

June 16, 2011

The Universal Institutional Funds, Inc.

Supplement dated
June 16, 2011 to The
Universal Institutional
Funds, Inc.
Prospectus, dated
April 29, 2011 of:

The following disclosure is hereby added as the last sentence of the third paragraph in the section of the Prospectus titled “Portfolio Summary—Principal Investment Strategies”:

The Portfolio may also invest in restricted and illiquid securities.

The following disclosure is hereby added as the sixth paragraph in the section of the Prospectus titled “Portfolio Summary—Principal Risks”:

**Emerging Markets
Debt Portfolio
(Class I)**

- *Liquidity Risk.* The Portfolio’s investments in restricted and illiquid securities may entail greater risk than investments in publicly traded securities. These securities may be more difficult to sell, particularly in times of market turmoil. Illiquid securities may be more difficult to value. If the Portfolio is forced to sell an illiquid security to fund redemptions or for other cash needs, it may be forced to sell the security at a loss.

The following disclosure is hereby added as the last paragraph in the section of the Prospectus titled “Details of the Portfolio—Approach”:

The Portfolio may purchase certain non-publicly traded “restricted” securities. These securities may include “144A” securities which are exempt from registration and that may only be resold to qualified institutional buyers. The Portfolio may invest up to 15% of its assets in illiquid securities, including restricted securities that are illiquid. The Portfolio may invest an unlimited amount in restricted securities that are considered by the Adviser to be liquid.

The following disclosure is hereby added as the fifth paragraph in the section of the Prospectus titled “Details of the Portfolios—Risks”:

The Portfolio’s investments in restricted and illiquid securities may entail greater risk than investments in publicly traded securities. These securities may be more difficult to sell, particularly in times of market turmoil. Illiquid securities may be more difficult to value. If the Portfolio is forced to sell an illiquid security to fund redemptions or for other cash needs, it may be forced to sell the security at a loss.

The Universal Institutional Funds, Inc.

Emerging Markets Debt Portfolio

High total return by investing primarily in fixed income securities of government and government-related issuers and, to a lesser extent, of corporate issuers in emerging market countries.

Investment Adviser Morgan Stanley Investment Management Inc.

The Universal Institutional Funds, Inc. (the "Fund") is a mutual fund that provides investment vehicles for variable annuity contracts and variable life insurance policies and for certain tax-qualified investors.

The Securities and Exchange Commission (the "Commission") has not approved or disapproved these securities or passed upon the adequacy of this Prospectus. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

Ticker Symbol: UEMDX

Table of Contents

Portfolio Summary

Emerging Markets Debt Portfolio	1
---------------------------------	---

Details of the Portfolio

Emerging Markets Debt Portfolio	5
---------------------------------	---

Additional Risk Factors and Information	7
--	---

Fund Management	10
------------------------	----

Shareholder Information	11
--------------------------------	----

Financial Highlights	13
-----------------------------	----

Portfolio Summary

Emerging Markets Debt Portfolio

Objective

The Portfolio seeks high total return by investing primarily in fixed income securities of government and government-related issuers and, to a lesser extent, of corporate issuers in emerging market countries

Fees and Expenses of the Portfolio (Class I)

The table below describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold the classes of shares that may be offered by the Portfolio. The Portfolio does not charge any sales loads or other fees when you purchase or redeem shares. The table and the example below do not reflect the impact of any charges by your insurance company. If they did, Total Annual Portfolio Operating Expenses would be higher.

Annual Portfolio Operating Expenses

(expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)

Advisory Fees	0.75%
Distribution (12b-1) Fee	None
Other Expenses	0.33%
Total Annual Portfolio Operating Expenses	1.08%
Fee Waiver and/or Expense Reimbursement*	0.00%
Total Annual Portfolio Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver and/or Expense Reimbursement	1.08%

* The Portfolio's adviser, Morgan Stanley Investment Management Inc. (the "Adviser"), has agreed to reduce its advisory fee and/or reimburse the Portfolio so that Total Annual Portfolio Operating Expenses, excluding certain investment related expenses (such as foreign country tax expense and interest expense on amounts borrowed), will not exceed 1.30%. The fee waivers and/or expense reimbursements are expected to continue for one year or until such time as the Fund's Board of Directors acts to discontinue all or a portion of such waivers and/or reimbursements when it deems that such action is appropriate.

Example

This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Portfolio with the cost of investing in other mutual funds.

This example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Portfolio for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your shares at the end of those periods. The example assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Portfolio's operating expenses remain the same. Although your actual costs

may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions, your costs would be:

	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
Emerging Markets Debt Portfolio	\$110	\$343	\$595	\$1,317

Portfolio Turnover

The Portfolio pays transaction costs when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Portfolio shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in Total Annual Portfolio Operating Expenses or in the example, affect the Portfolio's performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Portfolio's portfolio turnover rate was 89% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Adviser seeks high total return by investing primarily in fixed income securities of government and government-related issuers and, to a lesser extent, of corporate issuers in emerging market or developing countries. Using macroeconomic and fundamental analysis, the Adviser seeks to identify emerging market or developing countries that are believed to be undervalued and have attractive or improving fundamentals. After the country allocation is determined, the sector and security selection is made within each country.

In selecting securities, the Adviser first examines yield curves with respect to a country and then considers instrument-specific criteria, including: (i) spread duration; (ii) real interest rates; and (iii) liquidity. The Portfolio's holdings may range in maturity from overnight to 30 years or more and will not be subject to any minimum credit rating standard. The Adviser may, when or if available, use certain strategies, including the use of derivatives, to protect the Portfolio from overvalued currencies or to take advantage of undervalued currencies.

