tax and/or legal advisors in connection with this material and any withdrawals that you make from your portfolio.

Information in this Report is for illustrative purposes and is not intended to form the primary basis for any investment decision by you, or an investment advice or recommendation for either ERISA, the Advisers Act or Internal Revenue Code purposes.

Asset Allocation and Rebalancing

Asset Allocation refers to how your investments are diversified across different asset classes, such as stocks, bonds, cash and alternative investments.

Rebalancing describes the discipline of selling assets and buying others to match the target weightings of an asset allocation model. Because assets increase and decrease in value over time, the percentage amounts of assets invested in each class will tend to vary from their original target weightings. Performance of an asset class within a portfolio is dependent upon the allocation of securities within the asset class and the weighting or the percentage of the asset class within that portfolio. Potential for a portfolio’s loss is exacerbated in a downward trending market. A well-diversified portfolio is less vulnerable in a falling market.

The asset class hypothetical return assumptions leveraged in Morgan Stanley’s Goals Planning System are based on what Morgan Stanley Wealth Management GIC believes are reasoned estimates of drivers of capital market returns and historical relationships. As with any forecasting discipline, the assumptions and inputs underlying Morgan Stanley Wealth Management GIC’s forecasting process may or may not reconcile with, or reflect, each investor’s individual investment horizon, risk tolerance, capital markets outlook, and world view. For these reasons, and because forecasting methods are complicated, investors should keep in mind that asset allocation, diversification, and rebalancing do not assure a profit or protect against loss in a declining market.

Any asset allocation information presented herein, which may take into account your assets in one or more “ERISA” covered employee benefit plans and/or one or more individual retirement accounts, is for general asset allocation education and information purposes only, and should not be viewed as fiduciary investment advice or specific recommendations with respect to any particular investment or asset allocation mix under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940 as amended, ERISA, the Internal Revenue Code or any other applicable law. In applying any particular asset allocation model to your individual circumstances, you should consider your other assets, income and investments, in addition to any interest(s) you may have in ERISA-covered employee benefit plans or individual retirement accounts.

This is not a financial plan

This material is not a financial plan. A financial plan generally seeks to address a wide spectrum of your long-term financial needs, and can include recommendations about insurance, savings, tax and estate planning, and investments, taking into consideration your goals and situation, including anticipated retirement or other employee benefits. Morgan Stanley will only prepare a financial plan at your specific request using Morgan Stanley approved financial planning software. If you would like to have a financial plan prepared for you, please consult with a Morgan Stanley Financial Advisor. This material provides a snapshot of your current financial position and can help you to focus on your financial resources and goals, and to create a strategy designed to get you closer toward meeting your goal. Because the hypothetical results are calculated over many years, small changes can create large differences in potential future results. You should use this material to help you focus on the factors that are most important to you.

Key Asset Class Risk Considerations

Alternative Investments

The asset allocation recommendations provided to you in this Report may include allocations to alternative asset classes. It is important to note that Alternatives may be either traditional alternative investment vehicles or non-traditional alternative strategy vehicles. Traditional alternative investment vehicles may include, but are not limited to, Hedge Funds, Fund of Funds (both registered and unregistered), Exchange Funds, Private Equity Funds, Private Credit Funds, Real Estate vehicles may include, but are not limited to, Open or Closed End Mutual Funds, Exchange Traded Funds and Closed-End Funds, Unit Investment Trusts, exchanged listed Real Estate Investment Trusts (REITs) and Master Limited Partnerships (MLPs). These non-traditional vehicles also seek alternative-like exposure but have significant differences from traditional alternative investment vehicles.

Important Disclosures

Traditional alternative investment vehicles are illiquid and are not valued daily. Investors should carefully review and consider potential risks before investing. The risks of traditional alternative investments may include, but are not limited to: lack of liquidity in that there may be no secondary market for a fund loss of all or a substantial portion of the investment due to leveraging, short-selling, or other speculative practices, volatility of returns, restrictions on transferring interests in a fund, potential lack of diversification and resulting higher risk due to concentration of trading authority when a single advisor is utilized, absence of information regarding valuations and pricing, complex tax structures and delays in tax reporting, less regulation and higher fees than open-end mutual funds, and risks associated with the operations, personnel and processes of the manager. Non-traditional alternative strategy vehicles may behave like, have characteristics of, or employ various investment strategies and techniques for both hedging and more speculative purposes such as short-selling, leverage, derivatives and options, which can increase volatility and the risk of investment loss. Characteristics such as correlation to traditional markets, investment strategy, and market sector exposure can play a role in the classification of a traditional security being classified as alternative. Please also review the risk considerations for Stocks and MLP/Energy Infrastructure for more information.

