

Morgan Stanley Emerging Markets Domestic Debt Fund, Inc.
Form N-CSR/A
January 04, 2019

UNITED STATES

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM N-CSR

**CERTIFIED SHAREHOLDER REPORT OF REGISTERED
MANAGEMENT INVESTMENT COMPANIES**

Investment Company Act file number 811-22011

Morgan Stanley Emerging Markets Domestic Debt Fund, Inc.
(Exact name of registrant as specified in charter)

522 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York
(Address of principal executive offices)

10036
(Zip code)

John H. Gernon
522 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York 10036
(Name and address of agent for service)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: 212-296-0289

Date of fiscal year October 31,
end:

Date of reporting period: October 31, 2018

Item 1 - Report to Shareholders

Morgan Stanley Emerging Markets Domestic Debt Fund, Inc.

Directors

Frank L. Bowman

Kathleen A. Dennis

Nancy C. Everett

Jakki L. Haussler

Dr. Manuel H. Johnson

Joseph J. Kearns

Michael F. Klein

Patricia Maleski

Michael E. Nugent,

Chair of the Board

W. Allen Reed

Fergus Reid

Officers

John H. Gernon

*President and Principal
Executive Officer*

Timothy J. Knierim

Chief Compliance Officer

Francis J. Smith

*Treasurer and Principal
Financial Officer*

Mary E. Mullin

Secretary

Michael J. Key

Vice President

Adviser and Administrator

Morgan Stanley Investment Management Inc.

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New York, New York 10036

Custodian

State Street Bank and Trust Company

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Boston, Massachusetts 02111

Stockholder Servicing Agent

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Legal Counsel

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New York, New York 10036

Counsel to the Independent Directors

Perkins Coie LLP

30 Rockefeller Plaza

New York, New York 10112

Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

Ernst & Young LLP

200 Clarendon Street

Boston, Massachusetts 02116

For additional Fund information, including the Fund's net asset value per share and information regarding the investments comprising the Fund's portfolio, please call toll free 1 (800) 231-2608 or visit our website at www.morganstanley.com/im. All investments involve risks, including the possible loss of principal.

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INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT

Morgan Stanley
Investment Management Inc.
Adviser

Morgan Stanley Emerging Markets Domestic Debt Fund, Inc.
NYSE: EDD

Annual Report

October 31, 2018

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Morgan Stanley Emerging Markets Domestic Debt Fund, Inc.

October 31, 2018

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Morgan Stanley Emerging Markets Domestic Debt Fund, Inc.

October 31, 2018

Letter to Stockholders (unaudited)

Performance

For the year ended October 31, 2018, the Morgan Stanley Emerging Markets Domestic Debt Fund, Inc. (the "Fund") had total returns of -9.81%, based on net asset value, and -15.32% based on market value per share (including reinvestment of distributions), compared to its benchmark, the J.P. Morgan Government Bond Index Emerging Markets Global Diversified Index (the "Index")*, which returned -6.58%. On October 31, 2018, the closing price of the Fund's shares on the New York Stock Exchange was \$6.12, representing a 15.6% discount to the Fund's net asset value per share. Past performance is no guarantee of future results.

Factors Affecting Performance

- Emerging market (EM) domestic debt assets struggled during the year as EM currencies weakened versus the U.S. dollar, trade disputes threatened global activity and the removal of accommodative monetary policy by the U.S. Federal Reserve (Fed) dimmed the outlook for carry-trade strategies (which underweight or short lower yielding investments to invest in higher yielding investments). The reduction of global liquidity (the raising of policy rates and reduction of Fed balance sheet assets) has caused the market to focus on countries with external vulnerabilities, specifically those with twin deficits (current account and fiscal). This has led to pressure on assets, especially EM currencies. While the changing monetary policy landscape prompted a change in investor sentiment, most of these countries were facing their own idiosyncratic issues which left them vulnerable to shifts in risk appetite. While performance has been poor, there has been limited contagion and no substantial uptick in the outlook for defaults as this sell-off was more idiosyncratically driven than systemic in our opinion.
- EM domestic debt lagged other areas of the EM fixed income markets over the period. Performance was driven by local bond performance, which returned 1.62%, while EM currencies weakened by -8.07% versus the U.S. dollar, leading to a total return of -6.58% for the market as measured by the Index for the 12-month period.ⁱ Countries with large twin deficits, such as Argentina and Turkey, were especially pressured as the market grew concerned about their ability to finance those deficits with the headwinds of rising yields and a stronger U.S. dollar. Bonds from Indonesia, the Philippines, Hungary and Russia also lagged the broader market. Bonds from Malaysia and South Africa posted positive performance as yields fell following positive changes in the government in those countries. Bonds from Thailand, Colombia, Poland and Peru also outperformed on a relative basis in the period.
- Broadly, for the Fund, yield curve/duration positioning contributed to relative performance, while currency positioning was detrimental to relative performance. The use of derivatives both contributed and detracted from performance during the period. The primary instruments used were bond futures (U.S. Treasury and German bund) and currency forwards. Bond futures were used to hedge interest rate exposure, and currency forwards were used to hedge or add to currency exposure. The use of leverage, while incurring borrowing costs, did allow the portfolio to invest in higher-performing positions.
- Duration positioning in Turkey, Brazil, Egypt, Nigeria, Malaysia, Czech Republic and Poland contributed to relative performance in the period. Conversely, currency positioning in Argentina, Indonesia, South Africa, Uruguay, Russia and Mexico detracted from relative performance, as did duration positioning in India and Hungary.

Morgan Stanley Emerging Markets Domestic Debt Fund, Inc.

October 31, 2018

Letter to Stockholders (unaudited) (cont'd)

Management Strategies

- While we believe second- and third-quarter weakness in EM valuations has created market opportunities to add risk, we have become more selective as the outlook for EM fundamentals has become less certain. At a structural level, the world seems to be leaving global growth synchronicity behind and entering a new phase of diverging growth, as evidenced by still healthy growth in the U.S., a stabilization in Europe and Japan, but a more recent deceleration of activity in EM. Trade issues top the list of concerns, with the U.S. and China locked in what seems likely to be a protracted battle that could undermine growth expectations more broadly. Threats that the U.S. may consider expanding tariffs to the remaining \$267 billion worth of U.S. imports from China could unleash another retaliatory round from the latter, thus weighing on global growth/market sentiment.ⁱⁱ On the positive side, however, the announcement of a revamped North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), named the U.S.-Mexico-Canada Agreement (USMCA), highlights the propensity for the U.S. to strike a deal and is an important step toward removing one large source of trade-related uncertainty, once national congresses approve the tentative deal.
- While we believe the risks to be relatively benign, they bear monitoring, including the health of the U.S. stock market, which sold off aggressively in October 2018, weighing on overall risk sentiment. Continued dollar strength driven by widening U.S.-rest of developed market growth differentials is another risk worth watching, given the negative impact on local currency and external fixed income strategies. We are also keeping an eye on China, as the government relies on multiple policy tools to deal with conflicting goals involving deleveraging, an activity slowdown and currency stability, amid a dwindling current account surplus and a trade spat with the U.S. The U.S. midterm elections are another key event that we will monitor, given its implication on the continuity of President Trump's agenda during the second half of his term. Finally, geopolitical risks may flare up by year end, as the U.S. State Department implements the second phase of sanctions against Russia under the Chemical and Biological Weapons Control and Warfare Elimination Act, and Congress may resume activity over a sanctions bill.
- Many EM-specific drivers are also worth monitoring: most notably, policy signals from incoming administrations in systematically important EM countries such as Mexico and Brazil. Regarding the former, President-elect Andres Manuel Lopez Obrador's decision to scrap the Mexico City airport project, following a controversial public consultation, has raised concerns about the predictability of policymaking under the new administration. On the other hand, soundbites from the incoming Brazilian President Bolsonaro have been more constructive, as he unveils a market-friendly economic agenda prioritizing fiscal consolidation and particularly a swift pension reform. In addition, we will assess progress of the second International Monetary Fund-Argentina program which, by expanding the size of the original program and significantly frontloading disbursements, have reduced concerns over 2018-2019 external debt redemptions. Key to the success of the program is the authorities' commitment to a stringent monetary/fiscal policy mix, in an already shocked economy and ahead of key presidential elections next year. In Turkey, following the market-positive release of U.S. pastor Brunson, focus will be on the government's willingness to follow up on needed macroeconomic rebalancing. In response to the global and idiosyncratic events highlighted above, many EM economies have taken a more proactive policy response as of late, as seen by a shift toward tighter monetary policy in countries viewed as vulnerable, despite negative consequences on growth/politics. Finally, the negative performance of EM debt in the

Morgan Stanley Emerging Markets Domestic Debt Fund, Inc.

October 31, 2018

Letter to Stockholders (unaudited) (cont'd)

year-to-date through October 31, 2018 is considerable and among the worst in the asset class' history. EM debt returns have historically been strong after similar retracements, indicating that investors may be rewarded for staying invested over the long term. Relatedly, it appears to us that the sell-off is overdone in countries with improving fundamentals, thus offering attractive entry points should we see a stabilization in the global backdrop, in particular, a dialing down of trade-war-related volatility.

Sincerely,

John H. Gernon
President and Principal Executive Officer November 2018

*J.P. Morgan Government Bond Index Emerging Markets Global Diversified Index tracks local currency government bonds issued by emerging markets. It is not possible to invest directly in an Index.

ⁱ Source: Bloomberg L.P.

ⁱⁱ Source: *Financial Times*, "Trump threatens new tariffs on \$267 billion on Chinese goods," September 7, 2018.

Morgan Stanley Emerging Markets Domestic Debt Fund, Inc.**October 31, 2018**

Portfolio of Investments

(Showing Percentage of Total Value of Investments)

	Face Amount (000)	Value (000)
FIXED INCOME SECURITIES (95.2%)		
Argentina (2.7%)		
Corporate Bonds (2.7%)		
Autonomous City of Buenos Aires Argentina, BADLAR + 3.25%, 53.94%, 3/29/24 (a)	ARS 92,677	\$ 2,330
Banco Hipotecario SA, 3 Month USD LIBOR + 4.00%, 57.25%, 11/7/22 (a)(b)	25,000	610
Provincia de Buenos Aires, BADLAR + 3.83%, 50.31%, 5/31/22 (a)	218,010	5,583
Provincia de Mendoza Argentina, BADLAR + 4.38%, 52.24%, 6/9/21 (a)	172,370	4,390
Tarjeta Naranja SA, BADLAR + 3.50%, 52.29%, 4/11/22 (a)(b)	\$ 5,150	1,532
YPF SA, BADLAR + 4.00%, 47.83%, 7/7/20 (a)(b)	9,137	3,885
		18,330
Brazil (16.0%)		
Sovereign (16.0%)		
Brazil Notas do Tesouro Nacional, Series F, 10.00%, 1/1/21 - 1/1/25	BRL 397,695	110,223
Chile (1.0%)		
Sovereign (1.0%)		
Bonos de la Tesoreria de la Republica en pesos, 5.00%, 3/1/35	CLP3,570,000	5,158
Chile Government International Bond, 5.50%, 8/5/20	1,165,000	1,726
		6,884
Colombia (5.7%)		
Corporate Bond (0.2%)		

Fideicomiso PA Costera, 6.25%, 1/15/34 (b)	COP	4,979,415	1,564
		Face Amount (000)	Value (000)
Sovereign (5.5%)			
Colombia Government International Bond, 9.85%, 6/28/27	COP	1,466,000	\$ 563
Colombian TES, 6.00%, 4/28/28		15,000,000	4,299
7.75%, 9/18/30		16,848,100	5,416
10.00%, 7/24/24		44,128,500	15,991
11.00%, 7/24/20		14,087,000	4,797
Financiera de Desarrollo Territorial SA Findeter, 7.88%, 8/12/24 (b)		21,492,000	6,900
			37,966
			39,530
Dominican Republic (0.1%)			
Sovereign (0.1%)			
Dominican Republic International Bond, 8.90%, 2/15/23 (b)	DOP	22,000	439
Georgia (0.8%)			
Corporate Bond (0.8%)			
Bank of Georgia JSC, 11.00%, 6/1/20 (b)	GEL	14,300	5,320
Hungary (3.4%)			
Sovereign (3.4%)			
Hungary Government Bond, 3.00%, 10/27/27	HUF	3,407,390	11,414
5.50%, 6/24/25		2,992,920	11,930
			23,344
India (2.9%)			
Sovereign (2.9%)			
India Government Bond, 8.40%, 7/28/24	INR	1,445,000	20,008
Indonesia (8.6%)			
Sovereign (8.6%)			
Indonesia Treasury Bond, 8.38%, 3/15/34	IDR	291,441,000	18,385
8.75%, 5/15/31		412,855,000	27,140
9.00%, 3/15/29		204,725,000	13,807
			59,332

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

Morgan Stanley Emerging Markets Domestic Debt Fund, Inc.**October 31, 2018**

Portfolio of Investments (cont'd)

(Showing Percentage of Total Value of Investments)

		Face Amount (000)	Value (000)
Malaysia (4.5%)			
Sovereign (4.5%)			
Malaysia Government Bond, 3.96%, 9/15/25	MYR	23,754	\$ 5,634
4.18%, 7/15/24		86,575	20,890
4.23%, 6/30/31		19,500	4,541
			31,065
Mexico (10.4%)			
Sovereign (10.4%)			
Mexican Bonos, Series M			
6.50%, 6/10/21	MXN	237,760	11,137
7.50%, 6/3/27		212,300	9,624
7.75%, 5/29/31		62,900	2,826
8.00%, 12/7/23		129,000	6,178
10.00%, 12/5/24		97,500	5,090
Petroleos Mexicanos, (Units)			
7.65%, 11/24/21 (b)(c)		791,300	36,532
			71,387
Peru (4.1%)			
Sovereign (4.1%)			
Peru Government Bond, (Units)			
5.70%, 8/12/24 (c)	PEN	44,037	13,585
6.15%, 8/12/32 (b)		20,660	6,120
Peruvian Government International Bond, (Units)			
5.70%, 8/12/24 (b)(c)		14,001	4,319
8.20%, 8/12/26 (c)		13,154	4,548
			28,572
Poland (10.3%)			
Sovereign (10.3%)			
Poland Government Bond, 5.25%, 10/25/20	PLN	75,898	21,210
Republic of Poland Government Bond, 3.25%, 7/25/25		29,850	7,954

5.75%, 9/23/22		141,500	41,703
			70,867
		Face Amount (000)	Value (000)
Romania (1.4%)			
Sovereign (1.4%)			
Romania Government Bond,			
4.75%, 2/24/25	RON	36,275	\$ 8,785
5.80%, 7/26/27		4,190	1,081
			9,866
Russia (5.3%)			
Sovereign (5.3%)			
Russian Federal Bond OFZ,			
6.40%, 5/27/20	RUB	185,800	2,767
7.00%, 8/16/23		391,387	5,671
7.10%, 10/16/24		500,000	7,157
7.60%, 7/20/22		438,000	6,553
8.15%, 2/3/27		961,800	14,352
			36,500
South Africa (6.7%)			
Sovereign (6.7%)			
Republic of South Africa Government Bond,			
8.25%, 3/31/32	ZAR	37,242	2,201
8.75%, 1/31/44		260,000	15,226
South Africa Government Bond,			
6.75%, 3/31/21		83,700	5,547
7.25%, 1/15/20		24	2
7.75%, 2/28/23		54,000	3,543
8.00%, 1/31/30		328,200	19,537
			46,056
Thailand (5.2%)			
Sovereign (5.2%)			
Thailand Government Bond,			
3.63%, 6/16/23	THB	630,000	20,042
3.85%, 12/12/25		477,460	15,543
			35,585
Turkey (4.4%)			
Sovereign (4.4%)			
Turkey Government Bond,			
7.10%, 3/8/23	TRY	19,550	2,282
8.00%, 3/12/25		24,250	2,742
9.20%, 9/22/21		22,000	2,999
10.50%, 1/15/20		29,475	4,690
10.60%, 2/11/26		83,200	10,628
11.00%, 2/24/27		56,850	7,185
			30,526

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

Morgan Stanley Emerging Markets Domestic Debt Fund, Inc.**October 31, 2018**

Portfolio of Investments (cont'd)

(Showing Percentage of Total Value of Investments)

	Face Amount (000)	Value (000)
Uruguay (1.7%)		
Sovereign (1.7%)		
Uruguay Government		
International Bond,		
8.50%, 3/15/28 (b)	UYU 69,890	\$ 1,832
9.88%, 6/20/22 (b)	304,500	9,160
9.88%, 6/20/22	17,260	519
		11,511
TOTAL FIXED INCOME		
SECURITIES		
(Cost \$797,497)		655,345
SHORT-TERM INVESTMENTS (4.8%)		
U.S. Treasury Securities (1.2%)		
U.S. Treasury Bills,		
2.38%, 3/21/19 (d)	\$ 8,230	8,156
2.39%, 3/21/19 (d)	326	323
TOTAL U.S. TREASURY		
SECURITIES		
(Cost \$8,479)		8,479
	Shares	
Investment Company (0.4%)		
Morgan Stanley Institutional		
Liquidity Funds Treasury		
Securities Portfolio		
Institutional Class		
(See Note F) (Cost \$2,481)	2,481,005	2,481
	Face Amount (000)	
Egypt (3.2%)		
Sovereign (3.2%)		
Egypt Treasury Bills,		
16.30%, 3/5/19	EGP 77,225	4,057
16.40%, 3/5/19	133,550	7,017
16.57%, 3/5/19	204,675	10,753
TOTAL SOVEREIGN (Cost		
\$22,379)		21,827
TOTAL SHORT-TERM		
INVESTMENTS		
		32,787

(Cost \$33,339)	
TOTAL INVESTMENTS	
(100.0%)	
(Cost \$830,836) (e)(f)	688,132
LIABILITIES IN EXCESS OF	
OTHER ASSETS	(206,498)
NET ASSETS	\$ 481,634

Country assignments and aggregations are based generally on third party vendor classifications and information, and may be different from the assignments and aggregations under the policies set forth in the Fund's prospectus and/or statement of additional information relating to geographic classifications.

(a) Floating or Variable rate securities: The rates disclosed are as of October 31, 2018. For securities based on a published reference rate and spread, the reference rate and spread are indicated in the description in the Portfolio of Investments. Certain variable rate securities may not be based on a published reference rate and spread but are determined by the issuer or agent and are based on current market conditions. These securities do not indicate a reference rate and spread in their description in the Portfolio of Investments.

(b) 144A security Certain conditions for public sale may exist. Unless otherwise noted, these securities are deemed to be liquid.

(c) Consists of one or more classes of securities traded together as a unit.

(d) Rate shown is the yield to maturity at October 31, 2018.

(e) Securities are available for collateral in connection with open foreign currency forward exchange contracts and futures contracts.