The Portfolio may, but it is not required to, use derivative instruments for a variety of purposes, including hedging, risk management, portfolio management or to earn income. Derivatives are financial instruments whose value is based on the value of an underlying asset, interest rate, index or financial instrument. The Portfolio's use of derivatives may involve the purchase

Emerging Markets Debt Portfolio (Cont'd)

and sale of derivative instruments such as futures, options, swaps, structured investments and other related instruments and techniques. The Portfolio may also use forward foreign currency exchange contracts, which are also derivatives, in connection with its investments in foreign securities.

Under normal circumstances, at least 80% of the Portfolio's assets will be invested in debt securities of issuers located in emerging market or developing countries. This policy may be changed without shareholder approval; however, you would be notified in writing of any changes. Derivative instruments used by the Portfolio will be counted toward the 80% policy discussed above to the extent they have economic characteristics similar to the securities included within that policy.

Principal Risks

An investment in the Portfolio is subject to risks, and you could lose money on your investment in the Portfolio. There can be no assurance that the Portfolio will achieve its investment objective. An investment in the Portfolio is not a deposit of any bank or other insured depository institution and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency.

The Portfolio's principal investment strategies are subject to the following principal risks:

- *Fixed Income Securities.* Market prices of fixed income securities respond to economic developments, changes in the general level of spreads between U.S. Treasury and non-Treasury Securities, as well as to perceptions of the creditworthiness of individual issuers, including governments. Generally, fixed income securities decrease in value as interest rates rise and vice versa. Prices of longer term fixed income securities also are generally more volatile, so the average maturity of the securities in the Portfolio affects risk. Securities with greater spread durations are likely to be more sensitive to changes in spreads between U.S. Treasury and non-U.S. Treasury securities, generally making them more volatile than securities with lesser spread durations. Spread duration measures the change in the value of a security (or portfolio) for a given change in the interest rate spread (difference) between Treasury and non-Treasury securities.

- *High Yield Securities ("Junk Bonds").* High yield securities are fixed-income securities rated below Baa by

Moody's Investors Service, Inc. ("Moody's") or below BBB by Standard & Poor's Rating Group, a division of The McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc. ("S&P"), or if unrated considered by the Adviser to be an appropriate investment for the Portfolio. High yield securities range from those for which the prospect for repayment of principal and interest is predominantly speculative to those which are currently in default on principal or interest payments. Investing in emerging markets intensifies risk, because lower quality fixed income securities may be more volatile in price in certain environments. High yield securities may be issued by companies that are restructuring, are smaller and less credit-worthy or are more highly indebted than other companies. This means that they may have more difficulty making scheduled payments of principal and interest. Prices of high yield securities will rise and fall primarily in response to actual or perceived changes in the issuer's financial health, although changes in market interest rates also will affect prices. High yield securities may experience reduced liquidity, and sudden and substantial decreases in price.

- *Foreign and Emerging Market Securities.* Investing in the securities of foreign issuers, particularly those located in emerging market or developing countries, entails the risk that news and events unique to a country or region will affect those markets and their issuers. These same events will not necessarily have an effect on the U.S. economy or similar issuers located in the United States. The Portfolio's investments may be denominated in foreign currencies. As a result, changes in the value of a country's currency compared to the U.S. dollar may affect the value of the Portfolio's investments. These changes may occur separately from and in response to events that do not otherwise affect the value of the security in the issuer's home country.

- *Derivatives.* A derivative instrument often has risks similar to its underlying instrument and may have additional risks, including imperfect correlation between the value of the derivative and the underlying instrument, risks of default by the counterparty to certain transactions, magnification of losses incurred due to changes in the market value of the securities, instruments, indices or interest rates to which they relate, and risks that the transactions may not be liquid. Certain derivative transactions may give rise to a form of leverage. Leverage magnifies the potential for gain and the risk of loss.

- *Non-Diversified Portfolio.* The risks of investing in the Portfolio may be intensified because the Portfolio is

Emerging Markets Debt Portfolio (Cont'd)

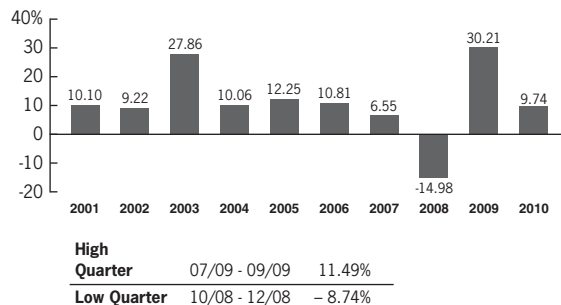
non-diversified, which means that it may invest in securities of a limited number of issuers. As a result, the performance of a particular investment or a small group of investments may affect the Portfolio's performance more than if the Portfolio were diversified and a decline in the value of a particular instrument would cause the Portfolio's overall value to decline to a greater degree.

- **Leverage.** In addition, the Portfolio may borrow money for investment purposes. Borrowing for investment purposes is a speculative activity that creates leverage. Leverage will magnify the effect of increases and decreases in prices of portfolio securities.

Performance Information

The bar chart and table below provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Portfolio by showing changes in the performance of the Portfolio's Class I shares year-by-year and by showing how the Portfolio's Class I shares' average annual returns for the past one, five and ten year periods compare with those of a broad measure of market performance over time. This performance information does not include the impact of any charges deducted by your insurance company. If it did, returns would be lower. How the Portfolio has performed in the past does not necessarily indicate how the Portfolio will perform in the future.

Annual Total Return—Calendar Years (Class I)
Commenced operations on June 16, 1997



Average Annual Total Returns (Class I)
(for the calendar periods ended December 31, 2010)

	Emerging Markets Debt Portfolio	J.P. Morgan EMBG Index*
Past One Year	9.74%	12.04%
Past Five Years	7.48%	8.36%
Past Ten Years	10.54%	10.29%

* The J.P. Morgan Emerging Markets Bond Global ("EMBG") Index tracks total returns for U.S. dollar-denominated debt instruments issued by emerging markets sovereign and quasi-sovereign entities: Brady bonds, loans, Eurobonds and local market instruments for over 30 emerging market countries. An index is a hypothetical measure of performance based on the ups and downs of securities that make up a particular market. It is not possible to invest directly in an index.