REITs

In addition to the general risks associated with real estate investments, REIT investing entails other risks such as credit and interest rate risk. Real estate investment risks can include fluctuations in the value of underlying properties; defaults by borrowers or tenants; market saturation; changes in general and local economic conditions; decreases in market rates for rents; increases in competition, property taxes, capital expenditures, or operating expenses; and other economic, political or regulatory occurrences affecting the real estate industry.

Commodities

The commodities markets may fluctuate widely based on a variety of factors including changes in supply and demand relationships; governmental programs and policies; national and international political and economic events; war and terrorist events; changes in interest and exchange rates; trading activities in commodities and related contracts; pestilence; weather; technological change; and, the price volatility of a commodity.

In addition, the commodities markets are subject to temporary distortions or other disruptions due to various factors, including lack of liquidity, participation of speculators and government intervention.

Master Limited Partnerships (MLPs)

Master Limited Partnerships (MLPs) are limited partnerships or limited liability companies that are taxed as partnerships and whose interests (limited partnership units or limited liability company units) are traded on securities exchanges like shares of common stock. Currently, most MLPs operate in the energy, natural resources or real estate sectors. Investments in MLP interests are subject to the risks generally applicable to companies in the energy and natural resources sectors, including commodity pricing risk, supply and demand risk, depletion risk and exploration risk.

Individual MLPs are publicly traded partnerships that have unique risks related to their structure. These include, but are not limited to, their reliance on the capital markets to fund growth, adverse ruling on the current tax treatment of distributions (typically mostly tax deferred), and commodity volume risk. The potential tax benefits from investing in MLPs depend on their being treated as partnerships for federal income tax purposes and, if the MLP is deemed to be a corporation, then its income would be subject to federal taxation at the entity level, reducing the amount of cash available for distribution to the fund which could result in a reduction of the fund's value.

MLPs carry interest rate risk and may underperform in a rising interest rate environment. MLP funds accrue deferred income taxes for future tax liabilities associated with the portion of MLP distributions considered to be a tax-deferred return of capital and for any net operating gains as well as capital appreciation of its investments; this deferred tax liability is reflected in the daily NAV; and, as a result, the MLP fund's after-tax performance could differ significantly from the underlying assets even if the pre-tax performance is closely tracked.

Equities

Investing in stock securities involves volatility risk, market risk, business risk, and industry risk. The prices of stocks fluctuate. Volatility risk is the chance that the value of a stock will fall. Market risk is the chance that the prices of all stocks will fall due to conditions in the economic environment. Business risk is the chance that a specific company's stock will fall because of issues affecting it such as the way the company is managed. Industry risk is the chance that a set of factors particular to an industry group will adversely affect stock prices within the industry.

International/Emerging Markets Equities

Foreign investing involves certain risks not typically associated with investments in domestic corporations and obligations issued by the U.S. government, such as currency fluctuations and controls, restrictions on foreign investments, less governmental supervision and regulation, less liquidity and the potential for market volatility and political instability. In addition, the securities markets of many of the emerging markets are substantially smaller, less developed, less liquid and more volatile than the securities of the U.S. and other more developed countries.

Small/Mid Cap Equity

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

Fixed Income

Investing in fixed income securities involves interest rate risk, credit risk, and inflation risk. Interest rate risk is the possibility that bond prices will decrease because of an interest rate increase. When interest rates rise, bond prices, and the values of fixed income securities generally fall. Credit risk is the risk that a company will not be able to pay its debts, including the interest on its bonds. Inflation risk is the possibility that the interest paid on an investment in bonds will be lower than the inflation rate, decreasing purchasing power.

Important Disclosures

Ultra-Short Fixed Income

Ultra-short bond funds are mutual funds and exchange-traded funds that generally invest in fixed income securities with very short maturities, typically less than one year. They are not money market funds. While money market funds attempt to maintain a stable net asset value, an ultra-short bond fund's net asset value will fluctuate, which may result in the loss of the principal amount invested. They are therefore subject to the risks associated with debt securities such as credit and interest rate risk.