(f) At October 31, 2018, the aggregate cost for federal income tax purposes is approximately \$877,266,000. The aggregate gross unrealized appreciation is approximately \$3,642,000 and the aggregate gross unrealized depreciation is approximately \$195,643,000, resulting in net unrealized depreciation of approximately \$192,001,000.

BADLAR Buenos Aires Deposits of Large Amount Rate.

LIBOR London Interbank Offered Rate.

OFZ Obilgatsyi Federal'novno Zaima (Russian Federal Loan Obligation).

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

Morgan Stanley Emerging Markets Domestic Debt Fund, Inc.**October 31, 2018**

Portfolio of Investments (cont'd)

Foreign Currency Forward Exchange Contracts:

The Fund had the following foreign currency forward exchange contracts open at October 31, 2018:

Counterparty		Contracts to Deliver (000)	In Exchange For (000)	Delivery Date	Unrealized Appreciation (Depreciation) (000)
JPMorgan Chase Bank NA	BRL	200,408	\$ 48,683	11/5/18	\$ (5,168)
JPMorgan Chase Bank NA	BRL	7,500	\$ 1,930	11/5/18	(86)
JPMorgan Chase Bank NA	BRL	207,908	\$ 55,924	11/5/18	57
JPMorgan Chase Bank NA	\$	56,055	BRL 207,908	11/5/18	(188)
JPMorgan Chase Bank NA	\$	2,017	BRL 7,500	11/5/18	(2)
JPMorgan Chase Bank NA	\$	53,906	BRL 200,408	11/5/18	(55)
Barclays Bank PLC	MYR	16,600	\$ 4,013	11/15/18	47
Barclays Bank PLC	MYR	6,100	\$ 1,471	11/15/18	13
JPMorgan Chase Bank NA	\$	8,345	CLP 5,504,000	11/15/18	(437)
Bank of America NA	MXN	403,000	\$ 21,091	11/16/18	1,287
BNP Paribas SA	INR	1,695,670	\$ 22,858	11/16/18	(34)
JPMorgan Chase Bank NA	TRY	11,000	\$ 1,746	11/16/18	(204)
JPMorgan Chase Bank NA	COP	20,280,000	\$ 6,548	11/20/18	254
JPMorgan Chase Bank NA	\$	4,093	RON 16,510	11/20/18	(86)
Bank of America NA	PLN	68,000	\$ 18,143	11/29/18	413
Bank of America NA	\$	12,160	CZK 274,100	11/29/18	(183)
Goldman Sachs International	\$	2,090	THB 68,000	11/29/18	(38)
Goldman Sachs International	ZAR	89,750	\$ 6,229	11/29/18	166
	HUF	1,090,000	\$ 3,915	11/29/18	107

JPMorgan Chase Bank NA					
JPMorgan Chase Bank NA	BRL	207,908	\$ 55,916	12/4/18	211
JPMorgan Chase Bank NA	BRL	13,580	\$ 3,626	12/4/18	(13)
					\$ (3,939)

Futures Contracts:

The Fund had the following futures contracts open at October 31, 2018:

	Number of Contracts	Expiration Date	Notional Amount (000)	Value (000)	Unrealized Appreciation (000)
Short:					
German Euro Bund	150	Dec-18	(15,000)	\$(27,228)	\$ 72
U.S. Treasury 10 yr. Note	493	Dec-18	(49,300)	(58,389)	1,000
					\$ 1,072

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

Morgan Stanley Emerging Markets Domestic Debt Fund, Inc.

October 31, 2018

Portfolio of Investments (cont'd)

ARS	Argentine Peso
BRL	Brazilian Real
CLP	Chilean Peso
COP	Colombian Peso
CZK	Czech Koruna
DOP	Dominican Peso
EGP	Egyptian Pound
GEL	Georgian Lari
HUF	Hungarian Forint
IDR	Indonesian Rupiah
INR	Indian Rupee
MXN	Mexican Peso
MYR	Malaysian Ringgit
PEN	Peruvian Nuevo Sol
PLN	Polish Zloty
RON	Romanian New Leu
RUB	Russian Ruble
THB	Thai Baht
TRY	Turkish Lira
USD	United States Dollar
UYU	Uruguay Peso
ZAR	South African Rand

Portfolio Composition

Classification	Percentage of Total Investments
Sovereign	94.7%
Other*	5.3
Total Investments	100.0%**

* Industries and/or investment types representing less than 5% of total investments.

** Does not include open short futures contracts with a value of approximately \$85,617,000 and total unrealized appreciation of approximately \$1,072,000. Does not include open foreign currency forward exchange contracts with net unrealized depreciation of approximately \$3,939,000.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

Morgan Stanley Emerging Markets Domestic Debt Fund, Inc.**October 31, 2018**

Financial Statements

	October 31, 2018
	(000)
Statement of Assets and Liabilities	
Assets:	
Investments in Securities of Unaffiliated Issuers, at Value (Cost \$828,355)	\$ 685,651
Investment in Security of Affiliated Issuer, at Value (Cost \$2,481)	2,481
Total Investments in Securities, at Value (Cost \$830,836)	688,132
Foreign Currency, at Value (Cost \$14,475)	14,497
Interest Receivable	14,444
Unrealized Appreciation on Foreign Currency Forward Exchange Contracts	2,555
Receivable for Variation Margin on Futures Contracts	1,102
Due from Broker	11
Receivable from Affiliate	10
Other Assets	62
Total Assets	720,813
Liabilities:	
Payable for Line of Credit	229,885
Unrealized Depreciation on Foreign Currency Forward Exchange Contracts	6,494
Due to Broker	1,160
Bank Overdraft	703
Payable for Advisory Fees	607
Payable for Custodian Fees	101
Payable for Professional Fees	100
Payable for Administration Fees	49
Deferred Capital Gain Country Tax	26
Payable for Stockholder Servicing Agent Fees	2
Other Liabilities	52
Total Liabilities	239,179
Net Assets	
Applicable to 66,417,012 Issued and Outstanding \$0.01 Par Value Shares (100,000,000 Shares Authorized)	\$ 481,634
Net Asset Value Per Share	\$ 7.25
Net Assets Consist of:	
Common Stock	\$ 664
Paid-in-Capital	741,277
Total Distributable Earnings (Loss)	(260,307)
Net Assets	\$ 481,634

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

Morgan Stanley Emerging Markets Domestic Debt Fund, Inc.**October 31, 2018**

Financial Statements (cont'd)

	Year Ended October 31, 2018 (000)
Statement of Operations	
Investment Income:	
Interest from Securities of Unaffiliated Issuers (Net of \$1,122 of Foreign Taxes Withheld)	\$ 62,440
Dividends from Security of Affiliated Issuer (Note F)	200
Total Investment Income	62,640
Expenses:	
Advisory Fees (Note B)	8,102
Interest Expense on Line of Credit (Note G)	7,827
Administration Fees (Note C)	648
Custodian Fees (Note D)	388
Line of Credit Administration Fees	153
Professional Fees	151
Stockholder Reporting Expenses	72
Directors' Fees and Expenses	18
Stockholder Servicing Agent Fees	9
Other Expenses	97
Total Expenses	17,465
Rebate from Morgan Stanley Affiliate (Note F)	(25)
Net Expenses	17,440
Net Investment Income	45,200
Realized Gain (Loss):	
Investments Sold (Net of \$1 of Capital Gain Country Tax)	(35,502)
Foreign Currency Forward Exchange Contracts	11,023
Foreign Currency Translation	(3,137)
Futures Contracts	1,943
Net Realized Loss	(25,673)
Change in Unrealized Appreciation (Depreciation):	
Investments (Net Decrease in Deferred Capital Gain Country Tax of \$329)	(70,280)
Foreign Currency Forward Exchange Contracts	(7,652)
Foreign Currency Translation	142
Futures Contracts	130
Net Change in Unrealized Appreciation (Depreciation)	(77,660)
Net Realized Loss and Change in Unrealized Appreciation (Depreciation)	(103,333)
Net Decrease in Net Assets Resulting from Operations	\$ (58,133)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

Morgan Stanley Emerging Markets Domestic Debt Fund, Inc.**October 31, 2018**

Financial Statements (cont'd)

	Year Ended October 31, 2018 (000)	Year Ended October 31, 2017 (000)
Statements of Changes in Net Assets		
Increase (Decrease) in Net Assets:		
Operations:		
Net Investment Income	\$ 45,200	\$ 42,380
Net Realized Loss	(25,673)	(80,798)
Net Change in Unrealized Appreciation (Depreciation)	(77,660)	68,637
Net Increase (Decrease) in Net Assets Resulting from Operations	(58,133)	30,219
Dividends and Distributions to Stockholders	(13,481)	
Paid-in-Capital	(26,515)	(44,303)
Capital Share Transactions:		
Repurchase of Shares (708,788 and 0 shares)	(5,272)	
Net Decrease in Net Assets Resulting from Capital Share Transactions	(5,272)	
Total Decrease	(103,401)	(14,084)
Net Assets:		
Beginning of Period	585,035	599,119
End of Period	\$ 481,634	\$ 585,035†

The following information was previously reported parenthetically in the October 31, 2017 financial statements.

† Accumulated Net Investment Loss for the year ended October 31, 2017 was \$(62,990).

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

Morgan Stanley Emerging Markets Domestic Debt Fund, Inc.**October 31, 2018**

Financial Statements (cont'd)

	Year Ended October 31, 2018 (000)
Statement of Cash Flows	
Cash Flows From Operating Activities:	
Net Decrease in Net Assets Resulting from Operations	\$ (58,133)
Adjustments to Reconcile Net Increase (Decrease) in Net Assets from Operations to Net Cash Provided by (Used for) Operating Activities:	
Proceeds from (Payments on) Sales and Maturities of Long-Term Investments	166,833
Proceeds from (Payments on) Foreign Currency Forward Exchange Contracts, Foreign Currency Transactions and Futures Contracts	10,101
Proceeds from (Payments on) Purchases of Long-Term Investments	(153,730)
Net (Increase) Decrease in Short-Term Investments	22,634
Net (Increase) Decrease in Foreign Currency Holdings	(8,275)
Net (Increase) Decrease in Receivable for Variation Margin on Futures Contracts	257
Net (Increase) Decrease in Interest Receivable	1,285
Net (Increase) Decrease in Receivables Related to Operations	12
Net Increase (Decrease) in Advisory Fees Payable	(121)
Net Increase (Decrease) in Interest Payable	35
Net Increase (Decrease) in Payables Related to Operations	(2,870)
Net Realized (Gain) Loss for Investments Sold, Foreign Currency Forward Exchange Contracts, Foreign Currency Translation and Futures Contracts	25,673
Net Change in Unrealized Appreciation (Depreciation) for Investments, Foreign Currency Forward Exchange Contracts, Foreign Currency Translation and Futures Contracts	77,660
Accretion/Amortization of Discounts and Premiums	(6,796)
Net Cash Provided by (Used for) Operating Activities	74,565
Cash Flows From Financing Activities:	
Cash Payments for Line of Credit	(30,000)
Cash Paid for Repurchase of Shares	(5,272)
Cash Distribution Paid	(39,996)
Net Cash Provided by (Used for) Financing Activities	(75,268)
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash	(703)
Cash at Beginning of Period	
Cash at End of Period	\$ (703)
Supplemental Disclosure of Cash Flow Information:	
Interest Paid on Line of Credit during the Period	\$ 7,792

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

Morgan Stanley Emerging Markets Domestic Debt Fund, Inc.**October 31, 2018**

Financial Statements

Selected Per Share Data and Ratios

	Year Ended October 31,				
	2018	2017	2016 ⁽¹⁾	2015	2014
Net Asset Value, Beginning of Period	\$ 8.72	\$ 8.93	\$ 8.96	\$ 13.67	\$ 16.45
Net Investment Income ⁽²⁾	0.68	0.63	0.78	0.80	0.94
Net Realized and Unrealized Loss	(1.56)	(0.18)	(0.07)	(4.64)	(2.11)
Total from Investment Operations	(0.88)	0.45	0.71	(3.84)	(1.17)
Distributions from and/or in excess of:					
Net Investment Income	(0.20)				(0.49)
Net Realized Gain					(0.51)
Return of Capital	(0.40)	(0.66)	(0.76)	(0.91)	(0.65)
Total Distributions	(0.60)	(0.66)	(0.76)	(0.91)	(1.65)
Anti-Dilutive Effect of Share Repurchase Program	0.01		0.02	0.04	0.04
Net Asset Value, End of Period	\$ 7.25	\$ 8.72	\$ 8.93	\$ 8.96	\$ 13.67
Per Share Market Value, End of Period	\$ 6.12	\$ 7.84	\$ 7.87	\$ 7.54	\$ 11.96

TOTAL INVESTMENT RETURN:(3)

Market Value	(15.32)%	8.26%	15.59%	(30.35)%	(5.52)%
Net Asset Value	(9.81)%	6.12%	10.37%	(27.58)%	(5.80)%

RATIOS, SUPPLEMENTAL DATA:

Net Assets, End of Period (Thousands)	\$481,634	\$585,035	\$599,119	\$608,987	\$954,468
Ratio of Expenses to Average Net Assets	3.11% ⁽⁴⁾	2.80% ⁽⁴⁾	2.60% ⁽⁴⁾	2.44% ⁽⁴⁾	2.20% ⁽⁴⁾
Ratio of Expenses to Average Net Assets Excluding Interest Expense	1.72% ⁽⁴⁾	1.74% ⁽⁴⁾	1.76% ⁽⁴⁾	1.74% ⁽⁴⁾	1.63% ⁽⁴⁾
Ratio of Net Investment Income to Average Net Assets	8.06% ⁽⁴⁾	7.24% ⁽⁴⁾	8.89% ⁽⁴⁾	7.37% ⁽⁴⁾	6.30% ⁽⁴⁾
Ratio of Rebate from Morgan Stanley Affiliates to Average Net Assets	0.00% ⁽⁵⁾	0.00% ⁽⁵⁾	0.00% ⁽⁵⁾	0.00% ⁽⁵⁾	0.00% ⁽⁵⁾
Portfolio Turnover Rate	20%	54%	80%	36%	107%

(1) Reflects prior period Custodian out-of-pocket expenses that were reimbursed in September 2016. The amount of the reimbursement was immaterial on a per share basis and did not impact the total return of the Fund. The Ratio of Expenses to Average Net Assets would have been 0.01% higher and the Ratio of Net Investment Income to Average Net Assets would have been 0.01% lower had the Custodian not reimbursed the Fund.

(2) Per share amount is based on average shares outstanding.

(3) Total investment return based on net asset value per share reflects the effects of changes in net asset value on the performance of the Fund during each period, and assumes dividends and distributions, if any, were reinvested. This percentage is not an indication of the performance of a stockholder's investment in the Fund based on market value due to differences between the market price of the stock and the net asset value per share of the Fund. Total returns are based upon the market value and net asset value on the last business day of each period.

(4) The Ratios of Expenses and Net Investment Income reflect the rebate of certain Fund 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."

(5) Amount is less than 0.005%.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

Morgan Stanley Emerging Markets Domestic Debt Fund, Inc.

October 31, 2018

Notes to Financial Statements

The Morgan Stanley Emerging Markets Domestic Debt Fund, Inc. (the "Fund") was incorporated in Maryland on January 25, 2007 and is registered as a non-diversified, closed-end management investment company under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the "Act"). The Fund applies investment company accounting and reporting guidance. The Fund's primary investment objective is to seek a high level of current income, with a secondary investment objective of long-term capital appreciation. The Fund seeks to achieve its investment objectives by investing, under normal circumstances, at least 80% of its managed assets in emerging markets domestic debt. The Fund's investment process incorporates information about environmental, social and governance issues (also referred to as ESG) via an integrated approach within the investment team's fundamental investment analysis framework. Morgan Stanley Investment Management Inc. (the "Adviser") may engage with management of certain issuers regarding corporate governance practices as well as what the Fund's Adviser deems to be materially important environmental and/or social issues facing a company. To the extent the Fund invests in derivative instruments that the Adviser believes have economic characteristics similar to such securities, such investments will be counted for purposes of meeting the Fund's investment objective. To the extent the Fund makes such investments, the Fund will be subject to the risk of such derivative instruments as described herein.

A. Significant Accounting Policies: The following significant accounting policies are in conformity with United States ("U.S.") generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP"). Such policies are consistently followed by the Fund in the preparation of its financial statements. GAAP may require management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. Actual results may differ from those estimates.

In August 2018, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued Accounting Standards Update ("ASU") 2018-13,

Fair Value Measurement (Topic 820) Disclosures Framework Changes to Disclosure Requirements of Fair Value Measurement ("ASU 2018-13") which introduces new fair value disclosure requirements as well as eliminates and modifies certain existing fair value disclosure requirements. ASU 2018-13 would be effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2019 and for interim periods within those fiscal years; however, management has elected to early adopt ASU 2018-13 effective with the current reporting period as permitted by the standard. The impact of the Fund's adoption was limited to changes in the Fund's financial statement disclosures regarding fair value, primarily those disclosures related to transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy and disclosure of the range and weighted average used to develop significant unobservable inputs for Level 3 fair value measurements, when applicable.

1. Security Valuation: (1) Bonds and other fixed income securities may be valued according to the broadest and most representative market. In addition, bonds and other fixed income securities may be valued on the basis of prices provided by a pricing service/vendor. The pricing service/vendor may employ a pricing model that takes into account, among other things, bids, yield spreads and/or other market data and specific security characteristics. Alternatively, if a valuation is not available from an outside pricing service/vendor, and the security trades on an exchange, the security may be valued at its latest reported sale price (or at the exchange official closing price if such exchange reports an official closing price), prior to the time when assets are valued. If there are no sales on a given day and if there is no official exchange closing price for that day, the security is valued at the mean between the last reported bid and asked prices if such bid and asked prices are available in the relevant exchanges; (2) when market quotations are not readily available, including circumstances under which the Adviser determines that the closing price, last sale

price or the mean between the last

Morgan Stanley Emerging Markets Domestic Debt Fund, Inc.

October 31, 2018

Notes to Financial Statements (cont'd)

reported bid and asked prices are not reflective of a security's market value, portfolio securities are valued at their fair value as determined in good faith under procedures established by and under the general supervision of the Fund's Board of Directors (the "Directors"). Occasionally, developments affecting the closing prices of securities and other assets may occur between the times at which valuations of such securities are determined (that is, close of the foreign market on which the securities trade) and the close of business of the New York Stock Exchange ("NYSE"). If developments occur during such periods that are expected to materially affect the value of such securities, such valuations may be adjusted to reflect the estimated fair value of such securities as of the close of the NYSE, as determined in good faith by the Directors or by the Adviser using a pricing service and/or procedures approved by the Directors; (3) futures are valued at the settlement price on the exchange on which they trade or, if a settlement price is unavailable, at the last sale price on the exchange; (4) quotations of foreign portfolio securities, other assets and liabilities and forward contracts stated in foreign currency are translated into U.S. dollar equivalents at the prevailing market rates prior to the close of the NYSE; and (5) investments in mutual funds, including the Morgan Stanley Institutional Liquidity Funds, are valued at the net asset value ("NAV") as of the close of each business day.