Investment Adviser

Adviser. Morgan Stanley Investment Management Inc.

Portfolio Managers. The Emerging Markets Debt team manages the Portfolio. Information about the members jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Portfolio is shown below:

Name	Title with Adviser	Date Began Managing the Portfolio
Eric J. Baurmeister	Managing Director	April 2002
Federico Kaune	Managing Director	April 2003

Purchase and Sale of Portfolio Shares

This Prospectus offers Class I shares of the Emerging Market Debt Portfolio. The Fund also offers Class II shares of the Portfolio through a separate prospectus. Class II shares are subject to higher expenses due to the imposition of a 12b-1 fee. For eligibility information, contact your insurance company or qualified pension or retirement plan.

Fund shares will be sold at the net asset value ("NAV") next determined after we receive your redemption request.

Emerging Markets Debt Portfolio (Cont'd)

The Portfolio offers its shares only to insurance companies for separate accounts that they establish to fund variable life insurance and variable annuity contracts, and to other entities under qualified pension and retirement plans. An insurance company purchases or redeems shares of the Portfolio based on, among other things, the amount of net contract premiums or purchase payments allocated to a separate account investment division, transfers to or from a separate account investment division, contract loans and repayments, contract withdrawals and surrenders, and benefit payments. The contract prospectus describes how contract owners may allocate, transfer and withdraw amounts to, and from, separate accounts.

For more information, please refer to the “Shareholder Information—Purchasing and Selling Portfolio Shares” section of this Prospectus.

Tax Information

Special tax rules apply to life insurance companies, variable annuity contracts and variable life insurance

contracts. For information on federal income taxation of a life insurance company with respect to its receipt of distributions from the Portfolio and federal income taxation of owners of variable annuity or variable life insurance contracts, refer to the contract prospectus.

For more information, please refer to the “Shareholder Information—Taxes” section of this Prospectus.

Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries

If you purchase the Portfolio through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank or insurance company), the Adviser and/or the Portfolio’s distributor may pay the intermediary for the sale of Portfolio shares and related services. These payments, which may be significant in amount, may create a conflict of interest by influencing the broker-dealer or other intermediary and your salesperson to recommend the Portfolio over another investment. Ask your salesperson or visit your financial intermediary’s web site for more information.

Details of the Portfolio

Emerging Markets Debt Portfolio

Objective

The Portfolio seeks high total return by investing primarily in fixed income securities of government and government-related issuers and, to a lesser extent, of corporate issuers in emerging market countries.

Approach

The Adviser seeks high total return by investing primarily in fixed income securities of government and government-related issuers and, to a lesser extent, of corporate issuers in emerging market or developing countries. Using macroeconomic and fundamental analysis, the Adviser seeks to identify emerging market or developing countries that are believed to be undervalued and have attractive or improving fundamentals. After the country allocation is determined, the sector and security selection is made within each country.

Process

The Adviser analyzes the global economic environment and its impact on emerging markets. The Adviser focuses on investing in countries that show signs of positive fundamental change. This analysis considers macroeconomic factors, such as GDP growth, inflation, monetary policy, fiscal policy and interest rates and sociopolitical factors such as political risk, leadership, social stability and commitment to reform. In selecting securities, the Adviser first examines yield curves with respect to a country and then considers instrument-specific criteria, including: (i) spread duration; (ii) real interest rates; and (iii) liquidity. The Portfolio's holdings may range in maturity from overnight to 30 years or more and will not be subject to any minimum credit rating standard. The Adviser may, when or if available, use certain strategies, including the use of derivatives, to protect the Portfolio from overvalued currencies or to take advantage of undervalued currencies. The Adviser generally considers selling a portfolio holding when it determines that the holding no longer satisfies its investment criteria.

The Portfolio may, but it is not required to, use derivative instruments for a variety of purposes, including hedging, risk management, portfolio management or to earn income. Derivatives are financial instruments whose value is based on the value of an underlying asset, interest rate, index or financial instrument. The Portfolio's use of derivatives may involve the purchase and sale of derivative instruments such as futures, options, swaps, structured investments and other related instruments and techniques. The Portfolio may also use forward foreign currency exchange contracts, which

are also derivatives, in connection with its investments in foreign securities.

Under normal circumstances, at least 80% of the Portfolio's assets will be invested in debt securities of issuers located in emerging market or developing countries. This policy may be changed without shareholder approval; however, you would be notified in writing of any changes. Derivative instruments used by the Portfolio will be counted toward the 80% policy discussed above to the extent they have economic characteristics similar to the securities included within that policy.

The Adviser considers an issuer to be located in an emerging market or developing country if (i) its principal securities trading market is in an emerging market or developing country, (ii) alone or on a consolidated basis it derives 50% or more of its annual revenue from goods produced, sales made or services performed in emerging market or developing countries, or (iii) it is organized under the laws of, or has a principal office in, an emerging market or developing country.

Emerging market or developing countries are countries that major international financial institutions, such as the World Bank or the Portfolio's benchmark index, generally consider to be less economically mature than developed nations, such as the United States or most nations in Western Europe. Emerging market or developing countries can include every nation in the world except the United States, Canada, Japan, Australia, New Zealand and most nations located in Western Europe.