Non-US Fixed Income

Foreign fixed income securities may involve greater risks than those issued by U.S. companies or the U.S. government. Economic, political and other events unique to a country or region will affect those markets and their issues, but may not affect the U.S. market or similar U.S. issuers.

Inflation-Linked Securities

These securities adjust periodically against a benchmark rate, such as the Consumer Price Index (CPI). They pay a coupon equal to the benchmark rate, plus a fixed 'spread' and reset on a periodic basis. The initial interest rate on an inflation linked or floating security may be lower than that of a fixed-rate security of the same maturity because investors expect to receive additional income due to future increases in CPI, or the linked reference interest rate. However, there can be no assurance that these increases will occur.

High Yield Fixed Income

High yield fixed income securities, also known as "junk bonds", are considered speculative, involve greater risk of default and tend to be more volatile than investment grade fixed income securities.

Municipal Fixed Income

Income generated from an investment in a municipal bond is generally exempt from federal income taxes. Some income may be subject to state and local taxes and to the federal alternative minimum tax. Capital gains, if any, are subject to tax.

Structured Investments

An investment in structured investments involves risks. These risks can include but are not limited to: fluctuations in the price, level or yield of underlying asset(s), interest rates, currency values and credit quality, substantial loss of principal, limits on participation in appreciation of underlying asset(s), limited liquidity, credit risk, and/or conflicts of interest. Many structured investments do not pay interest or guarantee a return above principal at maturity. Investors should read the security's offering documentation prior to making an investment decision.

Fixed and Variable Annuities

Annuity contracts contain exclusions, limitations, reductions of benefits, and terms for keeping them in force. Your Financial Advisor can provide you with complete details. All guarantees, including optional benefits, are based on the financial strength and claims-paying ability of the issuing insurance company and do not apply to the underlying investment options. A variable annuity is a long-term investment designed for retirement purposes and may be subject to market fluctuations, investment risk and possible loss of principal.

Optional riders may not be able to be purchased in combination and are available at an additional cost. Some optional riders must be elected at time of purchase. Optional riders may be subject to specific limitations, restrictions holding periods, costs, and expenses as specified by the insurance company in the annuity contract.

Variable annuities are sold by prospectus only. The prospectus contains the investment objectives, risks, fees, charges and expenses, and other information regarding the variable annuity contract and the underlying investments, which should be considered carefully before investing. Prospectuses for both the variable annuity contract and the underlying investments are available from your Financial Advisor. Please read the prospectus carefully before investing.

Methodology

How we calculate your Retirement Planning Analysis Funding Status, Likelihood of Achieving Your Goal and Downside Risk of Your Portfolio

Funding Status

The Funding Status is determined by comparing funding ratio against the benchmark. The Funding Ratio is the present value of current savings (including non-portfolio sources of retirement income, e.g. Social Security) and planned future savings divided by the present value of anticipated retirement expenses. It provides the percentage of your retirement income liabilities that would be funded today if the current and future savings were invested in a riskfree strategy, which we estimate based on the 30-year Treasury. The mortality assumption that is used in the calculation of the Funding Ratio is based on the Social Security Administration actuarial table, with adjustments made to ensure the present value of retirement liabilities approximate the market price of retirement income, as it is represented in the Single Premium Immediate Annuity market. The Funding Ratio is then compared against a benchmark in order to determine it's "**on-track**", "**off-track**" or "**at risk**" status. This benchmark is formulated to look like the average retirement investor, and assumes an investment strategy in the average Target Date Fund in the market, as represented by Market Glide's target date indices. The benchmark calculation uses a fixed ratio of essential and discretionary expenses. Your specific desired retirement spending is incorporated in the Plan Status: Probability of Success analysis. The required funding ratio is then populated for your plan based on your current age and desired retirement age. This helps to compare the particulars of your case against a relevant group using age appropriate asset allocations. For a funding Ratio to have an "**on-track**" status, the average retirement investor with that level of funding must have at least a 85% probability of success of achieving estimated essential expenses and at least a 70% probability of success of achieving non-essential expenses. An "**off-track**" funding ratio status is based on achieving less than a 75% probability of success of achieving estimated essential expenses or achieving less than a 50% probability of success of meeting non-essential expenses. An "**at risk**" funding ratio status is reserved for funding ratios that are not clearly off track, but that do not yet meet the robust requirements for being "**on-track**".