The Directors have responsibility for determining in good faith the fair value of the investments, and the Directors may appoint others, such as the Fund's Adviser or a valuation committee, to assist the Directors in determining fair value and to make the actual calculations pursuant to the fair valuation methodologies previously approved by the Directors. Under procedures approved by the Directors, the Fund's Adviser has formed a Valuation Committee whose members are approved by the Directors. The

Valuation Committee provides administration and oversight of the Fund's valuation policies and procedures, which are reviewed at least annually by the Directors. These procedures allow the Fund to utilize independent pricing services, quotations from securities and financial instrument dealers and other market sources to determine fair value.

2. Fair Value Measurement: FASB Accounting Standards Codification™ ("ASC") 820, "Fair Value Measurement" ("ASC 820"), defines fair value as the value that the Fund would receive to sell an investment or pay to transfer a liability in a timely transaction with an independent buyer in the principal market, or in the absence of a principal market, the most advantageous market for the investment or liability. ASC 820 establishes a three-tier hierarchy to distinguish between (1) inputs that reflect the assumptions market participants would use in valuing an asset or liability developed based on market data obtained from sources independent of the reporting entity (observable inputs) and (2) inputs that reflect the reporting entity's own assumptions about the assumptions market participants would use in valuing an asset or liability developed based on the best information available in the circumstances (unobservable inputs) and to establish classification of fair value measurements for disclosure purposes. Various inputs are used in determining the value of the Fund's investments. The inputs are summarized in the three broad levels listed below:

- Level 1 unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical investments
- Level 2 other significant observable inputs (including quoted prices for similar investments, interest rates, prepayment speeds, credit risk, etc.)
- Level 3 significant unobservable inputs including the Fund's own assumptions in determining the fair value of

Morgan Stanley Emerging Markets Domestic Debt Fund, Inc.**October 31, 2018**

Notes to Financial Statements (cont'd)

investments. Factors considered in making this determination may include, but are not limited to, information obtained by contacting the issuer, analysts, or the appropriate stock exchange (for exchange-traded securities), analysis of the issuer's financial statements or other available documents and, if necessary, available information concerning other securities in similar circumstances

The inputs or methodology used for valuing securities are not necessarily an indication of the risk associated with investing in those securities and the determination of the significance of a particular input to the fair value measurement in its entirety requires judgment and considers factors specific to each security.

The following is a summary of the inputs used to value the Fund's investments as of October 31, 2018:

Investment Type	Level 1 Unadjusted quoted prices (000)	Level 2 Other significant observable inputs (000)	Level 3 Significant unobservable inputs (000)	Total (000)
Assets:				
Fixed Income Securities				
Corporate Bonds	\$	\$ 25,214	\$	\$ 25,214
Sovereign		630,131		630,131
Total Fixed Income Securities		655,345		655,345
Short-Term Investments				
U.S.				
Treasury Securities		8,479		8,479
Investment Company	2,481			2,481
Sovereign		21,827		21,827
Total Short-Term Investments	2,481	30,306		32,787
Investment Type	Level 1 Unadjusted quoted prices (000)	Level 2 Other significant observable inputs	Level 3 Significant unobservable inputs (000)	Total (000)

(000)

Assets: (cont'd)			
Foreign			
Currency			
Forward			
Exchange			
Contracts	\$	\$ 2,555	\$ 2,555
Futures			
Contracts	1,072		1,072
Total			
Assets	3,553	688,206	691,759
Liabilities:			
Foreign			
Currency			
Forward			
Exchange			
Contracts		(6,494)	(6,494)
Total	\$ 3,553	\$ 681,712	\$ 685,265

Transfers between investment levels may occur as the markets fluctuate and/or the availability of data used in an investment's valuation changes.

3. Foreign Currency Translation and Foreign Investments: The books and records of the Fund are maintained in U.S. dollars. Foreign currency amounts are translated into U.S. dollars as follows:

investments, other assets and liabilities at the prevailing rate of exchange on the valuation date;

investment transactions and investment income at the prevailing rates of exchange on the dates of such transactions.

Although the net assets of the Fund are presented at the foreign exchange rates and market values at the close of the period, the Fund does not isolate that portion of the results of operations arising as a result of changes in the foreign exchange rates from the fluctuations arising from changes in the market prices of securities held at period end.

Morgan Stanley Emerging Markets Domestic Debt Fund, Inc.

October 31, 2018

Notes to Financial Statements (cont'd)

Similarly, the Fund does not isolate the effect of changes in foreign exchange rates from the fluctuations arising from changes in the market prices of securities sold during the period. Accordingly, realized and unrealized foreign currency gains (losses) on investments in securities are included in the reported net realized and unrealized gains (losses) on investment transactions and balances. However, pursuant to U.S. federal income tax regulations, gains and losses from certain foreign currency transactions and the foreign currency portion of gains and losses realized on sales and maturities of foreign denominated debt securities are treated as ordinary income for U.S. federal income tax purposes.

Net realized gains (losses) on foreign currency transactions represent net foreign exchange gains (losses) from foreign currency forward exchange contracts, disposition of foreign currencies, currency gains (losses) realized between the trade and settlement dates on securities transactions, and the difference between the amount of investment income and foreign withholding taxes recorded on the Fund's books and the U.S. dollar equivalent amounts actually received or paid. Net unrealized currency gains (losses) from valuing foreign currency denominated assets and liabilities at period end exchange rates are reflected as a component of unrealized appreciation (depreciation) in investments and foreign currency translations in the Statement of Assets and Liabilities. The change in unrealized currency gains (losses) on foreign currency translations for the period is reflected in the Statement of Operations.

A significant portion of the Fund's net assets consist of securities of issuers located in emerging markets, which are denominated in foreign currencies. Such securities may be concentrated in a limited number of countries and regions and may vary throughout the year. Changes in currency exchange rates will affect the value of securities and

investment income from foreign currency denominated securities. Emerging market securities are often subject to greater price volatility, limited capitalization and liquidity, and higher rates of inflation than securities of companies based in the U.S. In addition, emerging market issuers may be subject to substantial governmental involvement in the economy and greater social, economic and political uncertainty.

4. Derivatives: The Fund may, but 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, in part, on the value of an underlying asset, interest rate, index or financial instrument. Prevailing interest rates and volatility levels, among other things, also affect the value of derivative instruments. A derivative instrument often has risks similar to its underlying asset and may have additional risks, including imperfect correlation between the value of the derivative and the underlying asset, 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 the derivative instrument relates, risks that the transactions may not be liquid and risks arising from margin requirements. 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. All of the Fund's holdings, including derivative instruments, are marked-to-market each day with the change in value reflected in unrealized appreciation (depreciation). Upon disposition, a realized gain or loss is recognized.

Morgan Stanley Emerging Markets Domestic Debt Fund, Inc.

October 31, 2018

Notes to Financial Statements (cont'd)

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 Fund 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 Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") rules and regulations, or may cause the Fund to be more volatile than if the Fund had not been leveraged. Although the Adviser seeks to use derivatives to further the Fund's investment objectives, there is no assurance that the use of derivatives will achieve this result.

Following is a description of the derivative instruments and techniques that the Fund used during the period and their associated risks:

Futures: A futures contract is a standardized, exchange-traded agreement to buy or sell a specific quantity of an underlying asset, reference rate or index 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. During the period the futures contract is open, payments are received from or made to the broker based upon changes in the value of the contract (the variation margin). A decision as to whether, when and how to use futures contracts 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 contracts can be highly volatile, using futures contracts can lower total return and the potential loss from futures contracts can exceed the Fund's initial investment in such

contracts. No assurance can be given that a liquid market will exist for any particular futures contract at any particular time. There is also the risk of loss by the Fund of margin deposits in the event of bankruptcy of a broker with which the Fund has open positions in the futures contract.

Foreign Currency Forward Exchange Contracts: In connection with its investments in foreign securities, the Fund also entered into contracts with banks, brokers or dealers to purchase or sell securities or foreign currencies at a future date. A foreign currency forward exchange contract ("currency 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. Currency 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. To the extent hedged by the use of currency contracts, the precise matching of the currency contract amounts and the value of the securities involved will not generally be possible because the future value of such securities in foreign currencies will change as a consequence of market movements in the value of those securities between the date on which the contract is entered into and the date it matures. Furthermore, such transactions may 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 additional risk to the extent that currency contracts create exposure to currencies in which the Fund's securities are not denominated. Unanticipated changes in currency prices may result in poorer overall performance for the Fund than if it had not entered into such contracts. The use of currency contracts involves the risk of loss from the insolvency or bankruptcy of the

Morgan Stanley Emerging Markets Domestic Debt Fund, Inc.**October 31, 2018**

Notes to Financial Statements (cont'd)

counterparty to the contract or the failure of the counterparty to make payments or otherwise comply with the terms of the contract. A currency contract is marked-to-market daily and the change in market value is recorded by the Fund as unrealized gain or loss. The Fund records realized gains (losses) when the currency contract is closed equal to the difference between the value of the currency contract at the time it was opened and the value at the time it was closed.

FASB ASC 815, "Derivatives and Hedging" ("ASC 815"), is intended to improve financial reporting about derivative instruments by requiring enhanced disclosures to enable investors to better understand how and why the Fund uses derivative instruments, how these derivative instruments are accounted for and their effects on the Fund's financial position and results of operations.

The following tables set forth the fair value of the Fund's derivative contracts by primary risk exposure as of October 31, 2018:

	Asset Derivatives Statement of Assets and Liabilities Location	Primary Risk Exposure	Value (000)
Foreign Currency Forward Exchange Contracts	Unrealized Appreciation on Foreign Currency Forward Exchange Contracts	Currency Risk	\$ 2,555
Futures Contracts	Variation Margin on Futures Contracts	Interest Rate Risk	1,072(a)
Total			\$ 3,627

	Liability Derivatives Statement of Assets and Liabilities Location	Primary Risk Exposure	Value (000)
Foreign Currency Forward Exchange Contracts	Unrealized Depreciation on Foreign Currency Forward Exchange Contracts	Currency Risk	\$(6,494)

(a) This amount represents the cumulative appreciation (depreciation) as reported in the Portfolio of Investments.

The Statement of Assets and Liabilities only reflects the current day's net variation margin.

The following tables set forth by primary risk exposure the Fund's realized gains (losses) and change in unrealized appreciation (depreciation) by type of derivative contract for the year ended October 31, 2018 in accordance with ASC 815:

Realized Gain (Loss)

Primary Risk Exposure	Derivative Type	Value (000)
	Foreign Currency Forward	
Currency Risk	Exchange Contracts	\$11,023
Interest Rate Risk	Futures Contracts	1,943
	Total	\$12,966

Change in Unrealized Appreciation (Depreciation)

Primary Risk Exposure	Derivative Type	Value (000)
	Foreign Currency Forward	
Currency Risk	Exchange Contracts	\$ (7,652)
Interest Rate Risk	Futures Contracts	130
	Total	\$ (7,522)

At October 31, 2018, the Fund's derivative assets and liabilities are as follows:

Gross Amounts of Assets and Liabilities Presented in the Statement of Assets and Liabilities

Derivatives(b)	Assets(c) (000)	Liabilities(c) (000)
Foreign Currency Forward Exchange Contracts	\$ 2,555	\$ (6,494)

(b)Excludes exchange-traded derivatives.

(c)Absent an event of default or early termination, over-the-counter ("OTC") derivative assets and liabilities are presented gross and not offset in the Statement of Assets and Liabilities.

Morgan Stanley Emerging Markets Domestic Debt Fund, Inc.**October 31, 2018**

Notes to Financial Statements (cont'd)

The Fund typically enters into International Swaps and Derivatives Association, Inc. Master Agreements ("ISDA Master Agreements") or similar master agreements (collectively, "Master Agreements") with its contract counterparties for certain OTC derivatives in order to, among other things, reduce its credit risk to counterparties. ISDA Master Agreements include provisions for general obligations, representations, collateral and events of default or termination. Under an ISDA Master Agreement, the Fund typically may offset with the counterparty certain OTC derivative financial instruments' payables and/or receivables with collateral held and/or posted and create one single net payment (close-out netting) in the event of default, termination and/or potential deterioration in the credit quality of the counterparty. Various Master Agreements govern the terms of certain transactions with counterparties, including transactions such as swap, forward, repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements. These Master Agreements typically attempt to reduce the counterparty risk associated with such transactions by specifying credit protection mechanisms and providing standardization that improves legal certainty. Cross-termination provisions under Master Agreements typically provide that a default in connection with one transaction between the Fund and a counterparty gives the non-defaulting party the right to terminate any other transactions in place with the defaulting party to create one single net payment due to/due from the defaulting party and may be a feature in certain Master Agreements. In the event the Fund exercises its right to terminate a Master Agreement after a counterparty experiences a termination event as defined in the Master Agreement, the return of collateral with market value in excess of the Fund's net liability may be delayed or denied.

The following table presents derivative financial instruments that are subject to enforceable netting arrangements as of October 31, 2018:

Gross Amounts Not Offset in the Statement of Assets and Liabilities

Counterparty	Gross Asset Derivatives Presented in the Statement of Assets and Liabilities (000)	Financial Instrument (000)	Collateral Received (000)(d)	Net Amount (not less than \$0) (000)
Bank of America NA	\$ 1,700	\$ (183)	\$ (1,160)	\$ 357
Barclays Bank PLC	60			60
Goldman Sachs International	166	(38)		128
JPMorgan Chase Bank NA	629	(629)		0
Total	\$ 2,555	\$ (850)	\$ (1,160)	\$ 545

Gross Amounts Not Offset in the Statement of Assets and Liabilities

Counterparty	Gross Liability Derivatives Presented in the	Financial Instrument (000)	Collateral Pledged (000)(d)	Net Amount (not less
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	Statement of Assets and Liabilities (000)		than \$0) (000)	
Bank of America NA	\$ 183	\$ (183)	\$	\$ 0
BNP Paribas SA	34		(34)	0
Goldman Sachs International	38	(38)		0
JPMorgan Chase Bank NA	6,239	(629)	(5,610)	0
Total	\$ 6,494	\$ (850)	\$ (5,644)	\$ 0

(d) In some instances, the actual collateral received or pledged may be more than the amount shown here due to overcollateralization.

Morgan Stanley Emerging Markets Domestic Debt Fund, Inc.

October 31, 2018

Notes to Financial Statements (cont'd)

For the year ended October 31, 2018, the approximate average monthly amount outstanding for each derivative type is as follows:

Foreign Currency Forward Exchange Contracts:

Average monthly principal amount	\$474,046,000
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Futures Contracts:

Average monthly original value	\$70,982,000
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5. Indemnifications: The Fund enters into contracts that contain a variety of indemnifications. The Fund's maximum exposure under these arrangements is unknown. However, the Fund has not had prior claims or losses pursuant to these contracts and expects the risk of loss to be remote.

6. Dividends and Distributions to Stockholders: Dividends and distributions to stockholders are recorded on the ex-dividend date. Dividends from net investment income, if any, are declared and paid quarterly. Net realized capital gains, if any, are distributed at least annually.

7. Other: Security transactions are accounted for on the date the securities are purchased or sold. Realized gains (losses) on the sale of investment securities are determined on the specific identified cost basis. Interest income is recognized on the accrual basis except where collection is in doubt and is recorded net of foreign withholding tax. Dividends and distributions are recorded on the ex-dividend date (except for certain dividends which may be recorded as soon as the Fund is informed of such dividends) net of applicable withholding taxes.

B. Advisory Fees: The Adviser, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Morgan Stanley, provides the Fund with advisory services under the terms of an Investment Advisory Agreement, calculated weekly and payable monthly, at an annual rate of 1.00% of the Fund's average weekly managed assets.

C. Administration Fees: The Adviser also serves as Administrator to the Fund and provides administrative services pursuant to an Administration Agreement for an annual fee, accrued daily and paid monthly, of 0.08% of the Fund's average weekly managed assets.

Under a Sub-Administration Agreement between the Administrator and State Street Bank and Trust Company ("State Street"), State Street provides certain administrative services to the Fund. For such services, the Administrator pays State Street a portion of the fee the Administrator receives from the Fund.

D. Custodian Fees: State Street (the "Custodian") and its affiliates serve as Custodian for the Fund in accordance with a Custodian Agreement. The Custodian holds cash, securities and other assets of the Fund as required by the Act. Custody fees are payable monthly based on assets held in custody, investment purchases and sales activity and account maintenance fees, plus reimbursement for certain out-of-pocket expenses.

E. Federal Income Taxes: It is the Fund's intention to continue to qualify as a regulated investment company and distribute all of its taxable income. Accordingly, no provision for federal income taxes is required in the financial statements.

The Fund may be subject to taxes imposed by countries in which it invests. Such taxes are generally based on income and/or capital gains earned or repatriated. Taxes are accrued and applied to net investment income, net realized gains and net unrealized appreciation as such income and/or gains are earned. Taxes may also be based on transactions in foreign currency and are accrued based on the value of investments denominated in such currency.

FASB ASC 740-10, "Income Taxes - Overall", sets forth a minimum threshold for financial statement recognition of the benefit of a tax position taken or expected to be taken in a tax return. Management has concluded that there are no significant uncertain tax positions that would require recognition in the

Morgan Stanley Emerging Markets Domestic Debt Fund, Inc.**October 31, 2018**

Notes to Financial Statements (cont'd)

financial statements. If applicable, the Fund recognizes interest accrued related to unrecognized tax benefits in "Interest Expense" and penalties in "Other Expenses" in the Statement of Operations. The Fund files tax returns with the U.S. Internal Revenue Service, New York and various states. Each of the tax years in the four-year period ended October 31, 2018 remains subject to examination by taxing authorities.

The tax character of distributions paid may differ from the character of distributions shown for U.S. GAAP purposes due to short-term capital gains being treated as ordinary income for tax purposes. The tax character of distributions paid during fiscal years 2018 and 2017 was as follows:

2018 Distributions		2017 Distributions	
Paid From:		Paid From:	
Ordinary Income (000)	Paid-in- Capital (000)	Paid-in- Capital (000)	
\$ 13,481	\$26,515	\$ 44,303	

The amount and character of income and capital gain distributions to be paid by the Fund are determined in accordance with federal income tax regulations which may differ from GAAP. These book/tax differences are considered either temporary or permanent in nature.

Temporary differences are attributable to differing book and tax treatments for the timing of the recognition of gains (losses) on certain investment transactions, the timing of the deductibility of certain expenses and the recognition of premium amortization.