Risks

Investing in the Portfolio may be appropriate for you if you are willing to accept the risks and uncertainties of investing in a portfolio of lower-rated and unrated fixed income securities in emerging markets. Market prices of fixed income securities respond to economic developments, changes in the general level of spreads between U.S. Treasury and non-Treasury securities, as well as to perceptions of the creditworthiness of individual issuers, including governments. Generally, fixed income securities decrease in value as interest rates rise and vice versa. Investing in emerging markets intensifies risk, because lower quality fixed income securities may be more volatile in price in certain environments. The Portfolio invests in many fixed income securities that are often referred to as "high yield securities" or "junk bonds." High yield securities are fixed-income securities rated below Baa by Moody's or below BBB

Emerging Markets Debt Portfolio (Cont'd)

by S&P, or if unrated considered by the Adviser to be an appropriate investment for the Portfolio. High yield securities range from those for which the prospect for repayment of principal and interest is predominantly speculative to those which are currently in default on principal or interest payments. Prices of longer term fixed income securities also are generally more volatile, so the average maturity of the securities in the Portfolio affects risk. Securities with greater spread durations are likely to be more sensitive to changes in spreads between U.S. Treasury and non-U.S. Treasury securities, generally making them more volatile than securities with lesser spread durations. Spread duration measures the change in the value of a security (or portfolio) for a given change in the interest rate spread (difference) between Treasury and non-Treasury securities.

High yield securities may be issued by companies that are restructuring, are smaller and less creditworthy or are more highly indebted than other companies. This means that they may have more difficulty making scheduled payments of principal and interest. Prices of high yield securities will rise and fall primarily in response to actual or perceived changes in the issuer's financial health, although changes in market interest rates also will affect prices. High yield securities may experience reduced liquidity, and sudden and substantial decreases in price.

Investing in the securities of foreign issuers, particularly those located in emerging market or developing countries, entails the risk that news and events unique to a country or region will affect those markets and their issuers. These same events will not necessarily have an effect on the U.S. economy or similar issuers located in the United States.

The Portfolio's investments may be denominated in foreign currencies. As a result, changes in the value of a

country's currency compared to the U.S. dollar may affect the value of the Portfolio's investments. These changes may occur separately from and in response to events that do not otherwise affect the value of the security in the issuer's home country.

A derivative instrument often has risks similar to its underlying instrument and may have additional risks, including imperfect correlation between the value of the derivative and the underlying instrument, risks of default by the counterparty to certain transactions, magnification of losses incurred due to changes in the market value of the securities, instruments, indices or interest rates to which they relate, and risks that the transactions may not be liquid. Certain derivative transactions may give rise to a form of leverage. Leverage magnifies the potential for gain and the risk of loss.

The risks of investing in the Portfolio may be intensified because the Portfolio is non-diversified, which means that it may invest in securities of a limited number of issuers. As a result, the performance of a particular investment or a small group of investments may affect the Portfolio's performance more than if the Portfolio were diversified and a decline in the value of a particular instrument would cause the Portfolio's overall value to decline to a greater degree.

In addition, the Portfolio may borrow money for investment purposes. Borrowing for investment purposes is a speculative activity that creates leverage. Leverage will magnify the effect of increases and decreases in prices of portfolio securities.

Please see "Additional Risk Factors and Information" for further information about these and other risks of investing in the Portfolio.

Additional Risk Factors and Information

This section discusses additional risk factors and information relating to the Portfolio. The Portfolio's investment practices and limitations are described in more detail in the Statement of Additional Information ("SAI"), which is incorporated by reference and legally is a part of this Prospectus. For details on how to obtain a copy of the SAI and other reports and information, see the back cover of this Prospectus.

Price Volatility

The value of your investment in the Portfolio is based on the market prices of the securities the Portfolio holds. These prices change daily due to economic and other events that affect markets generally, as well as those that affect particular regions, countries, industries, companies or governments. These price movements, sometimes called volatility, may be greater or less depending on the types of securities the Portfolio owns and the markets in which the securities trade. Fixed income securities, regardless of credit quality, experience price volatility, especially in response to interest rate changes. As a result of price volatility, there is a risk that you may lose money by investing in the Portfolio.

Foreign Securities

Foreign issuers generally are subject to different accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards than U.S. issuers. There may be less information available to the public about foreign issuers. Securities of foreign issuers can be less liquid and experience greater price movements. In some foreign countries, there is also the risk of government expropriation, excessive taxation, political or social instability, the imposition of currency controls, or diplomatic developments that could affect the Portfolio's investment. There also can be difficulty obtaining and enforcing judgments against issuers in foreign countries. Foreign stock exchanges, broker-dealers, and listed issuers may be subject to less government regulation and oversight. The cost of investing in foreign securities, including brokerage commissions and custodial expenses, can be higher than in the United States.

The Portfolio may invest in debt obligations known as "sovereign debt," which are obligations of governmental issuers in emerging market or developing countries and industrialized countries. Certain emerging market or developing countries are among the largest debtors to commercial banks and foreign governments. The issuer or governmental authority that controls the repayment of sovereign debt may not be willing or able to repay the principal and/or pay interest when due in accordance with the terms of such obligations.

In connection with its investments in foreign securities, the Portfolio also may enter into contracts with banks, brokers or dealers to purchase or sell securities or foreign currencies at a future date ("forward contracts"). A foreign currency forward contract is a negotiated agreement between the contracting parties to exchange a specified amount of currency at a specified future time at a specified rate. The rate can be higher or lower than

the spot rate between the currencies that are the subject of the contract. Forward foreign currency exchange contracts may be used to protect against uncertainty in the level of future foreign currency exchange rates or to gain or modify exposure to a particular currency. In addition, the Portfolio may use cross currency hedging or proxy hedging with respect to currencies in which the Portfolio has or expects to have portfolio or currency exposure. Cross currency hedges involve the sale of one currency against the positive exposure to a different currency and may be used for hedging purposes or to establish an active exposure to the exchange rate between any two currencies. Hedging the Portfolio's currency risks involves the risk of mismatching the Portfolio's objectives under a forward or futures contract with the value of securities denominated in a particular currency. Furthermore, such transactions reduce or preclude the opportunity for gain if the value of the currency should move in the direction opposite to the position taken. There is an additional risk to the effect that currency contracts create exposure to currencies in which the Portfolio's securities are not denominated. Unanticipated changes in currency prices may result in poorer overall performance for the Portfolio than if it had not entered into such contracts.