Likelihood of Achieving Your Goal

We use a Monte Carlo analysis to determine the Probability of Success (likelihood of achieving your goals). Monte Carlo analysis is used to show how variations in rates of return each year can affect your results. A Monte Carlo analysis calculates the results of your strategy by running it many times, each time using a different sequence of returns. Some sequences of returns will give you better results, and some will give you worse results. These multiple trials provide a range of possible results, some successful (you would have met all your goals) and some unsuccessful (you would not have met all your goals). Successful trials are those trials where your portfolio is not depleted and the Minimum Desired Wealth and Bequest objectives (if applicable) were met. The percentage of trials that were successful is shown as the probability that your strategy, with all its underlying assumptions, could be successful. The results using Monte Carlo analysis indicate the likelihood that an event may occur as well as the likelihood that it may not occur. In analyzing this information, please note that the analysis does not take into account actual market conditions, which may severely affect the outcome of your goals over the long-term.

The Monte Carlo analysis provides projected, hypothetical performance of the asset allocation model illustrated. It does not reflect the performance of an actual portfolio, investment or account. The forward-looking capital market assumptions used in the Monte Carlo analysis are based on assumptions set by Morgan Stanley Wealth Management Global Investment Committee ("GIC"). The risk-and-return assumptions used in the Monte Carlo analysis includes estimated asset class returns based upon the weighted average of the actual returns of the respective indexes that are representative of each asset class. (See Return Assumptions.).

The hypothetical projections illustrated reflect an investment portfolio that has incorporated portfolio fees for the length of the analysis (please reference the Client Profile, Assumptions, and Goal Summary section for the applied fee). This fee is for illustration purposes and does not reflect the actual advisory fees, brokerage commissions, fund expenses and other costs that could be charged to your account. The impact of these expenses and fees can be material.

For example, for an advisory account with an annual fee of 2%, if the gross performance is 10%, the compounding effect of the fees will result in a new annual compound rate of return of approximately 7.81%. After a three-year period with an initial investment of \$100,000, the total value of the client's portfolio would be approximately \$133,100 without the fee and \$125,307 with the fee. Your account may also be charged other fees and expenses. No investment strategy or allocation can eliminate risk or guarantee investment results. It is important to remember that future rates of return can't be predicted with certainty and that investments that may provide higher rates of return are generally subject to higher risk and volatility.

The actual rate of return on investments can vary widely over time. This includes the potential loss of principal on your investment. You should carefully consider several important factors when making asset allocation decisions using projected investment performance data based on assumed rates of return of indices: Indices illustrate the investment performance of instruments that have certain similar characteristics and are intended to reflect broad segments of an asset class. Indices do not represent the actual or hypothetical performance of any specific investment, including any individual security within an index.

Although some indices can be replicated, it is not possible to directly invest in an index. It is important to remember the investment performance of an index does not reflect deductions for investment charges, expenses, or fees that may apply when investing in securities and financial instruments such as commissions, investment advisory fees, sales loads, fund expenses, or other applicable fees.

Another important factor to keep in mind when considering the historical and projected returns of indices is that the risk of loss in value of a specific asset, such as a stock, a bond or a share of a mutual fund, is not the same as, and does not match, the risk of loss in a broad asset class index. As a result, the investment performance of an index will not be the same as the investment performance of a specific instrument, including one that is contained in the index. Such a possible lack of "investment performance correlation" may also apply to the future of a specific instrument relative to an index.

Methodology

For these reasons, the ultimate decision to invest in specific instruments should not be premised on expectations that the historical or projected returns of indices will be the same as those for specific investments made.

Expected Returns, Volatility and Correlations

Return assumptions are established by the Morgan Stanley Wealth Management Global Investment Committee as of March 13th, 2025. The Global Investment Committee utilizes an equilibrium approach to generate expected returns, volatility and correlations for each asset class. The Global Investment Committee believes that by analyzing current and historical economic conditions and market trends, and then making projections of future economic growth, inflation, real yields for each country, we can estimate the equilibrium performance for an asset class. The equilibrium return is simply the central tendency around which market returns tend to fluctuate over a very long period of time. It is possible that actual returns will vary considerably from this equilibrium, even for a number of years, but we believe that market returns will eventually return to their equilibrium trend. These assumptions are subject to change. Please note that some time may be required to implement any future changes in assumptions into the tool.