Permanent differences, primarily due to differing treatments of gains (losses) related to foreign currency transactions, premium amortization adjustments for certain securities sold and a net

operating loss, resulted in the following reclassifications among the components of net assets at October 31, 2018:

Total Distributable Earnings (Loss) (000)	Paid-in- Capital (000)
\$ 25,280	\$(25,280)

At October 31, 2018, the Fund had no distributable earnings on a tax basis.

At October 31, 2018, the Fund had available for federal income tax purposes unused short term and long term capital losses of approximately \$5,448,000 and \$62,544,000, respectively, that do not have an expiration date.

To the extent that capital loss carryforwards are used to offset any future capital gains realized, no capital gains tax liability will be incurred by the Fund for gains realized and not distributed. To the extent that capital gains are offset, such gains will not be distributed to the stockholders.

F. Security Transactions and Transactions with Affiliates: For the year ended October 31, 2018, purchases and sales of investment securities for the Fund, other than long-term U.S. Government securities and short-term investments, were approximately \$152,617,000 and \$163,937,000, respectively. There were no purchases and sales of long-term U.S. Government securities for the year ended October 31, 2018.

The Fund invests in the Institutional Class of the Morgan Stanley Institutional Liquidity Funds Treasury Securities Portfolio (the "Liquidity Funds"), an open-end management investment company managed by the Adviser. Advisory fees paid by the Fund are reduced by an amount equal to its pro-rata share of the advisory and administration fees paid by the Fund

Morgan Stanley Emerging Markets Domestic Debt Fund, Inc.**October 31, 2018**

Notes to Financial Statements (cont'd)

due to its investment in the Liquidity Funds. For the year ended October 31, 2018, advisory fees paid were reduced by approximately \$25,000 relating to the Fund's investment in the Liquidity Funds.

A summary of the Fund's transactions in shares of the Liquidity Funds during the year ended October 31, 2018 is as follows:

Affiliated Investment Company	Value October 31, 2017 (000)	Purchases at Cost (000)	Proceeds from Sales (000)	Dividend Income (000)
Liquidity Funds	\$ 10,500	\$161,936	\$169,955	\$ 200

Affiliated Investment Company (cont'd)	Realized Gain (Loss) (000)	Change in Unrealized Appreciation (Depreciation) (000)	Value October 31, 2018 (000)
Liquidity Funds	\$	\$	\$ 2,481

The Fund is permitted to purchase and sell securities ("cross-trade") from and to other Morgan Stanley funds as well as other funds and client accounts for which the Adviser or an affiliate of the Adviser serves as investment adviser, pursuant to procedures approved by the Directors in compliance with Rule 17a-7 under the Act (the "Rule"). Each cross-trade is executed at the current market price in compliance with provisions of the Rule. For the year ended October 31, 2018, the Fund did not engage in any cross-trade transactions.

The Fund has an unfunded Deferred Compensation Plan (the "Compensation Plan"), which allows each independent Director to defer payment of all, or a portion, of the fees he or she receives for serving on the Board of Directors. Each eligible Director generally may elect to have the deferred amounts credited with a return equal to the total return on one or more of the Morgan Stanley funds that are offered as investment options under the Compensation Plan. Appreciation/depreciation and distributions

received from these investments are recorded with an offsetting increase/decrease in the deferred compensation obligation and do not affect the NAV of the Fund.

G. Credit Facility: The Fund will use the proceeds from the use of leverage to purchase additional securities consistent with the Fund's investment objectives, policies and strategies. The Fund has entered into an agreement with State Street as Administrative Agent and sole lender to provide a revolving line of credit facility ("Facility") in the amount of \$400,000,000. The loans under the Facility will bear interest at the rate of LIBOR for the applicable interest period plus a spread. The Facility also has a commitment fee of 0.10% of the unused portion of the Facility. The average borrowings and interest rate for the year ended October 31, 2018 were approximately \$249,197,000 and 3.11%, respectively. During the same period, the Fund incurred approximately \$7,827,000 in interest expense associated with the outstanding loans.

H. Other: As permitted by the Fund's offering prospectus, on January 10, 2008, the Fund commenced a share repurchase program for purposes of enhancing stockholder value and reducing the discount at which the Fund's shares trade from their NAV. During the year ended October 31, 2018, the Fund repurchased 708,788 of its shares at an

average discount of 12.95% from NAV. Since the inception of the program, the Fund has repurchased 6,900,724 of its shares at an average discount of 14.77% from NAV. The Directors regularly monitor the Fund's share repurchase program as part of their review and consideration of the Fund's premium/discount history. The Fund expects to continue to repurchase its outstanding shares at such time and in such amounts as it believes will further the accomplishment of the foregoing objectives, subject to review by the Directors. You can access information about the monthly share repurchase results through Morgan Stanley Investment Management's website: www.morganstanley.com/im.

Morgan Stanley Emerging Markets Domestic Debt Fund, Inc.**October 31, 2018**

Notes to Financial Statements (cont'd)

At October 31, 2018, the Fund did not have record owners of 10% or greater.

I. Results of Annual Meeting of Stockholders (unaudited): On June 21, 2018, an annual meeting of the Fund's stockholders was held for the purpose of voting on the following matter, the results of which were as follows:

Election of Directors by all stockholders:

	For	Against
Nancy C. Everett	33,604,966	24,207,442
Michael F. Klein	54,798,138	3,014,270
W. Allen Reed	54,841,385	2,971,023

J. Accounting Pronouncement: In March 2017, FASB issued an Accounting Standard Update, ASU 2017-08, Receivables-Nonrefundable Fees and Other Costs (Subtopic 310-20), Premium Amortization on Purchased Callable Debt Securities ("ASU 2017-08") which amends the amortization period for certain purchased callable debt securities held at a premium, shortening such period to the earliest call date. ASU 2017-08 does not require any accounting change for debt securities held at a discount; the discount continues to be accreted to maturity. ASU 2017-08 is effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those fiscal years, beginning after December 15, 2018. At this time, management is evaluating the implications of these changes on the financial statements.

For More Information About Portfolio Holdings (unaudited)

The Fund provides a complete schedule of portfolio holdings in its semi-annual and annual reports within 60 days of the end of the Fund's second and fourth fiscal quarters. The semi-annual reports and the annual reports are filed electronically with the SEC on Form N-CSRS and Form N-CSR, respectively. Morgan Stanley also delivers the semi-annual and annual reports to Fund stockholders and makes these reports available on its public website, www.morganstanley.com/im. Each Morgan Stanley fund also files a complete schedule of portfolio holdings with the SEC for the Fund's first and third fiscal quarters on Form N-Q. Morgan Stanley does not deliver the reports for the first and third fiscal quarters to stockholders, nor are the reports posted to the Morgan Stanley public website. You may, however, obtain the Form N-Q filings (as well as the Form N-CSR and N-CSRS filings) by accessing the SEC's website, www.sec.gov. You may also review and copy them at the SEC's Public Reference Room in Washington, DC. Information on the operation of the SEC's Public Reference Room may be obtained by calling the SEC toll free at 1(800) SEC-0330. You can also request copies of these materials, upon payment of a duplicating fee, by electronic request at the SEC's e-mail address (publicinfo@sec.gov) or by writing to the SEC's Public Reference Section, Washington, D.C. 20549-1520.

In addition to filing a complete schedule of portfolio holdings with the SEC each fiscal quarter, the Fund makes portfolio holdings information available by providing the information on its public website, www.morganstanley.com/im. The Fund provides a complete schedule of portfolio holdings on the public website on a monthly basis at least 15 calendar days after month end and under other conditions as described in the Fund's policy on portfolio holdings disclosure. You may obtain copies of the Fund's monthly website postings by calling toll free 1(800) 231-2608.

Morgan Stanley Emerging Markets Domestic Debt Fund, Inc.

October 31, 2018

Notes to Financial Statements (cont'd)

Proxy Voting Policy and Procedures and Proxy Voting Record (unaudited)

A copy of (1) the Fund's policies and procedures with respect to the voting of proxies relating to the Fund's portfolio securities; and (2) how the Fund voted proxies relating to portfolio securities during the most recent twelve-month period ended June 30, is available without charge, upon request, by calling toll free 1(800) 231-2608 or by visiting our website at www.morganstanley.com/im. This information is also available on the SEC's web site at www.sec.gov.

Morgan Stanley Emerging Markets Domestic Debt Fund, Inc.

October 31, 2018

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

**To the Shareholders and Board of Directors of
Morgan Stanley Emerging Markets Domestic Debt Fund, Inc.**

Opinion on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying statement of assets and liabilities of Morgan Stanley Emerging Markets Domestic Debt Fund, Inc. (the "Fund"), including the portfolio of investments, as of October 31, 2018, and the related statement of operations for the year then ended, the statements of changes in net assets for each of the two years in the period then ended, the financial highlights for each of the five years in the period then ended and the related notes (collectively referred to as the "financial statements"). In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Fund at October 31, 2018, the results of its operations for the year then ended, the changes in its net assets for each of the two years in the period then ended and its financial highlights for each of the five years in the period then ended, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

Basis for Opinion

These financial statements are the responsibility of the Fund's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Fund's financial statements based on our audits. We are a public accounting firm registered with the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) ("PCAOB") and are required to be independent with respect to the Fund in accordance with the U.S. federal securities law and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement, whether due to error or fraud. The Fund is not required to have, nor were we engaged to perform, an audit of the Fund's internal control over financial reporting. As part of our audits we are required to obtain an understanding of internal control over financial reporting but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Fund's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion.

Our audits included performing procedures to assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to error or fraud, and performing procedures that respond to those risks. Such procedures included examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. Our procedures included confirmation of securities owned as of October 31, 2018 by correspondence with the custodian and others or by other appropriate auditing procedures where replies from others were not received. Our audits also included evaluating the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

We have served as the auditor of one or more Morgan Stanley investment companies since 2000.
Boston, Massachusetts
December 24, 2018

Morgan Stanley Emerging Markets Domestic Debt Fund, Inc.

October 31, 2018

Investment Advisory Agreement Approval (unaudited)

Nature, Extent and Quality of Services

The Board reviewed and considered the nature and extent of the investment advisory services provided by the Adviser under the advisory agreement, including portfolio management, investment research and equity and fixed income securities trading. The Board also reviewed and considered the nature and extent of the non-advisory, administrative services provided by the Administrator under the administration agreement, including accounting, operations, clerical, bookkeeping, compliance, business management and planning, legal services and the provision of supplies, office space and utilities at the Adviser's expense. The Board also considered the Adviser's investment in personnel and infrastructure that benefits the Fund. (The Adviser and Administrator together are referred to as the "Adviser" and the advisory and administration agreements together are referred to as the "Management Agreement.") The Board also considered that the Adviser serves a variety of other investment advisory clients and has experience overseeing service providers. The Board also compared the nature of the services provided by the Adviser with similar services provided by non-affiliated advisers as prepared by Broadridge Financial Solutions, Inc. ("Broadridge").

The Board reviewed and considered the qualifications of the portfolio managers, the senior administrative managers and other key personnel of the Adviser who provide the advisory and administrative services to the Fund. The Board determined that the Adviser's portfolio managers and key personnel are well qualified by education and/or training and experience to perform the services in an efficient and professional manner. The Board concluded that the nature and extent of the advisory and administrative services provided were necessary and appropriate for the conduct of the business and investment activities of the Fund and supported its decision to approve the Management Agreement.

Performance, Fees and Expenses of the Fund

The Board reviewed the performance, fees and expenses of the Fund compared to its peers, as prepared by Broadridge, and to appropriate benchmarks where applicable. The Board discussed with the Adviser the performance goals and the actual results achieved in managing the Fund. When considering a fund's performance, the Board and the Adviser place emphasis on trends and longer-term returns (focusing on one-year, three-year and five-year performance, as of December 31, 2017, or since inception, as applicable). When a fund underperforms its benchmark and/or its peer group average, the Board and the Adviser discuss the causes of such underperformance and, where necessary, they discuss specific changes to investment strategy or investment personnel. The Board noted that the Fund's performance was below its peer group average for the three- and five-year periods but better than its peer group average for the one-year period. The Board discussed with the Adviser the level of the advisory and administration fees (together, the "management fee") for this Fund relative to comparable funds and/or other accounts advised by the Adviser and/or compared to its peers as prepared by Broadridge. In addition to the management fee, the Board also reviewed the Fund's total expense ratio. When a fund's management fee and/or its total expense ratio are higher than its peers, the Board and the Adviser discuss the reasons for this and, where appropriate, they discuss possible waivers and/or caps. The Board noted that the Fund's management fee and total expense ratio were higher than its peer group averages. After discussion, the Board concluded that the Fund's (i) performance was acceptable and (ii) management fee and total expense ratio were acceptable.

Morgan Stanley Emerging Markets Domestic Debt Fund, Inc.

October 31, 2018

Investment Advisory Agreement Approval (unaudited) (cont'd)

Economies of Scale

The Board considered the size and growth prospects of the Fund and how that relates to the Fund's total expense ratio and particularly the Fund's management fee rate, which does not include breakpoints. In conjunction with its review of the Adviser's profitability, the Board discussed with the Adviser how a change in assets can affect the efficiency or effectiveness of managing the Fund and whether the management fee level is appropriate relative to current and projected asset levels and/or whether the management fee structure reflects economies of scale as asset levels change. The Board considered that, with respect to closed-end funds, the assets are not likely to grow with new sales or grow significantly as a result of capital appreciation. The Board concluded that economies of scale for the Fund were not a factor that needed to be considered at the present time.

Profitability of the Adviser and Affiliates

The Board considered information concerning the costs incurred and profits realized by the Adviser and its affiliates during the last year from their relationship with the Fund and during the last two years from their relationship with the Morgan Stanley Fund Complex and reviewed with the Adviser the cost allocation methodology used to determine the profitability of the Adviser and affiliates. The Board has determined that its review of the analysis of the Adviser's expenses and profitability supports its decision to approve the Management Agreement.

Other Benefits of the Relationship

The Board considered other direct and indirect benefits to the Adviser and/or its affiliates derived from their relationship with the Fund and other funds advised by the Adviser. These benefits may include, among other things, fees for trading, distribution and/or shareholder servicing and for transaction processing and reporting platforms used by securities lending agents, and research received by the Adviser generated from commission dollars spent on funds' portfolio trading. The Board reviewed with the Adviser these arrangements and the reasonableness of the Adviser's costs relative to the services performed. The Board has determined that its review of the other benefits received by the Adviser or its affiliates supports its decision to approve the Management Agreement.

Resources of the Adviser and Historical Relationship Between the Fund and the Adviser

The Board considered whether the Adviser is financially sound and has the resources necessary to perform its obligations under the Management Agreement. The Board also reviewed and considered the historical relationship between the Fund and the Adviser, including the organizational structure of the Adviser, the policies and procedures formulated and adopted by the Adviser for managing the Fund's operations and the Board's confidence in the competence and integrity of the senior managers and key personnel of the Adviser. The Board concluded that the Adviser has the financial resources necessary to fulfill its obligations under the Management Agreement and that it is beneficial for the Fund to continue its relationship with the Adviser.

Other Factors and Current Trends

The Board considered the controls and procedures adopted and implemented by the Adviser and monitored by the Fund's Chief Compliance Officer and concluded that the conduct of business by the Adviser indicates a good faith effort on its part to adhere to high ethical standards in the conduct of the Fund's business.

Morgan Stanley Emerging Markets Domestic Debt Fund, Inc.

October 31, 2018

Investment Advisory Agreement Approval (unaudited) (cont'd)

General Conclusion

After considering and weighing all of the above factors, with various written materials and verbal information presented by the Adviser, the Board concluded that it would be in the best interest of the Fund and its shareholders to approve renewal of the Management Agreement for another year. In reaching this conclusion the Board did not give particular weight to any single piece of information or factor referenced above. The Board considered these factors and information over the course of the year and in numerous meetings, some of which were in executive session with only the independent Board members and their counsel present. It is possible that individual Board members may have weighed these factors, and the information presented, differently in reaching their individual decisions to approve the Management Agreement.

Morgan Stanley Emerging Markets Domestic Debt Fund, Inc.

October 31, 2018

Portfolio Management (unaudited)

The Fund is managed by members of the Emerging Markets Debt team. The team consists of portfolio managers, analysts and traders. The members of the team jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund are Eric J. Baurmeister, a Managing Director of the Adviser, Warren Mar, a Managing Director of the Adviser and Sahil Tandon, an Executive Director of the Adviser. Mr. Baurmeister has been associated with the Adviser in an investment management capacity since 1997. Mr. Baurmeister began managing the Fund at its inception. Mr. Mar has been associated with the Adviser in an investment management capacity since August 2012. Prior to August 2012, Mr. Mar was the global head of Emerging Markets Corporate Research & Strategy at J.P. Morgan Chase from April 2004 to August 2012. Mr. Tandon has been associated with the Adviser in an investment management capacity since 2004.

Morgan Stanley Emerging Markets Domestic Debt Fund, Inc.

October 31, 2018

Investment Policy (unaudited)

Derivatives

The Fund 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. A derivative is a financial instrument whose value is based, in part, on the value of an underlying asset, interest rate, index or financial instrument. Prevailing interest rates and volatility levels, among other things, also affect the value of derivative instruments. A derivative instrument often has risks similar to its underlying asset and may have additional risks, including imperfect correlation between the value of the derivative and the underlying asset, 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 the derivative instrument relates, risks that the transactions may not be liquid and risks arising from margin requirements. 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. In addition, proposed regulatory changes by the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") relating to a mutual fund's use of derivatives could potentially limit or impact the Fund's ability to invest in derivatives and adversely affect the value or performance of the Fund or its derivative 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 Fund 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 SEC rules and regulations, or may cause the Fund to be more volatile than if the Fund had not been leveraged. Although the Adviser seeks to use derivatives to further the Fund's investment objective, there is no assurance that the use of derivatives will achieve this result.

Following is a description of the derivative instruments and techniques that the Fund may use and their associated risks:

Foreign Currency Forward Exchange Contracts. In connection with its investments in foreign securities, the Fund also may enter into contracts with banks, brokers or dealers to purchase or sell securities or foreign currencies at a future date. A foreign currency forward exchange contract ("currency 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. The Fund may also invest in non-deliverable foreign currency forward exchange contracts ("NDFs"). NDFs are similar to other foreign currency forward exchange contracts, but do not require or permit physical delivery of currency upon settlement. Instead, settlement is made in cash based on the difference between the contracted exchange rate and the spot foreign exchange rate at settlement. Currency 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 Fund may use cross currency hedging or proxy hedging with respect to currencies in which the Fund has or expects to have portfolio or currency exposure. Cross currency and proxy 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. To the extent hedged by the use of currency contracts, the precise matching of the currency contract amounts and the value of the securities involved will not generally be possible because the future value of such securities in foreign currencies will change as a consequence of market movements in the value of those

Morgan Stanley Emerging Markets Domestic Debt Fund, Inc.