Emerging Market Risks

Emerging market or developing countries are countries that major international financial institutions, such as the World Bank, generally consider to be less economically mature than developed nations, such as the United States or most nations in Western Europe. Emerging market or developing countries can include every nation in the world except the United States, Canada, Japan, Australia, New Zealand and most nations located in Western Europe. Emerging market or developing countries may be more likely to experience political turmoil or rapid changes in economic conditions than more developed countries, and the financial condition of issuers in emerging market or developing countries may be more precarious than in other countries. In addition, emerging market securities generally are less liquid and subject to wider price and currency fluctuations than securities issued in more developed countries. These characteristics result in greater risk of price volatility in emerging market or developing countries, which may be heightened by currency fluctuations relative to the U.S. dollar.

A portion of the Portfolio's investments in emerging markets securities may include investments in micro-finance loans. Microfinance loans are typically very small loans (microcredit) made for providing the

Additional Risk Factors and Information (Cont'd)

means for people who are not served by traditional banking systems to expand their business or finance their families' basic needs by providing access to affordable credit. Microfinance loans carry many of the same risks associated with investing in emerging market or developing countries, but because some of the microfinance loans may be used to fund crop growing and livestock, microfinance loans may also be subject to climate and geography risk. In addition, most microclients have low incomes and little or no previous credit history. As a result, there is no assurance that microclients will be able to repay the microfinance loans.

Foreign Currency

The Portfolio's investments generally will be denominated in U.S. dollars, but a portion of the investments may be denominated in foreign currencies. The value of foreign currencies fluctuates relative to the value of the U.S. dollar. Since the Portfolio may invest in such non-U.S. dollar-denominated securities, and therefore may convert the value of such securities into U.S. dollars, changes in currency exchange rates can increase or decrease the U.S. dollar value of the Portfolio's assets. The Adviser may use derivatives to reduce this risk. The Adviser may in its discretion choose not to hedge against currency risk. In addition, certain market conditions may make it impossible or uneconomical to hedge against currency risk.

Short Sales

The Portfolio may sell securities short. In a short sale transaction, the Portfolio sells a borrowed security in anticipation of a decline in the market value of that security, hoping to profit from the difference between the amount received from the sale and the cost of replacing the borrowed security. If the Adviser incorrectly predicts that the price of a borrowed security will decline, the Portfolio may lose money because the amount necessary to replace the borrowed security will be greater than the amount received from the sale.

Derivatives and Other Investments

The Portfolio may, but it is not required to, use derivative instruments for a variety of purposes, including hedging, risk management, portfolio management or to earn income. Derivatives are financial instruments whose value is based on the value of an underlying asset, interest rate, index or financial instrument.

A derivative instrument often has risks similar to its underlying instrument and may have additional risks, including imperfect correlation between the value of the derivative and the underlying instrument, risks of

default by the counterparty to certain transactions, magnification of losses incurred due to changes in the market value of the securities, instruments, indices or interest rates to which they relate, and risks that the transactions may not be liquid. The use of derivatives involves risks that are different from, and possibly greater than, the risks associated with other portfolio investments. Derivatives may involve the use of highly specialized instruments that require investment techniques and risk analyses different from those associated with other portfolio investments.

Certain derivative transactions may give rise to a form of leverage. Leverage magnifies the potential for gain and the risk of loss. Leverage associated with derivative transactions may cause the Portfolio to liquidate portfolio positions when it may not be advantageous to do so to satisfy its obligations or to meet earmarking or segregation requirements, pursuant to applicable Commission rules and regulations, or may cause the Portfolio to be more volatile than if the Portfolio had not been leveraged. Although the Adviser seeks to use derivatives to further the Portfolio's investment objective, there is no assurance that the use of derivatives will achieve this result.

The derivative instruments and techniques that the Portfolio may principally use include the following:

Futures. A futures contract is a standardized agreement to buy or sell a specific quantity of an underlying instrument at a specific price at a specific future time. The value of a futures contract tends to increase and decrease in tandem with the value of the underlying instrument. Depending on the terms of the particular contract, futures contracts are settled through either physical delivery of the underlying instrument on the settlement date or by payment of a cash settlement amount on the settlement date. A decision as to whether, when and how to use futures involves the exercise of skill and judgment and even a well conceived futures transaction may be unsuccessful because of market behavior or unexpected events. In addition to the derivatives risks discussed above, the prices of futures can be highly volatile, using futures can lower total return, and the potential loss from futures can exceed the Portfolio's initial investment in such contracts.

Options. If the Portfolio buys an option, it buys a legal contract giving it the right to buy or sell a specific amount of the underlying instrument or futures contract on the underlying instrument at an agreed upon price typically in exchange for a premium paid

Additional Risk Factors and Information (Cont'd)

by the Portfolio. If the Portfolio sells an option, it sells to another person the right to buy from or sell to the Portfolio a specific amount of the underlying instrument or futures contract on the underlying instrument at an agreed upon price typically in exchange for a premium received by the Portfolio. A decision as to whether, when and how to use options involves the exercise of skill and judgment and even a well conceived option transaction may be unsuccessful because of market behavior or unexpected events. The prices of options can be highly volatile and the use of options can lower total returns.