Cost basis

The cost basis of an account is determined by taking the sum of position level cost basis that is available. For all the cash positions where the cost basis is not entered, the cost basis is assumed to be equal to the market value of cash. For all non-cash positions, the cost basis entered by the user or made available from external sources will be considered. The cost basis is used in the Monte Carlo analysis to compute investment gains and determine taxes to be applied due to portfolio withdrawals, portfolio rebalance, interest and dividends. The cost basis will be adjusted annually based on the turnover assumptions and carry forward losses from the previous year.

Morgan Stanley Wealth Management Global Investment Committee

Morgan Stanley Wealth Management Global Investment Committee provides guidance on asset allocation recommendations through the creation and maintenance of the model portfolios called the GIC Asset Allocation Models. The GIC Asset Allocation Models have both strategic allocations (seeking to maximize returns in the long run) and tactical allocations (seeking to maximize returns over a shorter period). The asset allocation recommendations in the GIC Asset Allocation Models can then be implemented by us in either a brokerage account or an investment advisory account, tailored to your specific financial needs and situation, your risk tolerance and subject to any reasonable investment restrictions imposed by you.

The GIC was formed in August 2009 and is currently made up of senior professionals from Morgan Stanley and its affiliates, Morgan Stanley & Co. LLC and Morgan Stanley Investment Management Inc.

The GIC Asset Allocation Models are not available to be directly implemented as part of an investment advisory service and should not be regarded as a recommendation of any Morgan Stanley investment advisory service. The GIC Asset Allocation Models do not represent actual trading or any type of account or any type of investment strategies and none of the fees or other expenses (e.g. commissions, mark-ups, mark-downs, advisory fees, fund expenses) associated with actual trading or accounts are reflected in the GIC Asset Allocation Models which, when compounded over a period of years, would decrease returns.

Hypothetical Projections and Its Limitations

All projections referenced herein are based on certain market assumptions which can change at any time. All projections are hypothetical, do not reflect actual investment results, and are not guarantees of future results. They are referenced for illustrative purposes only. Morgan Stanley does not represent or guarantee that the projected returns or income referenced will or can be attained.

Hypothetical projections have inherent limitations. There are frequently large differences between hypothetical projections and actual results subsequently achieved by any particular asset allocation or trading strategy. Hypothetical projections do not represent the investment performance of actual portfolios trading in a certain strategy and are generally designed with the benefit of hindsight and are created on the basis of certain assumptions about short-term and long-term risk and return forecasts of asset classes and global economic outlooks.

We make no representation or warranty as to the reasonableness of the assumptions made, or that all assumptions used to construct this projected performance have been stated or fully considered. To the extent that the assumptions made do not reflect actual conditions, the illustrative value of the hypothetical projections will decrease. The hypothetical projections shown may under or over compensate for the impact of actual market conditions and other factors, such as expenses. It cannot account for all factors associated with risk, including the impact of financial risk in actual trading or the ability to withstand losses or to adhere to a particular trading strategy in the face of trading losses. There are numerous other factors related to the markets in general or to the implementation of any specific trading strategy that cannot be fully accounted for in the preparation of hypothetical projections and all of which can adversely affect actual trading results. For example, the risk of loss in value of a specific security, such as a stock or bond, is not the same as, and does not match, the risk of loss in a broad-market index.

As such, these projections may not be a meaningful tool in determining how a strategy will actually perform. Similarly, trading certain types of securities, such as international and emerging market, high yield and derivatives may have unique trading risks. As a result, the historical returns of an index will not be the same as a historical return of a specific security, including one that is contained in the index. This lack of “volatility correlation” will likely continue to apply in future returns of a specific security relative to an index.

This tool incorporates a methodology for making hypothetical financial projections approved by the Morgan Stanley Wealth Management Global Investment Committee. Opinions expressed in this presentation may differ materially from those expressed by other departments or divisions or affiliates of Morgan Stanley.

Methodology

Downside Risk of Your Portfolio

The Downside Risk of Your Portfolio provides an estimation of the loss your portfolio would have experienced if the worst 3 month market event over the last 30 years were to reoccur. The asset allocation of the portfolio is used in conjunction with historical performance for those asset classes for the previous 30 years to determine the worst performing 3 month period. The Downside Risk of Your Portfolio is calculated by applying the performance of that period to the value of portfolio included in this analysis. When the asset allocation for an asset class is negative, the downside risk is a gain to the portfolio and not a loss. The total portfolio can not have a Downside Risk indicating an overall gain to your portfolio.