October 31, 2018

Investment Policy (unaudited) (cont'd)

securities between the date on which the contract is entered into and the date it matures. Furthermore, such transactions may 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 additional risk that such transactions may reduce or preclude the opportunity for gain if the value of the currency should move in the direction opposite to the position taken and that currency contracts create exposure to currencies in which the Fund's securities are not denominated. The use of currency contracts involves the risk of loss from the insolvency or bankruptcy of the counterparty to the contract or the failure of the counterparty to make payments or otherwise comply with the terms of the contract.

Futures. A futures contract is a standardized, exchange-traded agreement to buy or sell a specific quantity of an underlying asset, reference rate or index at a specific price at a specific future time. The value of a futures contract tends to increase or 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 contracts 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 contracts can be highly volatile, using futures contracts can lower total return and the potential loss from futures contracts can exceed the Fund's initial investment in such contracts. No assurance can be given that a liquid market will exist for any particular futures contract at any particular time. There is also the risk of loss by the Fund of margin deposits in the event of bankruptcy of a broker with which the Fund has open positions in the futures contract.

Loan Participation Notes. The Fund may invest in loan participation notes ("LPNs"), which are interests in loans or other direct debt instruments relating to amounts owed by a corporate, governmental or other borrower to another party. LPNs are notes issued through a special purpose vehicle for the purpose of funding or acquiring a loan to final obligor. LPNs are subject to the same risks as other debt obligations, which may include credit risk, interest rate risk, liquidity risk and market risk. LPNs have limited recourse to the issuer, to the extent of the amount received by the issuer from the ultimate borrower in paying the principal and interest amounts as defined under the loan agreement. The Fund may be exposed to the credit risk of both the lender and the borrower, and may not benefit from any collateral supporting the underlying loan.

Options. If the Fund 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 or foreign currency at an agreed-upon price typically in exchange for a premium paid by the Fund. If the Fund sells an option, it sells to another person the right to buy from or sell to the Fund a specific amount of the underlying instrument or foreign currency or futures contract on the underlying instrument or foreign currency at an agreed-upon price typically in exchange for a premium received by the Fund. When options are purchased over-the-counter ("OTC"), the Fund bears the risk that the counterparty that wrote the option will be unable or unwilling to perform its obligations under the option contract. Options may also be illiquid and the Fund may have difficulty closing out its position. 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.

Morgan Stanley Emerging Markets Domestic Debt Fund, Inc.

October 31, 2018

Investment Policy (unaudited) (cont'd)

Structured Investments. The Fund 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, commodity or market. Structured investments may come in various forms including notes (such as exchange-traded notes), warrants and options to purchase securities. The Fund will typically use structured investments to gain exposure to a permitted underlying security, currency, commodity or market when direct access to a market is limited or inefficient from a tax or cost standpoint. There can be no assurance that structured investments will trade at the same price or have the same value as the underlying security, currency, commodity or market. Investments in structured investments involve risks including issuer risk, counterparty risk and market risk. Holders of structured investments bear risks of the underlying investment and are subject to issuer or counterparty risk because the Fund is relying on the creditworthiness of such issuer or counterparty and has no rights with respect to the underlying investment. Certain structured investments may be thinly traded or have a limited trading market and may have the effect of increasing the Fund's illiquidity to the extent that the Fund, at a particular point in time, may be unable to find qualified buyers for these securities.

Swaps. The Fund may enter into OTC swap contracts or cleared swap transactions. An OTC 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, indices, reference rates, currencies or other instruments. Typically 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 Fund'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 party. Cleared swap transactions may help reduce counterparty credit risk. In a cleared swap, the Fund's ultimate counterparty is a clearinghouse rather than a swap dealer, bank or other financial institution. OTC swap agreements are not entered into or traded on exchanges and often there is no central clearing or guaranty function for swaps. These OTC swaps are often subject to credit risk or the risk of default or non-performance by the counterparty. Both OTC and cleared swaps could result in losses if interest rates, foreign currency exchange rates or other factors are not correctly anticipated by the Fund or if the reference index, security or investments do not perform as expected. The Fund's use of swaps may include those based on the credit of an underlying security, commonly referred to as "credit default swaps." Where the Fund is the buyer of a credit default swap contract, it would typically 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 of the issuer of the referenced debt obligation. If no default occurs, the Fund 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 Fund is the seller of a credit default swap contract, it typically receives the stream of payments but is obligated to pay an amount equal to the par (or other agreed-upon) value of a referenced debt obligation upon the default or similar event of the issuer of the referenced debt obligation. The Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act and related regulatory developments require the clearing and exchange-trading of certain standardized swap transactions. Mandatory exchange-trading and clearing is occurring on a phased-in basis.

Special Risks Related to Cyber Security

The Fund and its service providers are susceptible to cyber security risks that include, among other things, theft, unauthorized monitoring, release, misuse, loss, destruction or corruption of confidential and highly restricted data; denial of service attacks;

Morgan Stanley Emerging Markets Domestic Debt Fund, Inc.

October 31, 2018

Investment Policy (unaudited) (cont'd)

unauthorized access to relevant systems; compromises to networks or devices that the Fund and its service providers use to service the Fund's operations; or operational disruption or failures in the physical infrastructure or operating systems that support the Fund and its service providers. Cyber attacks against or security breakdowns of the Fund or its service providers may adversely impact the Fund and its stockholders, potentially resulting in, among other things, financial losses; the inability of Fund stockholders to transact business and the Fund to process transactions; inability to calculate the Fund's NAV; violations of applicable privacy and other laws; regulatory fines, penalties, reputational damage, reimbursement or other compensation costs; and/or additional compliance costs. The Fund may incur additional costs for cyber security risk management and remediation purposes. In addition, cyber security risks may also impact issuers of securities in which the Fund invests, which may cause the Fund's investment in such issuers to lose value. There can be no assurance that the Fund or its service providers will not suffer losses relating to cyber attacks or other information security breaches in the future.

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. The value of the Fund's shares may vary widely in response to political and economic factors affecting companies in foreign countries. These same events will not necessarily have an effect on the U.S. economy or similar issuers located in the United States. In addition, investments in certain foreign markets that have historically been considered stable may become more volatile and subject to increased risk due to ongoing developments and changing conditions in such markets. Moreover, the growing interconnectivity of global economies and financial markets has increased the probability that adverse developments and conditions in one country or region will affect the stability of economies and financial markets in other countries or regions.

Investments in foreign markets entail special risks such as currency, political, economic and market risks. There also may be greater market volatility, less reliable financial information, higher transaction and custody costs, decreased market liquidity and less government and exchange regulation associated with investments in foreign markets. Certain foreign markets may rely heavily on particular industries or foreign capital and are more vulnerable to diplomatic developments, the imposition of economic sanctions against a particular country or countries, organizations, entities and/or individuals, changes in international trading patterns, trade barriers and other protectionist or retaliatory measures. Economic sanctions could, among other things, effectively restrict or eliminate the Fund's ability to purchase or sell securities or groups of securities for a substantial period of time, and may make the Fund's investments in such securities harder to value. Investments in foreign markets may also be adversely affected by governmental actions such as the imposition of capital controls, nationalization of companies or industries, expropriation of assets or the imposition of punitive taxes. The governments of certain countries may prohibit or impose substantial restrictions on foreign investing in their capital markets or in certain sectors or industries. In addition, a foreign government may limit or cause delay in the convertibility or repatriation of its currency which would adversely affect the U.S. dollar value and/or liquidity of investments denominated in that currency. Certain foreign investments may become less liquid in response to market developments or adverse investor perceptions, or become illiquid after purchase by the Fund, particularly during periods of market turmoil. When the Fund holds illiquid investments, its portfolio may be harder to value. The risks of investing in emerging market countries are greater than risks associated with investments in foreign developed countries. In addition, the Fund's investments in foreign issuers may be denominated in foreign currencies and therefore, to the extent unhedged, the value of the investment will fluctuate with the U.S. dollar exchange rates.

Morgan Stanley Emerging Markets Domestic Debt Fund, Inc.

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Investment Policy (unaudited) (cont'd)

Environmental, Social and Governance Issues

The Fund's investment process incorporates information about environmental, social and governance issues (also referred to as ESG) via an integrated approach within the investment team's fundamental investment analysis framework. The Fund's Adviser may engage with management of certain issuers regarding corporate governance practices as well as what the Fund's Adviser deems to be materially important environmental and/or social issues facing a company.

Temporary Investments

The investment policies, limitations or practices of the Fund may not apply during periods of unusual or adverse market, economic, political or other conditions. Such market, economic, political or other conditions may include periods of abnormal or heightened market volatility, strained credit and/or liquidity conditions or increased governmental intervention in the markets or industries. During such periods, the Fund may not invest according to its principal investment strategies or in the manner in which its name may suggest, and may be subject to different and/or heightened risks. It is possible that such unusual or adverse conditions may continue for extended periods of time. During such periods, the Fund may, for temporary defensive purposes, reduce its holdings in debt obligations of issuers located in emerging markets countries that are denominated in the local currency and invest in certain liquid short-term (less than one year to maturity) and medium-term (not greater than five years to maturity) debt securities or hold cash. The short-term and medium-term debt securities in which the Fund may invest consist of (a) obligations of the U.S., emerging market or other foreign governments, their respective agencies or instrumentalities; (b) bank deposits and bank obligations (including certificates of deposit, time deposits and bankers' acceptances) of U.S. or foreign banks denominated in any currency; (c) floating rate securities and other instruments denominated in any other currency issued by various governments or international development agencies; (d) finance company and corporate commercial paper and other short-term corporate debt obligations of United States, emerging market or other foreign corporations; and (e) repurchase agreements with banks and broker-dealers with respect to such securities. The Fund intends to invest for temporary defensive purposes only in short-term and medium-term debt securities that the Adviser believes to be of high quality, i.e., subject to relatively low risk of loss of interest or principal (there is currently no rating system for debt securities in certain emerging market countries in which the Fund may invest).

Pricing of Securities

Certain of the Fund's securities may be valued by an outside pricing service approved by the Board. The pricing service/vendor may utilize a matrix system or other model incorporating attributes such as security quality, maturity and coupon as the evaluation model parameters, and/or research evaluations by its staff, including review of broker-dealer market price quotations in determining what it believes is the fair valuation of the portfolio securities valued by such pricing service. Pricing services value securities assuming orderly transactions of an institutional round lot size, but the Fund may hold or transact in such securities in smaller, odd lot sizes. Odd lots often trade at lower prices than institutional round lots.

Determination of NAV

The Fund determines the NAV per share as of the close of the NYSE (normally 4:00 p.m. Eastern time) on each day that the NYSE is open for business. Shares generally will not be priced on days that the NYSE is closed, although

shares may be priced on such days if the Securities Industry and Financial Markets Association ("SIFMA") recommends that the bond markets remain open for all or part of the day. On any business day when SIFMA recommends that the bond markets close early, the Fund reserves the right to price its

Morgan Stanley Emerging Markets Domestic Debt Fund, Inc.

October 31, 2018

Investment Policy (unaudited) (cont'd)

shares at or prior to the SIFMA recommended closing time. If the NYSE is closed due to inclement weather, technology problems or any other reason on a day it would normally be open for business, or the NYSE has an unscheduled early closing on a day it has opened for business, the Fund reserves the right to treat such day as a business day and calculate its NAV as of the normally scheduled close of regular trading on the NYSE for that day, so long as the Adviser believes there generally remains an adequate market to obtain reliable and accurate market quotations. The Fund may elect to price its shares on days when the NYSE is closed but the primary securities markets on which the Fund's securities trade remain open.

Morgan Stanley Emerging Markets Domestic Debt Fund, Inc.

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Dividend Reinvestment Plan (unaudited)

Pursuant to the Dividend Reinvestment Plan (the Plan), each stockholder will be deemed to have elected, unless Computershare Trust Company, N.A. (the Plan Agent) is otherwise instructed by the stockholder in writing, to have all distributions automatically reinvested in Fund shares.

Dividend and capital gain distributions (Distribution) will be reinvested on the reinvestment date in full and fractional shares. If the market price per share equals or exceeds net asset value per share on the reinvestment date, the Fund will issue shares to participants at net asset value or, if net asset value is less than 95% of the market price on the reinvestment date, shares will be issued at 95% of the market price. If net asset value exceeds the market price on the reinvestment date, participants will receive shares valued at market price. The Fund may purchase shares of its Common Stock in the open market in connection with dividend reinvestment requirements at the discretion of the Board of Directors. Should the Fund declare a Distribution payable only in cash, the Plan Agent will purchase Fund shares for participants in the open market as agent for the participants.

The Plan Agent's fees for the reinvestment of a Distribution will be paid by the Fund. However, each participant's account will be charged a pro rata share of brokerage commissions incurred on any open market purchases effected on such participant's behalf. Although stockholders in the Plan may receive no cash distributions, participation in the Plan will not relieve participants of any income tax which may be payable on such dividends or distributions.

In the case of stockholders, such as banks, brokers or nominees, that hold shares for others who are the beneficial owners, the Plan Agent will administer the Plan on the basis of the number of shares certified from time to time by the stockholder as representing the total amount registered in the stockholder's name and held for the account of beneficial owners who are participating in the Plan.

Stockholders who do not wish to have Distributions automatically reinvested should notify the Plan Agent in writing. There is no penalty for non-participation or withdrawal from the Plan, and stockholders who have previously withdrawn from the Plan may rejoin at any time. Requests for additional information or any correspondence concerning the Plan should be directed to the Plan Agent at:

Morgan Stanley Emerging Markets Domestic Debt Fund, Inc.
Computershare Trust Company, N.A.
P.O. Box 505000
Louisville, Kentucky 40233
1 (800) 231-2608

Morgan Stanley Emerging Markets Domestic Debt Fund, Inc.

October 31, 2018

Privacy Notice (unaudited)

Morgan Stanley Investment Management Inc. An Important Notice Concerning Our U.S. Privacy Policy

We are required by federal law to provide you with a copy of our privacy policy annually. This policy applies to current and former individual investors in funds managed or sponsored by Morgan Stanley Investment Management Inc. ("MSIM") as well as current and former individual clients of MSIM. This policy is not applicable to partnerships, corporations, trusts or other non-individual clients or investors. Please note that we may amend this policy at any time, and will inform you of any changes as required by law.

We Respect Your Privacy

We appreciate that you have provided us with your personal financial information. We strive to maintain the privacy of such information while we help you achieve your financial objectives. This Notice describes what non-public personal information we collect about you, why we collect it, when we may share it with others and how certain others may use it. It discusses the steps you may take to limit our sharing of certain information about you to affiliated companies in the Morgan Stanley family of companies ("other Morgan Stanley companies"). It also discloses how you may limit use of certain shared information for marketing purposes by other Morgan Stanley branded companies. Throughout this policy, we refer to the non-public information that personally identifies you or your accounts as "personal information."

1. What Personal Information Do We Collect About You?

We obtain personal information from applications and other forms you submit to us, from your dealings with us, from consumer reporting agencies, from our Web sites and from third parties and other sources.

For example:

- We may collect information such as your name, address, e-mail address, telephone/fax numbers, assets, income and investment objectives through subscription documents, applications and other forms you submit to us.
- We may obtain information about account balances, your use of account(s) and the types of products and services you prefer to receive from us through your dealings and transactions with us and other sources.
- We may obtain information about your creditworthiness and credit history from consumer reporting agencies.
- We may collect background information from and through third-party vendors to verify representations you have made and to comply with various regulatory requirements.
- If you interact with us through our public and private Web sites, we may collect information that you provide directly through online communications (such as an e-mail address). We may also collect information about your Internet service provider, your domain name, your computer's operating system and Web browser, your use of our Web sites and your product and service preferences, through the use of "cookies." Please consult the Terms of Use of these sites for more details.

Morgan Stanley Emerging Markets Domestic Debt Fund, Inc.

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Privacy Notice (unaudited) (cont'd)

2. When Do We Disclose Personal Information We Collect About You?

We may disclose personal information we collect about you to other Morgan Stanley companies and to non-affiliated third parties.

a. Information We Disclose to Other Morgan Stanley Companies. We may disclose personal information to other Morgan Stanley companies for a variety of reasons, including to manage your account(s) effectively, to service and process your transactions, to let you know about products and services offered by us and other Morgan Stanley companies, to manage our business, and as otherwise required or permitted by law. Offers for products and services from other Morgan Stanley companies are developed under conditions designed to safeguard your personal information.

b. Information We Disclose to Non-affiliated Third Parties. We do not disclose personal information that we collect about you to non-affiliated third parties except to those who provide marketing services on our behalf, to financial institutions with whom we have joint marketing agreements, and as otherwise required or permitted by law. For example, we may disclose personal information to non-affiliated third parties for servicing and processing transactions, to offer our own products and services, to protect against fraud, for institutional risk control, to respond to judicial process or to perform services on our behalf. When we share personal information with a non-affiliated third party, they are required to limit their use of personal information to the particular purpose for which it was shared and they are not allowed to share personal information with others except to fulfill that limited purpose or as may be permitted or required by law.

3. How Do We Protect the Security and Confidentiality of Personal Information We Collect About You?

We maintain physical, electronic and procedural security measures to help safeguard the personal information we collect about you. We have internal policies governing the proper handling of client information. Third parties that provide support or marketing services on our behalf may also receive personal information, and we require them to adhere to confidentiality standards with respect to such information.

4. How Can You Limit the Sharing Of Certain Types Of Personal Information With Other Morgan Stanley Companies?

We offer you choices as to whether we share with other Morgan Stanley companies the personal information that was collected to determine your eligibility for products and services you request ("eligibility information"). Eligibility information does not include your identification information or personal information pertaining to our transactions or experiences with you. Please note that, even if you direct us not to share eligibility information with other Morgan Stanley companies ("opt-out"), we may still share personal information, including eligibility information, with those companies in circumstances excluded from the opt-out under applicable law, such as to process transactions or to service your account.

5. How Can You Limit the Use of Certain Types Of Personal Information By Other Morgan Stanley Companies for Marketing?

By following the opt-out instructions in Section 6 below, you may limit other Morgan Stanley branded companies from marketing their products or services to you based on personal information we disclose to them. This information may include, for example, your

Morgan Stanley Emerging Markets Domestic Debt Fund, Inc.

October 31, 2018

Privacy Notice (unaudited) (cont'd)

income and account history with us. Please note that, even if you choose to limit Other Morgan Stanley Companies from using personal information about you that we may share with them for marketing their products and services to you, Other Morgan Stanley Companies may use your personal information that they obtain from us to market to you in circumstances permitted by law, such as if the Other Morgan Stanley Company has its own relationship with you.