Swaps. A swap contract is an agreement between two parties pursuant to which the parties exchange payments at specified dates on the basis of a specified notional amount, with the payments calculated by reference to specified securities, indexes, reference rates, currencies or other instruments. Most swap agreements provide that when the period payment dates for both parties are the same, the payments are made on a net basis (i.e., the two payment streams are netted out, with only the net amount paid by one party to the other). The Portfolio's obligations or rights under a swap contract entered into on a net basis will generally be equal only to the net amount to be paid or received under the agreement, based on the relative values of the positions held by each counterparty. Swap agreements currently are not entered into or traded on exchanges and there is no central clearing or guaranty function for swaps. Therefore, swaps are subject to credit risk or the risk of default or non-performance by the counterparty. Swaps could result in losses if interest rates or foreign currency exchange rates or credit quality changes are not correctly anticipated by the Portfolio or if the reference index, security or investments do not perform as expected.

The Portfolio's use of swaps may include those based on the credit of an underlying security, commonly referred to as "credit default swaps." Where the Portfolio is the buyer of a credit default swap contract, it would be entitled to receive the par (or other agreed-upon) value of a referenced debt obligation from the counterparty to the contract only in the event of a default or similar event by a third party on the debt obligation. If no default occurs, the Portfolio would have paid to the counterparty a periodic stream of payments over the term of the contract and received no benefit from the

contract. When the Portfolio is the seller of a credit default swap contract, it receives the stream of payments but is obligated to pay upon default or similar event of the referenced debt obligation.

Structured Investments. The Portfolio also may invest a portion of its assets in structured investments. A structured investment is a derivative security designed to offer a return linked to a particular underlying security, currency or market. Structured investments may come in various forms including notes, warrants and options to purchase securities. The Portfolio will typically use structured investments to gain exposure to a permitted underlying security, currency or market when direct access to a market is limited or inefficient from a tax or cost standpoint. Investments in structured investments involve risks including counterparty risk and market risk. Holders of structured investments bear risks of the underlying investment and are subject to counterparty risk because the Portfolio is relying on the creditworthiness of such counterparty and has no rights with respect to the issuer of the underlying investment. Certain structured investments may be thinly traded or have a limited trading market and may have the effect of increasing the Portfolio's illiquidity to the extent that the Portfolio, at a particular point in time, may be unable to find qualified buyers for these securities.

Temporary Defensive Investments

When the Adviser believes that changes in economic, financial or political conditions warrant, the Portfolio may invest without limit in certain short- and medium-term fixed income securities that may be inconsistent with its principal investment strategies for temporary defensive purposes. If the Adviser incorrectly predicts the effects of these changes, such defensive investments may adversely affect the Portfolio's performance and the Portfolio may not achieve its investment objective.

Portfolio Turnover

Consistent with its investment policies, the Portfolio will purchase and sell securities without regard to the effect on portfolio turnover. Higher portfolio turnover (e.g., over 100% per year) will cause the Portfolio to incur additional transaction costs. The Portfolio may engage in frequent trading of securities to achieve its investment objective.

Fund Management

Investment Adviser

The Investment Adviser is Morgan Stanley Investment Management Inc. The Adviser, with principal offices at 522 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York 10036, conducts a worldwide portfolio management business and provides a broad range of portfolio management services to customers in the United States and abroad. Morgan Stanley is the direct parent of the Adviser and the indirect parent of Morgan Stanley Distribution, Inc., the Fund's distributor (the "Distributor"). Morgan Stanley is a preeminent global financial services firm engaged in securities trading and brokerage activities, as well as providing investment banking, research and analysis, financing and financial advisory services. As of December 31, 2010, the Adviser, together with its affiliated asset management companies, had approximately \$272.2 billion in assets under management or supervision.

Advisory Fee

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2010, the Adviser received a fee for advisory services (net of fee waivers and/or expense reimbursements) equal to 0.74% of the Portfolio's average daily net assets.

A discussion regarding the Board of Directors' approval of the investment advisory agreement is available in the Fund's semi-annual report to shareholders for the period ended June 30, 2010.

The Adviser and/or the Distributor may pay compensation (out of their own funds and not as an expense of the Portfolio) to certain affiliated or unaffiliated brokers, dealers and/or certain insurance companies or other financial intermediaries or service providers in connection with the sale, distribution, marketing

and/or retention of shares of the Portfolio and/or shareholder servicing. Such compensation may be significant in amount and the prospect of receiving any such compensation may provide such affiliated or unaffiliated entities with an incentive to favor sales of the Portfolio's shares over other investment options. Any such payments will not change the net asset value or the price of the Portfolio's shares. For more information, please see the Fund's SAI.

Portfolio Management

The Portfolio's assets are managed within the Emerging Markets Debt team. The team consists of portfolio managers, analysts and traders. Current members of the team jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Portfolio are Eric J. Baurmeister and Federico Kaune.

Mr. Baurmeister has been associated with the Adviser in an investment management capacity since 1997. Mr. Kaune has been associated with the Adviser in an investment management capacity since 2002.

Messrs. Baurmeister and Kaune are co-portfolio managers. Members of the team collaborate to manage the assets of the Portfolio.

The Fund's SAI provides additional information about the portfolio managers' compensation structure, other accounts managed by the portfolio managers and the portfolio managers' ownership of securities in the Portfolio.

The composition of the team may change from time to time.

Shareholder Information

Share Class

This Prospectus offers Class I shares of the Emerging Markets Debt Portfolio. The Fund also offers Class II shares of the Portfolio through a separate prospectus. Class II shares are subject to higher expenses due to the imposition of a 12b-1 fee. For eligibility information, contact your insurance company or qualified pension or retirement plan.

Purchasing and Selling Portfolio Shares

Shares are offered on each day that the New York Stock Exchange (the “NYSE”) is open for business.

The Portfolio offers its shares only to insurance companies for separate accounts that they establish to fund variable life insurance and variable annuity contracts, and to other entities under qualified pension and retirement plans. An insurance company purchases or redeems shares of the Portfolio based on, among other things, the amount of net contract premiums or purchase payments allocated to a separate account investment division, transfers to or from a separate account investment division, contract loans and repayments, contract withdrawals and surrenders, and benefit payments. The contract prospectus describes how contract owners may allocate, transfer and withdraw amounts to, and from, separate accounts.