Tax Estimate Calculation

At the end of each projected year, all planned projected total income is aggregated, which includes both projected portfolio income (e.g., short-term capital gains, interest) and ordinary income (e.g., pensions, annuities, alimony, Required Minimum Distributions (RMDs), tax-deferred distributions). Following the aggregation of planned projected total income, total taxable income is determined by separately applying the appropriate Federal and State standard deductions based on your indicated filing status and the state that you indicate for retirement. Once total taxable income is calculated, the relevant Federal and State income tax rates, or effective tax rates are applied respectively.

Estimated taxes at the beginning of each year are 110% of prior year taxes, and this amount is adjusted by a taxable income surplus or shortfall during the year to reflect the actual taxes at the end of the year, assuming the portfolio value is not zero or less. If portfolio value reaches zero or less, then estimated taxes will be calculated based on non-investment taxable income. For the first year, estimated taxes are based on max of salary income or expense.

For Social Security taxation, 85% of your Social Security benefits is subject to Federal income tax, and, if so elected, the entirety of the annual Social Security benefit amount will be excluded from State and Local taxable income. Note that you may be subject to penalties if retirement assets are used prior to age 59½, and such penalties may be included in the tax estimate calculation.

Any applicable Local taxes are calculated independently based on your input, and no Local tax deductions are taken into account in the tax estimate calculation. While a specific Federal long-term capital gains income tax rate is applied to long-term capital gains, the same ordinary income tax rate is applied to all taxable income (including long-term capital gains) for State and Local tax purposes. Projected dividend income are treated as qualified dividends for estimated tax calculations. None of Alternative Minimum Tax (AMT), Net Investment Income Tax (NIIT), or applicable portfolio fees (see the “Client Profile, Assumptions, and Goal Summary” section) are taken into account in the tax estimate calculation. Additional information on portfolio fees will be found across the Methodology section of this Report.

ANNUITIES

Variable Annuities

Specific features of variable annuities are not considered in the Morgan Stanley Goals Planning System Analysis. If you have requested that the income of a variable annuity be considered, please note that the analysis is illustrative only, and that all payments are dependent on the claims-paying ability of the issuing insurance company. Certain information of a variable annuity networked in a Morgan Stanley account is provided by the issuing insurance company and Morgan Stanley is not responsible for the accuracy of the information. In addition, many variable annuities offer optional living benefits for an additional cost. Information included in the report not provided by the issuing insurance company relating to any living benefit (GWLB, GMWB, GMIB or GMAB) has been provided by you to your Financial Advisor. If the current variable annuity you hold has other riders/benefits, those riders/benefits are not considered in the planning analysis. Additionally if the variable annuity has multiple living benefits, only one living benefit rider will be used in the planning analysis. When separate asset allocations are used for Variable Annuity with Living Benefit policies, a proxy (Long Term Corporate Bonds with a volatility of 9.92%) is used in the calculation of Volatility for both current and suggested target allocations.

It is not a solicitation or recommendation that you purchase a variable annuity and you should not rely on the information presented when making an investment decision.

Fixed / Fixed Index Annuities

Specific features of fixed / fixed index annuities are not considered in the Morgan Stanley Goals Planning System Analysis. If you have requested that the income of a fixed / fixed index annuity be considered, please note that the analysis is illustrative only, and that all payments are dependent on the claims-paying ability of the issuing insurance company. Generally, a portion of the income payment is taxable as ordinary income and the remainder of the payment is considered a tax-free return of investment in the annuity contract. An Exclusion Ratio determines the portion of each income payment that is not subject to income taxes. Certain information of a fixed / fixed index annuity networked in a Morgan Stanley account is provided by the issuing insurance company and Morgan Stanley is not responsible for the accuracy of the information. Any additional information included in this Report relating to fixed /fixed index annuity has been provided by you to your Financial Advisor. When separate asset allocations are used for Variable Annuity with Living Benefit policies, proxies (Fixed Index Annuities: Long Term Corporate Bonds with a volatility of 9.92%, Fixed Rate Annuities: Short Term Corporate Bonds with a volatility of 2.59%) are used in the calculation of Volatility for the current allocation.

It is not a solicitation or recommendation that you purchase a fixed / fixed index annuity and you should not rely on the information presented when making an investment decision.