6. How Can You Send Us An Opt-Out Instruction?

If you wish to limit our sharing of eligibility information about you with other Morgan Stanley companies or other Morgan Stanley companies' use of personal information for marketing purposes, as described in this notice, you may do so by:

- Calling us at (800) 231-2608
Monday - Friday between 8a.m. and 6p.m.(EST)

- Writing to us at the following address:

Computershare Trust Company, N.A.
c/o Privacy Coordinator
P.O. Box 505000
Louisville, Kentucky 40233

Your written request should include your name, address, telephone number and account number(s) to which the opt-out applies and whether you are opting out with respect to sharing of eligibility information (Section 4 above), or if information used for Marketing (Section 5 above) or both. Written opt-out requests should not be sent with any other correspondence. In order to process your request, we require that the request be provided by you directly and not through a third party.

Your opt-out preference will remain in effect with respect to this policy (as it may be amended) until you notify us otherwise. If you have a joint account, your direction for us not to share this information with other Morgan Stanley companies and for those other Morgan Stanley companies not to use your personal information for marketing will be applied to all account holders on that account. Please understand that if you limit our sharing or our affiliated companies' use of personal information, you and any joint account holder(s) may not receive information about Morgan Stanley products and services, including products or services that could help you manage your financial resources and achieve your investment objectives.

7. What If An Affiliated Company Becomes a Non-affiliated Third Party?

If, at any time in the future, an affiliated company becomes a non-affiliated third party, further disclosures of personal information made to the former affiliated company will be limited to those described in Section 2(b) above relating to non-affiliated third parties. If you elected under Section 6 to limit disclosures we make to affiliated companies, or use of personal information by affiliated companies, your election will not apply to use by any former affiliated company of your personal information in their possession once it becomes a non-affiliated third party.

Morgan Stanley Emerging Markets Domestic Debt Fund, Inc.

October 31, 2018

Privacy Notice (unaudited) (cont'd)

SPECIAL NOTICE TO RESIDENTS OF VERMONT

The following section supplements our policy with respect to our individual clients who have a Vermont address and supersedes anything to the contrary in the above policy with respect to those clients only.

The state of Vermont requires financial institutions to obtain your consent prior to sharing personal information that they collect about you with affiliated companies and non-affiliated third parties other than in certain limited circumstances. Except as permitted by law, we will not share personal information we collect about you with non-affiliated third parties or other Morgan Stanley companies unless you provide us with your written consent to share such information ("opt-in").

If you wish to receive offers for investment products and services offered by or through other Morgan Stanley companies, please notify us in writing at the following address:

Computershare Trust Company, N.A.
c/o Privacy Coordinator
P.O. Box 505000
Louisville, Kentucky 40233

Your authorization should include your name, address, telephone number and account number(s) to which the opt-in applies and should not be sent with any other correspondence. In order to process your authorization, we require that the authorization be provided by you directly and not through a third party.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO RESIDENTS OF CALIFORNIA

The following section supplements our policy with respect to our individual clients who have a California address and supersedes anything to the contrary in the above policy with respect to those clients only.

In response to a California law, if your account has a California home address, your personal information will not be disclosed to non-affiliated third parties except as permitted by applicable California law, and we will limit sharing such information with our affiliates to comply with California privacy laws that apply to us.

Morgan Stanley Emerging Markets Domestic Debt Fund, Inc.

October 31, 2018

Director and Officer Information (unaudited)

Independent Directors:

Name, Age and Address of Independent Director	Position(s) Held with Registrars	Length of Time Served*	Principal Occupation(s) During Past 5 Years and Other Relevant Professional Experience	Number of Portfolios in Fund Complex Overseen by Independent Director**	Other Directorships Held by Independent Director***
Frank L. Bowman (73) c/o Perkins Coie LLP Counsel to the Independent Directors 30 Rockefeller Plaza New York, NY 10112	Director	Since August 2006	President, Strategic Decisions, LLC (consulting) (since February 2009); Director or Trustee of various Morgan Stanley Funds (since August 2006); Chairperson of the Compliance and Insurance Committee (since October 2015); formerly, Chairperson of the Insurance Sub-Committee of the Compliance and Insurance Committee (2007-2015); served as President and Chief Executive Officer of the Nuclear Energy Institute (policy organization) (February 2005-November 2008); retired as Admiral, U.S. Navy after serving over 38 years on active duty including 8 years as Director of the Naval Nuclear Propulsion Program in the Department of the Navy and the U.S. Department of Energy (1996-2004); served as Chief of Naval Personnel (July 1994-September 1996) and on the Joint Staff as Director of Political Military Affairs (June 1992-July 1994); knighted as Honorary Knight Commander of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire; awarded the Officier de l'Orde National du Mérite by the French Government; elected to the	86	Director of BP p.l.c.; Director of Naval and Nuclear Technologies LLP; Director Emeritus of the Armed Services YMCA; Director of the U.S. Naval Submarine League; Member of the National Security Advisory Council of the Center for U.S. Global Engagement and a member of the CNA Military Advisory Board; Trustee of Fairhaven United Methodist Church; Member of the Board of Advisors of the Dolphin Scholarship Foundation; and Director of other various non-profit organizations.

<p>Kathleen A. Dennis (65) c/o Perkins Coie LLP Counsel to the Independent Directors 30 Rockefeller Plaza New York, NY 10112</p>	<p>Director Since August 2006</p>	<p>National Academy of Engineering (2009). President, Cedarwood Associates (mutual fund and investment management consulting) (since July 2006); Chairperson of the Liquidity and Alternatives Sub-Committee of the Investment Committee (since October 2006) and Director or Trustee of various Morgan Stanley Funds (since August 2006); formerly, Senior Managing Director of Victory Capital Management (1993-2006).</p>	<p>86 Director of various non-profit organizations.</p>
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Morgan Stanley Emerging Markets Domestic Debt Fund, Inc.**October 31, 2018**

Director and Officer Information (unaudited) (cont'd)

Independent Directors (cont'd):

Name, Age and Address of Independent Director	Position(s) Held with Registrars	Length of Time Served*	Principal Occupation(s) During Past 5 Years and Other Relevant Professional Experience	Number of Portfolios in Fund Complex Overseen by Independent Director**	Other Directorships Held by Independent Director***
Nancy C. Everett (63) c/o Perkins Coie LLP Counsel to the Independent Directors 30 Rockefeller Plaza New York, NY 10112	Director	Since January 2015	Chief Executive Officer, Virginia Commonwealth University Investment Company (since November 2015); Owner, OBIR, LLC (institutional investment management consulting) (since June 2014); formerly, Managing Director, BlackRock, Inc. (February 2011-December 2013); and Chief Executive Officer, General Motors Asset Management (a/k/a Promark Global Advisors, Inc.) (June 2005-May 2010).	88	Formerly, Member of Virginia Commonwealth University School of Business Foundation (2005-2016); Member of Virginia Commonwealth University Board of Visitors (2013-2015); Member of Committee on Directors for Emerging Markets Growth Fund, Inc. (2007-2010); Chairperson of Performance Equity Management, LLC (2006-2010); and Chairperson, GMAM Absolute Return Strategies Fund, LLC (2006-2010).
Jakki L. Haussler (61) c/o Perkins Coie LLP Counsel to the Independent Directors 30 Rockefeller Plaza New York, NY 10112	Director	Since January 2015	Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, Opus Capital Group (since January 1996); formerly, Director, Capvest Venture Fund, LP (May 2000-December 2011); Partner, Adena Ventures, LP (July 1999-December 2010); Director, The Victory Funds (February 2005-July 2008).	88	Director of Cincinnati Bell Inc. and Member, Audit Committee and Compensation Committee; Director of Northern Kentucky University Foundation and Member, Investment Committee; Member of Chase College of Law Transactional Law Practice Center Board of Advisors; Director of Best Transport; Director of Chase College of Law Board of Visitors; formerly, Member, University of Cincinnati Foundation Investment Committee; Member, Miami University Board of Visitors (2008-2011); Trustee of Victory Funds (2005-2008) and Chairman, Investment Committee

(2007-2008) and Member, Service
Provider Committee (2005-2008).

Morgan Stanley Emerging Markets Domestic Debt Fund, Inc.

October 31, 2018

Director and Officer Information (unaudited) (cont'd)

Independent Directors (cont'd):

Name, Age and Address of Independent Director	Position(s) Held with Registrars	Length of Time Served*	Principal Occupation(s) During Past 5 Years and Other Relevant Professional Experience	Number of Portfolios in Fund Complex Overseen by Independent Director**	Other Directorships Held by Independent Director***
Dr. Manuel H. Johnson (69) c/o Johnson Smick International, Inc. 220 I Street, NE Suite 200 Washington, D.C. 20002	Director	Since July 1991	Senior Partner, Johnson Smick International, Inc. (consulting firm); Chairperson of the Investment Committee (since October 2006) and Director or Trustee of various Morgan Stanley Funds (since July 1991); Co-Chairman and a founder of the Group of Seven Council (G7C) (international economic commission); formerly, Chairperson of the Audit Committee (July 1991-September 2006), Vice Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System and Assistant Secretary of the U.S. Treasury.	86	Director of NVR, Inc. (home construction).
Joseph J. Kearns (76) c/o Kearns & Associates LLC 46 E Peninsula Center #385 Rolling Hills Estates, CA 90274-3712	Director	Since August 1994	Senior Adviser, Kearns & Associates LLC (investment consulting); Chairperson of the Audit Committee (since October 2006) and Director or Trustee of various Morgan Stanley Funds (since August 1994); formerly, Deputy Chairperson of the Audit Committee (July 2003-September 2006) and Chairperson of the Audit Committee of various Morgan Stanley Funds (since August 1994); CFO of the J. Paul Getty Trust.	87	Prior to August 10, 2016, Director of Electro Rent Corporation (equipment leasing); Prior to December 31, 2013, Director of The Ford Family Foundation.
	Director			86	

Michael F. Klein (59) c/o Perkins Coie LLP Counsel to the Independent Directors 30 Rockefeller Plaza New York, NY 10112	Since August 2006	Managing Director, Aetos Capital, LLC (since March 2000); Co-President, Aetos Alternatives Management, LLC (since January 2004) and Co-Chief Executive Officer of Aetos Capital LLC (since August 2013); Chairperson of the Fixed Income Sub-Committee of the Investment Committee (since October 2006) and Director or Trustee of various Morgan Stanley Funds (since August 2006); formerly, Managing Director, Morgan Stanley & Co. Inc. and Morgan Stanley Dean Witter Investment Management, President, various Morgan Stanley Funds (June 1998-March 2000) and Principal, Morgan Stanley & Co. Inc. and Morgan Stanley Dean Witter Investment Management (August 1997-December 1999).	Director of certain investment funds managed or sponsored by Aetos Capital, LLC; Director of Sanitized AG and Sanitized Marketing AG (specialty chemicals).
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Morgan Stanley Emerging Markets Domestic Debt Fund, Inc.**October 31, 2018**

Director and Officer Information (unaudited) (cont'd)

Independent Directors (cont'd):

Name, Age and Address of Independent Director	Position(s) Held with Registrars	Length of Time Served*	Principal Occupation(s) During Past 5 Years and Other Relevant Professional Experience	Number of Portfolios in Fund Complex Overseen by Independent Director**	Other Directorships Held by Independent Director***
Patricia Maleski (58) c/o Perkins Coie LLP Counsel to the Independent Directors 30 Rockefeller Plaza New York, NY 10112	Director	Since January 2017	Managing Director, JPMorgan Asset Management (2004-2016); Oversight and Control Head of Fiduciary and Conflicts of Interest Program (2015-2016); Chief Control Officer-Global Asset Management (2013-2015); President, JPMorgan Funds (2010-2013); Chief Administrative Officer (2004-2013); various other positions including Treasurer and Board Liaison (since 2001).	88	None.
Michael E. Nugent (82) 522 Fifth Avenue New York, NY 10036	Chair of the Boards and Director since July 2006	Chair of the Boards since July 2006	Chair of the Boards of various Morgan Stanley Funds (since July 2006); Chairperson of the Closed-End Fund Committee (since June 2012) and Director or Trustee of various Morgan Stanley Funds (since July 1991); formerly, Chairperson of the Insurance Committee (until July 2006); General Partner, Triumph Capital, L.P. (private investment partnership) (1988-2013).	86	None.
W. Allen Reed (71) c/o Perkins Coie LLP Counsel to the	Director	Since August 2006	Chairperson of the Equity Sub-Committee of the Investment Committee (since October 2006) and Director or Trustee of various Morgan Stanley Funds (since August 2006); formerly, President	87	Director of Legg Mason, Inc.; formerly, Director of the Auburn University Foundation (2010-2015).

Independent Directors 30 Rockefeller Plaza New York, NY 10112 Fergus Reid (86) c/o Joe Pietryka, Inc. 85 Charles Colman Blvd. Pawling, NY 12564	Direct Since June 1992	and CEO of General Motors Asset Management; Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of the GM Trust Bank and Corporate Vice President of General Motors Corporation (August 1994-December 2005). Chairman, Joe Pietryka, Inc.; Chairperson of the Governance Committee and Director or Trustee of various Morgan Stanley Funds (since June 1992).	87 Formerly, Trustee and Director of certain investment companies in the JP Morgan Fund Complex managed by JP Morgan Investment Management Inc. (1987-2012).
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* This is the earliest date the Director began serving the Morgan Stanley Funds. Each Director serves an indefinite term, until his or her successor is elected.

** The Fund Complex includes (as of December 31, 2017) all open-end and closed-end funds (including all of their portfolios) advised by Morgan Stanley Investment Management Inc. (the "Adviser") and any funds that have an adviser that is an affiliated person of the Adviser (including, but not limited to, Morgan Stanley AIP GP LP).

*** This includes any directorships at public companies and registered investment companies held by the Director at any time during the past five years.

Morgan Stanley Emerging Markets Domestic Debt Fund, Inc.**October 31, 2018**

Director and Officer Information (unaudited) (cont'd)

Executive Officers:

Name, Age and Address of Executive Officer	Position(s) Held with Registrant	Length of Time Served*	Principal Occupation(s) During Past 5 Years
John H. Gernon (55) 522 Fifth Avenue New York, NY 10036	President and Principal Executive Officer	Since September 2013	President and Principal Executive Officer of the Equity and Fixed Income Funds and the Morgan Stanley AIP Funds (since September 2013) and the Liquidity Funds and various money market funds (since May 2014) in the Fund Complex; Managing Director of the Adviser; Head of Product (since 2006).
Timothy J. Knierim (59) 522 Fifth Avenue New York, NY 10036	Chief Compliance Officer	Since December 2016	Managing Director of the Adviser and various entities affiliated with the Adviser; Chief Compliance Officer of various Morgan Stanley Funds and the Adviser (since December 2016) and Chief Compliance Officer of Morgan Stanley AIP GP LP (since 2014). Formerly, Managing Director and Deputy Chief Compliance Officer of the Adviser (2014-2016); and formerly, Chief Compliance Officer of Prudential Investment Management, Inc. (2007-2014).
Francis J. Smith (53) 522 Fifth Avenue New York, NY 10036	Treasurer and Principal Financial Officer	Treasurer since July 2003 and Principal Financial Officer since September 2002	Managing Director of the Adviser and various entities affiliated with the Adviser; Treasurer (since July 2003) and Principal Financial Officer of various Morgan Stanley Funds (since September 2002).
Mary E. Mullin (51) 522 Fifth Avenue New York, NY 10036	Secretary	Since June 1999	Managing Director of the Adviser; Secretary of various Morgan Stanley Funds (since June 1999).
Michael J. Key (39) 522 Fifth Avenue New York, NY 10036	Vice President	Since June 2017	Vice President of the Equity and Fixed Income Funds, Liquidity Funds, various money market funds and the Morgan Stanley AIP Funds in the Fund Complex (since June 2017); Executive Director of the Adviser; Head of Product Development for Equity and Fixed Income Funds (since August 2013).

* This is the earliest date the officer began serving the Morgan Stanley Funds. Each officer serves a one-year term, until his or her successor is elected and qualifies.

Item 2. Code of Ethics.

(a) The registrant has adopted a code of ethics (the Code of Ethics) that applies to its principal executive officer, principal financial officer, principal accounting officer or controller, or persons performing similar functions, regardless of whether these individuals are employed by the registrant or a third party.

(b) No information need be disclosed pursuant to this paragraph.

(c) Not applicable.

(d) Not applicable.

(e) Not applicable.

(f)

(1) The registrant's Code of Ethics is attached hereto as Exhibit 13 A.

(2) Not applicable.

(3) Not applicable.

Item 3. Audit Committee Financial Expert.

The registrant's Board of Trustees has determined that Joseph J. Kearns, an independent Trustee, is an audit committee financial expert serving on its audit committee. Under applicable securities laws, a person who is determined to be an audit committee financial expert will not be deemed an expert for any purpose, including without limitation for the purposes of Section 11 of the Securities Act of 1933, as a result of being designated or identified as an audit committee financial expert. The designation or identification of a person as an audit committee financial expert does not impose on such person any duties, obligations, or liabilities that are greater than the duties, obligations, and liabilities imposed on such person as a member of the audit committee and Board of Trustees in the absence of such designation or identification.

Item 4. Principal Accountant Fees and Services.

(a)(b)(c)(d) and (g). Based on fees billed for the periods shown:

2018	Registrant	Covered Entities(1)
Audit Fees	\$ 83,787	N/A
Non-Audit Fees		
Audit-Related Fees	\$ (2)	(2)
Tax Fees	\$ 5,125(3)	\$ 11,463,155(4)
All Other Fees	\$	\$ 73,115(5)
Total Non-Audit Fees	\$ 5,125	\$ 11,536,270
Total	\$ 88,912	\$ 11,536,270
2017	Registrant	Covered Entities(1)
Audit Fees	\$ 81,743	N/A
Non-Audit Fees		
Audit-Related Fees	\$ (2)	(2)
Tax Fees	\$ 5,000(3)	\$ 10,659,594(4)
All Other Fees	\$	\$ 247,388(5)
Total Non-Audit Fees	\$ 5,000	\$ 10,906,982
Total	\$ 86,743	\$ 10,906,982

N/A- Not applicable, as not required by Item 4.

- (1) Covered Entities include the Adviser (excluding sub-advisors) and any entity controlling, controlled by or under common control with the Adviser that provides ongoing services to the Registrant.
- (2) Audit-Related Fees represent assurance and related services provided that are reasonably related to the performance of the audit of the financial statements of the Covered Entities and funds advised by the Adviser or its affiliates, specifically data verification and agreed-upon procedures related to asset securitizations and agreed-upon procedures engagements.
- (3) Tax Fees represent tax compliance, tax planning and tax advice services provided in connection with the preparation and review of the Registrant's tax returns.
- (4) Tax Fees represent tax compliance, tax planning and tax advice services provided in connection with the review of Covered Entities' tax returns.
- (5) All other fees represent project management for future business applications and improving business and operational processes.