There are no known disadvantages to variable product contract owners or qualified plan participants arising out of the fact that the Portfolio offers its shares to separate accounts of various insurance companies that offer variable annuity and variable life insurance products and various other entities under qualified pension and retirement plans. Nevertheless, the Board of Directors that oversees the Portfolio intends to monitor events to identify any material irreconcilable conflicts that may possibly arise due to these arrangements and to determine what action, if any, should be taken in response.

Pricing of Portfolio Shares

The price per share will be the NAV per share next determined after the Fund or the insurance company receives your purchase or redemption order. The NAV for one share is the value of that share's portion of all of the net assets in the Portfolio. The Fund determines the NAV per share for the Portfolio as of the close of the NYSE (normally 4:00 p.m. Eastern Time) on each day that the Portfolio is open for business.

About Net Asset Value

The NAV per share of the Portfolio is determined by dividing the total of the value of the Portfolio's

investments and other assets, less any liabilities, by the total number of outstanding shares of the Portfolio. In making this calculation, the Portfolio generally values securities at market price. If market prices are unavailable or may be unreliable because of events occurring after the close of trading, the value for those securities will be determined in good faith at fair value using methods approved by the Board of Directors. In addition, with respect to securities that primarily are listed on foreign exchanges, when an event occurs after the close of such exchanges that is likely to have changed the value of the securities (e.g., a percentage change in value of one or more U.S. securities indices in excess of specified thresholds), such securities will be valued at their fair value, as determined under procedures established by the Fund's Board of Directors. Securities also may be fair valued in the event of a significant development affecting a country or region or an issuer-specific development which is likely to have changed the value of the security. In these cases, the Portfolio's NAV will reflect certain portfolio securities' fair value rather than their market price. To the extent the Portfolio invests in open-end management companies that are registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended, the Portfolio's NAV is calculated based upon the NAV of such funds. The prospectuses for such funds explain the circumstances under which they will use fair value pricing and its effects.

Fair value pricing involves subjective judgments and it is possible that the fair value determined for a security is materially different than the value that could be realized upon the sale of that security. The Portfolio may hold portfolio securities that are listed on foreign exchanges. These securities may trade on weekends or other days when the Portfolio does not calculate its NAV. As a result, the value of these investments may change on days when you cannot purchase or sell shares.

The NAV of Class I shares will differ from that of Class II shares because of class-specific expenses that each class may pay.

Dividends and Distributions

The Portfolio distributes its net investment income, if any, at least annually as dividends and makes distributions of its net realized capital gains, if any, at least annually.

Taxes

The Portfolio expects that it will not have to pay federal income taxes if it distributes annually all of its net investment income and net realized capital gains. The

Shareholder Information (Cont'd)

Portfolio does not expect to be subject to federal excise taxes with respect to undistributed income.

Special tax rules apply to life insurance companies, variable annuity contracts and variable life insurance contracts. For information on federal income taxation of a life insurance company with respect to its receipt of distributions from the Portfolio and federal income taxation of owners of variable annuity or variable life insurance contracts, refer to the contract prospectus.

Because each investor's tax circumstances are unique and the tax laws may change, you should consult your tax advisor about the federal, state and local tax consequences applicable to your investment.

Frequent Purchases and Redemptions of Shares

Frequent purchases and redemptions of shares pursuant to the instructions of insurance company contract owners or qualified plan participants is referred to as "market-timing" or "short-term trading" and may present risks for other contract owners or participants with long-term interests in the Portfolio, which may include, among other things, dilution in the value of the Portfolio's shares indirectly held by contract owners or participants with long term interests in the Portfolio, interference with the efficient management of the Portfolio, increased brokerage and administrative costs and forcing the Portfolio to hold excess levels of cash.

In addition, the Portfolio is subject to the risk that market-timers and/or short-term traders may take advantage of time zone differences between the foreign markets on which the Portfolio's securities trade and the time the Portfolio's NAV is calculated ("time-zone arbitrage"). For example, a market-timer may submit instructions for the purchase of shares of the Portfolio based on events occurring after foreign market closing prices are established, but before the Portfolio's NAV calculation that are likely to result in higher prices in foreign markets the following day. The market-timer would submit instructions to redeem the Portfolio's shares the next day when the Portfolio's share price would reflect the increased prices in foreign markets for a quick profit at the expense of contract owners or participants with long-term interests in the Portfolio.

Investments in other types of securities also may be susceptible to short-term trading strategies. These investments include securities that are, among other things, thinly traded, traded infrequently or relatively illiquid, which have the risk that the current market price for the securities may not accurately reflect current market values. A contract owner may seek to

engage in short-term trading to take advantage of these pricing differences (referred to as "price-arbitrage"). Investments in certain fixed income securities, such as high yield bonds, may be adversely affected by price arbitrage trading strategies. The Portfolio's policies with respect to valuing portfolio securities are described above in "About Net Asset Value."

The Fund's Board of Directors has adopted policies and procedures to discourage frequent purchases and redemptions of Portfolio shares by Portfolio shareholders. Insurance companies or qualified plans generally do not provide specific contract owner or plan participant transaction instructions to the Portfolio on an ongoing basis. Therefore, to some extent, the Portfolio relies on the insurance companies and qualified plans to monitor frequent short-term trading by contract owners. However, the Portfolio has entered into agreements with insurance companies and qualified plans whereby the insurance companies and qualified plans are required to provide certain contract owner identification and transaction information upon the Portfolio's request. The Portfolio may use this information to help identify and prevent market-timing activity in the Portfolio. There can be no assurance that the Portfolio will be able to identify or prevent all market-timing activity.

If the Portfolio identifies suspected market-timing activity, the insurance company or qualified plan will be contacted and asked to take steps to prevent further market-timing activity (e.g., sending warning letters or blocking frequent trading by underlying contract owners or participants). Insurance companies may be prohibited by the terms of the underlying insurance contract from restricting short-term trading of mutual fund shares by contract owners, thereby limiting the ability of such insurance company to implement remedial steps to prevent market-timing activity in the Portfolio. If the insurance company or qualified plan is unwilling or unable to take remedial steps to discourage or prevent frequent trading, or does not take action promptly, certain contract owners or participants may be able to engage in frequent trading to the detriment of contract owners or participants with long-term interests in the Portfolio. If the insurance company or qualified plan refuses to take remedial action, or takes action that the Portfolio deems insufficient, a determination will be made whether it is appropriate to terminate the relationship with such insurance company or qualified plan.

Portfolio Holdings Information

A description of the Fund's policies and procedures with respect to the disclosure of the Portfolio's securities is available in the Fund's SAI.

Financial Highlights

The financial highlights table is intended to help you understand the financial performance of the Portfolio's Class I shares for the past five fiscal years. Certain information reflects financial results for a single Portfolio share. The total returns in the table represent the rate that an investor would have earned (or lost) on an investment in the Portfolio (assuming reinvestment of all dividends and distributions). In addition, this performance information does not include the impact of any charges by your insurance company. If it did, returns would be lower. The ratio of expenses to average net assets listed in the table below are based on the average net assets of the Portfolio for each of the periods listed in the table. To the extent that the Portfolio's

average net assets decrease over the Portfolio's next fiscal year, such expense ratios can be expected to increase, potentially significantly, because certain fixed costs will be spread over a smaller amount of assets. The information has been audited by Ernst & Young LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm. Ernst & Young LLP's unqualified report appears in the Portfolio's Annual Report to Shareholders and is incorporated by reference in the SAI. The Annual Report and the Portfolio's financial statements, as well as the SAI, are available at no cost from the Portfolio at the toll free number noted on the back cover to this Prospectus or from your insurance company.

Selected Per Share Data and Ratios	Year Ended December 31,				
	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006
Net Asset Value, Beginning of Period	\$7.75	\$6.47	\$8.53	\$8.92	\$9.04
Income (Loss) From Investment Operations:					
Net Investment Income†	0.40	0.47	0.46	0.54	0.53
Net Realized and Unrealized Gain (Loss)	0.33	1.41	(1.61)	0.01	0.32
Total From Investment Operations	0.73	1.88	(1.15)	0.55	0.85
Distributions from and/or in Excess of:					
Net Investment Income	(0.34)	(0.60)	(0.58)	(0.66)	(0.80)
Net Realized Gain	-	-	(0.33)	(0.28)	(0.17)
Total Distributions	(0.34)	(0.60)	(0.91)	(0.94)	(0.97)
Net Asset Value, End of Period	\$8.14	\$7.75	\$6.47	\$8.53	\$8.92
Total Return++	9.74%	30.21%	(14.98)%	6.55%	10.81%
Ratios and Supplemental Data:					
Net Assets, End of Period (Thousands)	\$227,693	\$138,080	\$92,681	\$128,135	\$136,167
Ratio of Expenses to Average Net Assets	1.07%+††	1.08%+	1.10%+	1.06%+	1.10%
Ratio of Net Investment Income to Average Net Assets	4.96%+††	6.50%+	6.00%+	6.15%+	5.98%
Ratio of Rebate from Morgan Stanley Affiliates to Average Net Assets	0.01%††	0.00%§	0.00%§	0.00%§	N/A
Portfolio Turnover Rate	89%	97%	70%	59%	57%

† Per share amount is based on average shares outstanding.

++ Calculated based on the net asset value as of the last business day of the period. Performance does not reflect fees and expenses imposed by your insurance company's separate account. If performance information included the effect of these additional charges, the total return would be lower.

+ The Ratios of Expenses and Net Investment Income reflect the rebate of certain Portfolio expenses in connection with the investments in Morgan Stanley affiliates during the period. The effect of the rebate on the ratios is disclosed in the above table as "Ratio of Rebate from Morgan Stanley Affiliates to Average Net Assets".

†† Reflects overall Portfolio ratios for investment income and non-class specific expenses.

§ Amount is less than 0.005%.

Where to Find Additional Information

Statement of Additional Information

In addition to this Prospectus, the Fund has a SAI, dated April 29, 2011 which contains additional, more detailed information about the Fund and the Portfolio. The SAI is incorporated by reference into this Prospectus and, therefore, legally forms a part of this Prospectus.

Shareholder Reports

The Fund publishes annual and semi-annual reports containing financial statements. These reports contain additional information about the Portfolio's investments. In the Fund's shareholder reports, you will find a discussion of the market conditions and the investment strategies that significantly affected the Portfolio's performance during that period.

For additional Fund information, including information regarding the investments comprising the Portfolio, and to make shareholder inquiries, please call 1-800-281-2715 or contact your insurance company.

You may obtain the SAI and shareholder reports without charge by contacting the Fund at the toll-free number above or your insurance company or on our web site at www.morganstanley.com/im.

Information about the Fund, including the SAI, and the annual and semi-annual reports, may be obtained from the Commission in any of the following ways: (1) In person: you may review and copy documents in the Commission's Public Reference Room in Washington, D.C. (for information on the operation of the Public Reference Room, call 1-202-551-8090); (2) On-line: you may retrieve information from the EDGAR Database on the Commission's web site at <http://www.sec.gov>; or (3) By mail: you may request documents, upon payment of a duplicating fee, by writing to the Securities and Exchange Commission, Public Reference Section, Washington, D.C. 20549-1520. You may also obtain this information, upon payment of a duplicating fee, by e-mailing the Commission at the following address: publicinfo@sec.gov. To aid you in obtaining this information, the Fund's Investment Company Act registration number is 811-7607.