(e)(1) The audit committee's pre-approval policies and procedures are as follows:

AUDIT COMMITTEE
AUDIT AND NON-AUDIT SERVICES
PRE-APPROVAL POLICY AND PROCEDURES
OF THE
MORGAN STANLEY FUNDS

AS ADOPTED AND AMENDED JULY 23, 2004, AND JUNE 15 AND 16, 2016(3)

1. Statement of Principles

The Audit Committee of the Board is required to review and, in its sole discretion, pre-approve all Covered Services to be provided by the Independent Auditors to the Fund and Covered Entities in order to assure that services performed by the Independent Auditors do not impair the auditor's independence from the Fund.

The SEC has issued rules specifying the types of services that an independent auditor may not provide to its audit client, as well as the audit committee's administration of the engagement of the independent auditor. The SEC's rules establish two different approaches to pre-approving services, which the SEC considers to be equally valid. Proposed services either: may be pre-approved without consideration of specific case-by-case services by the Audit Committee (general pre-approval); or require the specific pre-approval of the Audit Committee or its delegate (specific pre-approval). The Audit Committee believes that the combination of these two approaches in this Policy will result in an effective and efficient procedure to pre-approve services performed by the Independent Auditors. As set forth in this Policy, unless a type of service has received general pre-approval, it will require specific pre-approval by the Audit Committee (or by any member of the Audit Committee to which pre-approval authority has been delegated) if it is to be provided by the Independent Auditors. Any proposed services exceeding pre-approved cost levels or budgeted amounts will also require specific pre-approval by the Audit Committee.

The appendices to this Policy describe the Audit, Audit-related, Tax and All Other services that have the general pre-approval of the Audit Committee. The term of any general pre-approval is 12 months from the date of pre-approval, unless the Audit Committee considers and provides a different period and states otherwise. The Audit Committee will annually review and pre-approve the services that may be provided by the Independent Auditors without obtaining specific pre-approval from the Audit Committee. The Audit Committee will add to or subtract from the list of general pre-approved services from time to time, based on subsequent determinations.

The purpose of this Policy is to set forth the policy and procedures by which the Audit Committee intends to fulfill its responsibilities. It does not delegate the Audit Committee's responsibilities to pre-approve services performed by the Independent Auditors to management.

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The Fund's Independent Auditors have reviewed this Policy and believes that implementation of the Policy will not adversely affect the Independent Auditors' independence.

(3) This Audit Committee Audit and Non-Audit Services Pre-Approval Policy and Procedures (the Policy), adopted as of the date above, supersedes and replaces all prior versions that may have been adopted from time to time.

2. Delegation

As provided in the Act and the SEC's rules, the Audit Committee may delegate either type of pre-approval authority to one or more of its members. The member to whom such authority is delegated must report, for informational purposes only, any pre-approval decisions to the Audit Committee at its next scheduled meeting.

3. Audit Services

The annual Audit services engagement terms and fees are subject to the specific pre-approval of the Audit Committee. Audit services include the annual financial statement audit and other procedures required to be performed by the Independent Auditors to be able to form an opinion on the Fund's financial statements. These other procedures include information systems and procedural reviews and testing performed in order to understand and place reliance on the systems of internal control, and consultations relating to the audit. The Audit Committee will approve, if necessary, any changes in terms, conditions and fees resulting from changes in audit scope, Fund structure or other items.

In addition to the annual Audit services engagement approved by the Audit Committee, the Audit Committee may grant general pre-approval to other Audit services, which are those services that only the Independent Auditors reasonably can provide. Other Audit services may include statutory audits and services associated with SEC registration statements (on Forms N-1A, N-2, N-3, N-4, etc.), periodic reports and other documents filed with the SEC or other documents issued in connection with securities offerings.

The Audit Committee has pre-approved the Audit services in Appendix B.1. All other Audit services not listed in Appendix B.1 must be specifically pre-approved by the Audit Committee (or by any member of the Audit Committee to which pre-approval has been delegated).

4. Audit-related Services

Audit-related services are assurance and related services that are reasonably related to the performance of the audit or review of the Fund's financial statements and, to the extent they are Covered Services, the Covered Entities or that are traditionally performed by the Independent Auditors. Because the Audit Committee believes that the provision of Audit-related services does not impair the independence of the auditor and is consistent with the SEC's rules on auditor independence, the Audit Committee may grant general pre-approval to Audit-related services. Audit-related services include, among others, accounting consultations related to accounting, financial reporting or disclosure matters not classified as Audit services; assistance with understanding and implementing new accounting and financial reporting guidance from rulemaking authorities; agreed-upon or expanded audit procedures related to accounting and/or billing records required to respond to or comply with financial, accounting or regulatory reporting matters; and assistance with internal control reporting requirements under Forms N-SAR and/or N-CSR.

The Audit Committee has pre-approved the Audit-related services in Appendix B.2. All other Audit-related services not listed in Appendix B.2 must be specifically pre-approved by the Audit

Committee (or by any member of the Audit Committee to which pre-approval has been delegated).

5. Tax Services

The Audit Committee believes that the Independent Auditors can provide Tax services to the Fund and, to the extent they are Covered Services, the Covered Entities, such as tax compliance, tax planning and tax advice without impairing the auditor's independence, and the SEC has stated that the Independent Auditors may provide such services.

Pursuant to the preceding paragraph, the Audit Committee has pre-approved the Tax Services in Appendix B.3. All Tax services in Appendix B.3 must be specifically pre-approved by the Audit Committee (or by any member of the Audit Committee to which pre-approval has been delegated).

6. All Other Services

The Audit Committee believes, based on the SEC's rules prohibiting the Independent Auditors from providing specific non-audit services, that other types of non-audit services are permitted. Accordingly, the Audit Committee believes it may grant general pre-approval to those permissible non-audit services classified as All Other services that it believes are routine and recurring services, would not impair the independence of the auditor and are consistent with the SEC's rules on auditor independence.

The Audit Committee has pre-approved the All Other services in Appendix B.4. Permissible All Other services not listed in Appendix B.4 must be specifically pre-approved by the Audit Committee (or by any member of the Audit Committee to which pre-approval has been delegated).

7. Pre-Approval Fee Levels or Budgeted Amounts

Pre-approval fee levels or budgeted amounts for all services to be provided by the Independent Auditors will be established annually by the Audit Committee. Any proposed services exceeding these levels or amounts will require specific pre-approval by the Audit Committee. The Audit Committee is mindful of the overall relationship of fees for audit and non-audit services in determining whether to pre-approve any such services.

8. Procedures

All requests or applications for services to be provided by the Independent Auditors that do not require specific approval by the Audit Committee will be submitted to the Fund's Principal Financial and Accounting Officer and must include a detailed description of the services to be rendered. The Fund's Principal Financial and Accounting Officer will determine whether such services are included within the list of services that have received the general pre-approval of the Audit Committee. The Audit Committee will be informed on a timely basis of any such

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services rendered by the Independent Auditors. Requests or applications to provide services that require specific approval by the Audit Committee or Chairman of the Audit Committee will be submitted to the Audit Committee by the Fund's Principal Financial and Accounting Officer, who, after consultation with the Independent Auditors, will discuss whether, the request or application is consistent with the SEC's rules on auditor independence.

The Audit Committee has designated the Fund's Principal Financial and Accounting Officer to monitor the performance of all services provided by the Independent Auditors and to determine whether such services are in compliance with this Policy. The Fund's Principal Financial and Accounting Officer will report to the Audit Committee on a periodic basis on the results of its monitoring. Both the Fund's Principal Financial and Accounting Officer and management will immediately report to the chairman of the Audit Committee any breach of this Policy that comes to the attention of the Fund's Principal Financial and Accounting Officer or any member of management.

9. Additional Requirements

The Audit Committee has determined to take additional measures on an annual basis to meet its responsibility to oversee the work of the Independent Auditors and to assure the auditor's independence from the Fund, such as reviewing a formal written statement from the Independent Auditors delineating all relationships between the Independent Auditors and the Fund, consistent with the PCAOB's Ethics and Independence Rule 3526, and discussing with the Independent Auditors its methods and procedures for ensuring independence.

10. Covered Entities

Covered Entities include the Fund's investment adviser(s) and any entity controlling, controlled by or under common control with the Fund's investment adviser(s) that provides ongoing services to the Fund(s). Beginning with non-audit service contracts entered into on or after May 6, 2003, the Fund's audit committee must pre-approve non-audit services provided not only to the Fund but also to the Covered Entities if the engagements relate directly to the operations and financial reporting of the Fund. This list of Covered Entities would include:

Morgan Stanley Funds

Morgan Stanley & Co. LLC

Morgan Stanley Investment Management Inc.

Morgan Stanley Investment Management Limited

Morgan Stanley Investment Management Private Limited

Morgan Stanley Asset & Investment Trust Management Co., Limited

Morgan Stanley Investment Management Company

Morgan Stanley Services Company, Inc.

Morgan Stanley Distribution, Inc.

Morgan Stanley AIP GP LP

Morgan Stanley Alternative Investment Partners LP

Morgan Stanley Smith Barney LLC

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Morgan Stanley Capital Management LLC

Morgan Stanley Asia Limited

(e)(2) Beginning with non-audit service contracts entered into on or after May 6, 2003, the audit committee also is required to pre-approve services to Covered Entities to the extent that the services are determined to have a direct impact on the operations or financial reporting of the Registrant. 100% of such services were pre-approved by the audit committee pursuant to the Audit Committee's pre-approval policies and procedures (attached hereto).

(f) Not applicable.

(g) See table above.

(h) The audit committee of the Board of Trustees/Directors has considered whether the provision of services other than audit services performed by the auditors to the Registrant and Covered Entities is compatible with maintaining the auditors' independence in performing audit services.

Item 5. Audit Committee of Listed Registrants.

(a) The registrant has a separately-designated standing audit committee established in accordance with Section 3(a)(58)(A) of the Exchange Act whose members are:

Joseph J. Kearns, Jakki L. Haussler, Michael F. Klein and W. Allen Reed.

(b) Not applicable.

Item 6. Schedule of Investments

(a) See Item 1.

(b) Not applicable.

Item 7. Disclosure of Proxy Voting Policies and Procedures for Closed-End Management Investment Companies.

The registrant's and its Investment Advisor's Proxy Voting Policies and Procedures are as follows:

September 2018

MORGAN STANLEY INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT

PROXY VOTING POLICY AND PROCEDURES

I Policy Statement

Morgan Stanley Investment Management's policy and procedures for voting proxies, the Proxy Voting Policy and Procedures (the Policy) with respect to securities held in the accounts of clients applies to those Morgan Stanley Investment Management (MSIM) entities that provide discretionary investment management services and for which a MSIM entity has authority to vote proxies. For purposes of this Policy, clients shall include: Morgan Stanley U.S. registered investment companies, other Morgan Stanley pooled investment vehicles, and MSIM separately managed accounts (including accounts for Employee Retirement Income Security (ERISA) clients and ERISA-equivalent clients). This Policy is

reviewed and updated as necessary to address new and evolving proxy voting issues and standards.

The MSIM entities covered by this Policy currently include the following: Morgan Stanley AIP GP LP, Morgan Stanley Investment Management Inc., Morgan Stanley Investment Management Limited, Morgan Stanley Investment Management Company, Morgan Stanley Investment Management (Japan) Co. Limited and Morgan Stanley Investment Management Private Limited (each a MSIM Affiliate and collectively referred to as the MSIM Affiliates or as we below).

Each MSIM Affiliate will use its best efforts to vote proxies as part of its authority to manage, acquire and dispose of account assets.

- With respect to the U.S. registered investment companies sponsored, managed or advised by any MSIM Affiliate (the MSIM Funds), each MSIM Affiliate will vote proxies under this Policy pursuant to authority granted under its applicable investment advisory agreement or, in the absence of such authority, as authorized by the Board of Directors/Trustees of the MSIM Funds.
- For other pooled investment vehicles (e.g., UCITS), each MSIM Affiliate will vote proxies under this Policy pursuant to authority granted under its applicable investment advisory agreement or, in the absence of such authority, as authorized by the relevant governing Board.
- For separately managed accounts (including ERISA and ERISA-equivalent clients), each MSIM Affiliate will vote proxies under this Policy pursuant to authority granted under the applicable investment advisory agreement or investment management agreement. Where a MSIM Affiliate has the authority to vote proxies on behalf of ERISA [and ERISA-equivalent clients], the MSIM Affiliate must do so in accordance with its fiduciary duties under ERISA (and the Internal Revenue Code).
- In certain situations, a client or its fiduciary may reserve the authority to vote proxies for itself or an outside party or may provide a MSIM Affiliate with a statement of proxy voting policy. The MSIM Affiliate will comply with the client's policy.

A MSIM Affiliate will not vote proxies unless the investment management agreement, investment advisory agreement or other authority explicitly authorizes the MSIM Affiliate to vote proxies.

MSIM Affiliates will vote proxies in a prudent and diligent manner and in the best interests of clients, including beneficiaries of and participants in a client's benefit plan(s) for which the MSIM Affiliates manage assets, consistent with the objective of maximizing long-term investment returns (Client Proxy Standard) and this Policy. In addition to voting proxies of portfolio companies, MSIM routinely engages with the management or board of companies in which we invest on a range of governance issues. Governance is a window into or proxy for management and board quality. MSIM engages with companies where we have larger

positions, voting issues are material or where we believe we can make a positive impact on the governance structure. MSIM's engagement process, through private communication with companies, allows us to understand the governance structures at investee companies and better inform our voting decisions.

Retention and Oversight of Proxy Advisory Firms Institutional Shareholder Services (ISS) and Glass Lewis (together with other proxy research providers as we may retain from time to time, the Research Providers) are independent advisers that specialize in providing a variety of fiduciary-level proxy-related services to institutional investment managers, plan sponsors, custodians, consultants, and other institutional investors. The services provided include in-depth research, global issuer analysis, and voting recommendations.

MSIM has retained Research Providers to analyze proxy issues and to make vote recommendations on those issues. While we may review and utilize the recommendations of one or more Research Providers in making proxy voting decisions, we are in no way obligated to follow such recommendations. MSIM votes all proxies based on its own proxy voting policies in the best interests of each client. In addition to research, ISS provides vote execution, reporting, and recordkeeping services to MSIM.

As part of MSIM's ongoing oversight of the Research Providers, MSIM performs periodic due diligence on the Research Providers. Topics of the reviews include, but are not limited to, conflicts of interest, methodologies for developing their policies and vote recommendations, and resources.

Voting Proxies for Certain Non-U.S. Companies - Voting proxies of companies located in some jurisdictions may involve several problems that can restrict or prevent the ability to vote such proxies or entail significant costs. These problems include, but are not limited to: (i) proxy statements and ballots being written in a language other than English; (ii) untimely and/or inadequate notice of shareholder meetings; (iii) restrictions on the ability of holders outside the issuer's jurisdiction of organization to exercise votes; (iv) requirements to vote proxies in person; (v) the imposition of restrictions on the sale of the securities for a period of time in proximity to the shareholder meeting; and (vi) requirements to provide local agents with power of attorney to facilitate our voting instructions. As a result, we vote clients' non-U.S. proxies on a best efforts basis only, after weighing the costs and benefits of voting such proxies, consistent with the Client Proxy Standard. ISS has been retained to provide assistance in connection with voting non-U.S. proxies.

Securities Lending - MSIM Funds or any other investment vehicle sponsored, managed or advised by a MSIM affiliate may participate in a securities lending program through a third party provider. The voting rights for shares that are out on loan are transferred to the borrower and therefore, the lender (*i.e.*, a MSIM Fund or another investment vehicle sponsored, managed or advised by a MSIM affiliate) is not entitled to vote the lent shares at the company meeting. In general, MSIM believes the revenue received from the lending program outweighs the ability to vote and we will not recall shares for the purpose of voting. However, in cases in which MSIM believes the right to vote outweighs the revenue received, we reserve the right to recall the shares on loan on a best efforts basis.

II General Proxy Voting Guidelines

To promote consistency in voting proxies on behalf of our clients, we follow this Policy (subject to any exception set forth herein). The Policy addresses a broad range of issues, and provides

general voting parameters on proposals that arise most frequently. However, details of specific proposals vary, and those details affect particular voting decisions, as do factors specific to a given company. Pursuant to the procedures set forth herein, we may vote in a manner that is not in accordance with the following general guidelines, provided the vote is approved by the Proxy Review Committee (see Section III) and is consistent with the Client Proxy Standard. Morgan Stanley AIP GP LP will follow the procedures as described in Appendix A.

We endeavor to integrate governance and proxy voting policy with investment goals, using the vote to encourage portfolio companies to enhance long-term shareholder value and to provide a high standard of transparency such that equity markets can value corporate assets appropriately.

We seek to follow the Client Proxy Standard for each client. At times, this may result in split votes, for example when different clients have varying economic interests in the outcome of a particular voting matter (such as a case in which varied ownership interests in two companies involved in a merger result in different stakes in the outcome).

We also may split votes at times based on differing views of portfolio managers.

We may abstain on matters for which disclosure is inadequate.

A Routine Matters

We generally support routine management proposals. The following are examples of routine management proposals:

- Approval of financial statements and auditor reports if delivered with an unqualified auditor's opinion.
- General updating/corrective amendments to the charter, articles of association or bylaws, unless we believe that such amendments would diminish shareholder rights.
- Most proposals related to the conduct of the annual meeting, with the following exceptions. We generally oppose proposals that relate to the transaction of such other business which may come before the meeting, and open-ended requests for adjournment. However, where management specifically states the reason for requesting an adjournment and the requested adjournment would facilitate passage of a proposal that would otherwise be supported under this Policy (i.e., an uncontested corporate transaction), the adjournment request will be supported. We do not support proposals that allow companies to call a special meeting with a short (generally two weeks or less) time frame for review.

We generally support shareholder proposals advocating confidential voting procedures and independent tabulation of voting results.

B. Board of Directors

1. Election of directors: Votes on board nominees can involve balancing a variety of considerations. In vote decisions, we may take into consideration whether the company has a majority voting policy in place that we believe makes the director vote more meaningful. In the absence of a proxy contest, we generally support the board's nominees for director except as follows:

a. We consider withholding support from or voting against a nominee if we believe a direct conflict exists between the interests of the nominee and the public shareholders, including failure to meet fiduciary standards of care and/or loyalty. We may oppose directors where we conclude that actions of directors are unlawful, unethical or negligent. We consider opposing individual board members or an entire slate if we believe the board is entrenched and/or dealing inadequately with performance problems; if we believe the board is acting with insufficient independence between the board and management; or if we believe the board has not been sufficiently forthcoming with information on key governance or other material matters.

b. We consider withholding support from or voting against interested directors if the company's board does not meet market standards for director independence, or if otherwise we believe board independence is insufficient. We refer to prevalent market standards as promulgated by a stock exchange or other authority within a given market (e.g., New York Stock Exchange or Nasdaq rules for most U.S. companies, and The Combined Code on Corporate Governance in the United Kingdom). Thus, for an NYSE company with no controlling shareholder, we would expect that at a minimum a majority of directors should be independent as defined by NYSE. Where we view market standards as inadequate, we may withhold votes based on stronger independence standards. Market standards notwithstanding, we generally do not view long board tenure alone as a basis to classify a director as non-independent.

i. At a company with a shareholder or group that controls the company by virtue of a majority economic interest in the company, we have a reduced expectation for board independence, although we believe the presence of independent directors can be helpful, particularly in staffing the audit committee, and at times we may withhold support from or vote against a nominee on the view the board or its committees are not sufficiently independent. In markets where board independence is not the norm (e.g. Japan), however, we consider factors including whether a board of a controlled company includes independent members who can be expected to look out for interests of minority holders.

- ii. We consider withholding support from or voting against a nominee if he or she is affiliated with a major shareholder that has representation on a board disproportionate to its economic interest.
- c. Depending on market standards, we consider withholding support from or voting against a nominee who is interested and who is standing for election as a member of the company's compensation/remuneration, nominating/governance or audit committee.
- d. We consider withholding support from or voting against nominees if the term for which they are nominated is excessive. We consider this issue on a market-specific basis.
- e. We consider withholding support from or voting against nominees if in our view: (i) there has been insufficient board renewal (turnover), particularly in the context of extended poor company performance; or (ii) if the board has failed to consider diversity, including gender and ethnicity, in its board composition.
- f. We consider withholding support from or voting against a nominee standing for election if the board has not taken action to implement generally accepted governance practices for which there is a "bright line" test. For example, in the context of the U.S. market, failure to eliminate a dead hand or slow hand poison pill would be seen as a basis for opposing one or more incumbent nominees.
- g. In markets that encourage designated audit committee financial experts, we consider voting against members of an audit committee if no members are designated as such. We also consider voting against the audit committee members if the company has faced financial reporting issues and/or does not put the auditor up for ratification by shareholders.
- h. We believe investors should have the ability to vote on individual nominees, and may abstain or vote against a slate of nominees where we are not given the opportunity to vote on individual nominees.
- i. We consider withholding support from or voting against a nominee who has failed to attend at least 75% of the nominee's board and board committee meetings within a given year without a reasonable excuse. We also consider opposing nominees if the company does not meet market standards for disclosure on attendance.
- j. We consider withholding support from or voting against a nominee who appears overcommitted, particularly through service on an excessive number of boards. Market expectations are incorporated into this analysis; for U.S. boards, we generally oppose election of a nominee who

serves on more than five public company boards (excluding investment companies), or public company CEOs that serve on more than two outside boards given level of time commitment required in their primary job.

k. We consider withholding support from or voting against a nominee where we believe executive remuneration practices are poor, particularly if the company does not offer shareholders a separate say-on-pay advisory vote on pay.

2. Discharge of directors' duties: In markets where an annual discharge of directors' responsibility is a routine agenda item, we generally support such discharge. However, we may vote against discharge or abstain from voting where there are serious findings of fraud or other unethical behavior for which the individual bears responsibility. The annual discharge of responsibility represents shareholder approval of disclosed actions taken by the board during the year and may make future shareholder action against the board difficult to pursue.

3. Board independence: We generally support U.S. shareholder proposals requiring that a certain percentage (up to 66²/₃%) of the company's board members be independent directors, and promoting all-independent audit, compensation and nominating/governance committees. 4. Board diversity: We consider on a case-by-case basis shareholder proposals urging diversity of board membership with respect to gender, race or other factors.

5. Majority voting: We generally support proposals requesting or requiring majority voting policies in election of directors, so long as there is a carve-out for plurality voting in the case of contested elections.

6. Proxy access: We consider proposals on procedures for inclusion of shareholder nominees and to have those nominees included in the company's proxy statement and on the company's proxy ballot on a case-by-case basis. Considerations include ownership thresholds, holding periods, the number of directors that shareholders may nominate and any restrictions on forming a group.

7. Reimbursement for dissident nominees: We generally support well-crafted U.S. shareholder proposals that would provide for reimbursement of dissident nominees elected to a board, as the cost to shareholders in electing such nominees can be factored into the voting decision on those nominees.

8. Proposals to elect directors more frequently: In the U.S. public company context, we usually support shareholder and management proposals to elect all directors annually (to declassify the board), although we make an exception to this policy where we believe that long-term shareholder value may be harmed by this change given particular circumstances at the company at the time of the vote on such proposal. As indicated above, outside the United States we generally support greater accountability to shareholders that comes through more frequent director elections, but recognize that

many markets embrace longer term lengths, sometimes for valid reasons given other aspects of the legal context in electing boards.

9. Cumulative voting: We generally support proposals to eliminate cumulative voting in the U.S. market context. (Cumulative voting provides that shareholders may concentrate their votes for one or a handful of candidates, a system that can enable a minority bloc to place representation on a board.) U.S. proposals to establish cumulative voting in the election of directors generally will not be supported.

10. Separation of Chairman and CEO positions: We vote on shareholder proposals to separate the Chairman and CEO positions and/or to appoint an independent Chairman based in part on prevailing practice in particular markets, since the context for such a practice varies. In many non-U.S. markets, we view separation of the roles as a market standard practice, and support division of the roles in that context. In the United States, we consider such proposals on a case-by-case basis, considering, among other things, the existing board leadership structure, company performance, and any evidence of entrenchment or perceived risk that power is overly concentrated in a single individual.

11. Director retirement age and term limits: Proposals setting or recommending director retirement ages or director term limits are voted on a case-by-case basis that includes consideration of company performance, the rate of board renewal, evidence of effective individual director evaluation processes, and any indications of entrenchment.

12. Proposals to limit directors liability and/or broaden indemnification of officers and directors: Generally, we will support such proposals provided that an individual is eligible only if he or she has not acted in bad faith, with gross negligence or with reckless disregard of their duties.

C. Statutory Auditor Boards

The statutory auditor board, which is separate from the main board of directors, plays a role in corporate governance in several markets. These boards are elected by shareholders to provide assurance on compliance with legal and accounting standards and the company's articles of association. We generally vote for statutory auditor nominees if they meet independence standards. In markets that require disclosure on attendance by internal statutory auditors, however, we consider voting against nominees for these positions who failed to attend at least 75% of meetings in the previous year. We also consider opposing nominees if the company does not meet market standards for disclosure on attendance.

D. Corporate Transactions and Proxy Fights

We examine proposals relating to mergers, acquisitions and other special corporate transactions (i.e., takeovers, spin-offs, sales of assets, reorganizations, restructurings and recapitalizations) on a case-by-case basis in the interests of each fund or other account. Proposals for mergers or other significant transactions that are friendly and approved by

the Research Providers usually are supported if there is no portfolio manager objection. We also analyze proxy contests on a case-by-case basis.

E. Changes in Capital Structure

1. We generally support the following:

- Management and shareholder proposals aimed at eliminating unequal voting rights, assuming fair economic treatment of classes of shares we hold.

- U.S. management proposals to increase the authorization of existing classes of common stock (or securities convertible into common stock) if: (i) a clear business purpose is stated that we can support and the number of shares requested is reasonable in relation to the purpose for which authorization is requested; and/or (ii) the authorization does not exceed 100% of shares currently authorized and at least 30% of the total new authorization will be outstanding. (We consider proposals that do not meet these criteria on a case-by-case basis.)

- U.S. management proposals to create a new class of preferred stock or for issuances of preferred stock up to 50% of issued capital, unless we have concerns about use of the authority for anti-takeover purposes.

- Proposals in non-U.S. markets that in our view appropriately limit potential dilution of existing shareholders. A major consideration is whether existing shareholders would have preemptive rights for any issuance under a proposal for standing share issuance authority. We generally consider market-specific guidance in making these decisions; for example, in the U.K. market we usually follow Association of British Insurers (ABI) guidance, although company-specific factors may be considered and for example, may sometimes lead us to voting against share authorization proposals even if they meet ABI guidance.

- Management proposals to authorize share repurchase plans, except in some cases in which we believe there are insufficient protections against use of an authorization for anti-takeover purposes.

- Management proposals to reduce the number of authorized shares of common or preferred stock, or to eliminate classes of preferred stock.

- Management proposals to effect stock splits.

- Management proposals to effect reverse stock splits if management proportionately reduces the authorized share amount set forth in the corporate
-

charter. Reverse stock splits that do not adjust proportionately to the authorized share amount generally will be approved if the resulting increase in authorized shares coincides with the proxy guidelines set forth above for common stock increases.

- Management dividend payout proposals, except where we perceive company payouts to shareholders as inadequate.

2. We generally oppose the following (notwithstanding management support):

- Proposals to add classes of stock that would substantially dilute the voting interests of existing shareholders.
- Proposals to increase the authorized or issued number of shares of existing classes of stock that are unreasonably dilutive, particularly if there are no preemptive rights for existing shareholders. However, depending on market practices, we consider voting for proposals giving general authorization for issuance of shares not subject to pre-emptive rights if the authority is limited.
- Proposals that authorize share issuance at a discount to market rates, except where authority for such issuance is de minimis, or if there is a special situation that we believe justifies such authorization (as may be the case, for example, at a company under severe stress and risk of bankruptcy).
- Proposals relating to changes in capitalization by 100% or more.

We consider on a case-by-case basis shareholder proposals to increase dividend payout ratios, in light of market practice and perceived market weaknesses, as well as individual company payout history and current circumstances. For example, currently we perceive low payouts to shareholders as a concern at some Japanese companies, but may deem a low payout ratio as appropriate for a growth company making good use of its cash, notwithstanding the broader market concern.

F. Takeover Defenses and Shareholder Rights

1. Shareholder rights plans: We generally support proposals to require shareholder approval or ratification of shareholder rights plans (poison pills). In voting on rights plans or similar takeover defenses, we consider on a case-by-case basis whether the company has demonstrated a need for the defense in the context of promoting long-term share value; whether provisions of the defense are in line with generally accepted governance principles in the market (and specifically the presence of an adequate qualified offer provision that would exempt offers meeting certain conditions from the pill); and the specific context if the proposal is made in the midst of a takeover bid or contest for control.

2. Supermajority voting requirements: We generally oppose requirements for supermajority votes to amend the charter or bylaws, unless the provisions protect minority shareholders where there is a large shareholder. In line with this view, in the absence of a large shareholder we support reasonable shareholder proposals to limit such supermajority voting requirements. Also, we oppose provisions that do not allow shareholders any right to amend the charter of bylaws.

3. Shareholders right to call a special meeting: We consider proposals to enhance a shareholder's rights to call meetings on a case-by-case basis. At large-cap U.S. companies, we generally support efforts to establish the right of holders of 10% or more of shares to call special meetings, unless the board or state law has set a policy or law establishing such rights at a threshold that we believe to be acceptable.

4. Written consent rights: In the U.S. context, we examine proposals for shareholder written consent rights on a case-by-case basis.

5. Reincorporation: We consider management and shareholder proposals to reincorporate to a different jurisdiction on a case-by-case basis. We oppose such proposals if we believe the main purpose is to take advantage of laws or judicial precedents that reduce shareholder rights.

6. Anti-greenmail provisions: Proposals relating to the adoption of anti-greenmail provisions will be supported, provided that the proposal: (i) defines greenmail; (ii) prohibits buyback offers to large block holders (holders of at least 1% of the outstanding shares and in certain cases, a greater amount) not made to all shareholders or not approved by disinterested shareholders; and (iii) contains no anti-takeover measures or other provisions restricting the rights of shareholders.

7. Bundled proposals: We may consider opposing or abstaining on proposals if disparate issues are bundled and presented for a single vote.

G. Auditors

We generally support management proposals for selection or ratification of independent auditors. However, we may consider opposing such proposals with reference to incumbent audit firms if the company has suffered from serious accounting irregularities and we believe rotation of the audit firm is appropriate, or if fees paid to the auditor for non-audit-related services are excessive. Generally, to determine if non-audit fees are excessive, a 50% test will be applied (i.e., non-audit-related fees should be less than 50% of the total fees paid to the auditor). We generally vote against proposals to indemnify auditors.

H. Executive and Director Remuneration

1. We generally support the following:

- Proposals for employee equity compensation plans and other employee ownership plans, provided that our

research does not indicate that approval of

the plan would be against shareholder interest. Such approval may be against shareholder interest if it authorizes excessive dilution and shareholder cost, particularly in the context of high usage (run rate) of equity compensation in the recent past; or if there are objectionable plan design and provisions.

- Proposals relating to fees to outside directors, provided the amounts are not excessive relative to other companies in the country or industry, and provided that the structure is appropriate within the market context. While stock-based compensation to outside directors is positive if moderate and appropriately structured, we are wary of significant stock option awards or other performance-based awards for outside directors, as well as provisions that could result in significant forfeiture of value on a director's decision to resign from a board (such forfeiture can undercut director independence).

- Proposals for employee stock purchase plans that permit discounts, but only for grants that are part of a broad-based employee plan, including all non-executive employees, and only if the discounts are limited to a reasonable market standard or less.

- Proposals for the establishment of employee retirement and severance plans, provided that our research does not indicate that approval of the plan would be against shareholder interest.

2. We generally oppose retirement plans and bonuses for non-executive directors and independent statutory auditors.

3. In the U.S. context, we generally vote against shareholder proposals requiring shareholder approval of all severance agreements, but we generally support proposals that require shareholder approval for agreements in excess of three times the annual compensation (salary and bonus) or proposals that require companies to adopt a provision requiring an executive to receive accelerated vesting of equity awards if there is a change of control **and** the executive is terminated. We generally oppose shareholder proposals that would establish arbitrary caps on pay. We consider on a case-by-case basis shareholder proposals that seek to limit Supplemental Executive Retirement Plans (SERPs), but support such shareholder proposals where we consider SERPs excessive.

4. Shareholder proposals advocating stronger and/or particular pay-for-performance models will be evaluated on a case-by-case basis, with consideration of the merits of the individual proposal within the context of the particular company and its labor markets, and the company's current and past practices. While we generally support emphasis on long-term components of senior executive pay and strong

linkage of pay to performance, we consider factors including whether a proposal may be overly prescriptive, and the impact of the proposal, if implemented as written, on recruitment and retention.

5. We generally support proposals advocating reasonable senior executive and director stock ownership guidelines and holding requirements for shares gained in executive equity compensation programs.

6. We generally support shareholder proposals for reasonable claw-back provisions that provide for company recovery of senior executive bonuses to the extent they were based on achieving financial benchmarks that were not actually met in light of subsequent restatements.

7. Management proposals effectively to re-price stock options are considered on a case-by-case basis. Considerations include the company's reasons and justifications for a re-pricing, the company's competitive position, whether senior executives and outside directors are excluded, potential cost to shareholders, whether the re-pricing or share exchange is on a value-for-value basis, and whether vesting requirements are extended.

8. Say-on-Pay: We consider proposals relating to an advisory vote on remuneration on a case-by-case basis. Considerations include a review of the relationship between executive remuneration and performance based on operating trends and total shareholder return over multiple performance periods. In addition, we review remuneration structures and potential poor pay practices, including relative magnitude of pay, discretionary bonus awards, tax gross ups, change-in-control features, internal pay equity and peer group construction. As long-term investors, we support remuneration policies that align with long-term shareholder returns.

I. Social and Environmental Issues

Shareholders in the United States and certain other markets submit proposals encouraging changes in company disclosure and practices related to particular social and environmental matters. We consider how to vote on the proposals on a case-by-case basis to determine likely impacts on shareholder value. We seek to balance concerns on reputational and other risks that lie behind a proposal against costs of implementation, while considering appropriate shareholder and management prerogatives. We may abstain from voting on proposals that do not have a readily determinable financial impact on shareholder value. We support proposals that if implemented would enhance useful disclosure, but we generally vote against proposals requesting reports that we believe are duplicative, related to matters not material to the business, or that would impose unnecessary or excessive costs. We believe that certain social and environmental shareholder proposals may intrude excessively on management prerogatives, which can lead us to oppose them.

J. Funds of Funds

Certain MSIM Funds advised by an MSIM Affiliate invest only in other MSIM Funds. If an underlying fund has a shareholder meeting, in order to avoid any potential conflict of interest, such proposals will be voted in the same proportion as the votes of the other shareholders of the underlying fund, unless otherwise determined by the Proxy Review Committee. In markets where proportional voting is not available we will not vote at the meeting, unless otherwise determined by the Proxy Review Committee. Other MSIM Funds invest in unaffiliated funds. If an unaffiliated underlying fund has a shareholder meeting and the MSIM Fund owns more than 25% of the voting shares of the underlying fund, the MSIM Fund will vote its shares in the unaffiliated underlying fund in the same proportion as the votes of the other shareholders of the underlying fund to the extent possible.

III Administration of the Policy

The MSIM Proxy Review Committee (the Committee) has overall responsibility for the Policy. The Committee consists of investment professionals who represent the different investment disciplines and geographic locations of the firm, and is chaired by the director of the Corporate Governance Team (CGT). Because proxy voting is an investment responsibility and may affect shareholder value, and because of their knowledge of companies and markets, portfolio managers and other members of investment staff play a key role in proxy voting, although the Committee has final authority over proxy votes. The CGT administers and implements the Policy, as well as monitoring services provided by the proxy advisory firms and other research providers used in the proxy voting process.

The CGT Director is responsible for identifying issues that require Committee deliberation or ratification. The CGT, working with advice of investment teams and the Committee, is responsible for voting on routine items and on matters that can be addressed in line with these Policy guidelines. The CGT has responsibility for voting case-by-case where guidelines and precedent provide adequate guidance.

The Committee may periodically review and has the authority to amend, as necessary, the Policy and establish and direct voting positions consistent with the Client Proxy Standard.

CGT and members of the Committee may take into account Research Providers' recommendations and research as well as any other relevant information they may request or receive, including portfolio manager and/or analyst comments and research, as applicable. Generally, proxies related to securities held in client accounts that are managed pursuant to quantitative, index or index-like strategies (Index Strategies) will be voted in the same manner as those held in actively managed accounts, unless economic interests of the accounts differ. Because accounts managed using Index Strategies are passively managed accounts, research from portfolio managers and/or analysts related to securities held in these accounts may not be available. If the affected securities are held only in accounts that are managed pursuant to Index Strategies, and the proxy relates to a matter that is not described in this Policy, the CGT will consider all available information from the Research Providers, and to the extent that the holdings are significant, from the portfolio managers and/or analysts.

A. Committee Procedures

The Committee meets at least quarterly, and reviews and considers changes to the Policy at least annually. Through meetings and/or written communications, the Committee is responsible for monitoring and ratifying split votes (i.e., allowing certain shares of the same issuer that are the subject of the same proxy solicitation and held by one or more MSIM portfolios to be voted differently than other shares) and/or override voting (i.e., voting all MSIM portfolio shares in a manner contrary to the Policy). The Committee will review developing issues and approve upcoming votes, as appropriate, for matters as requested by CGT. The Committee reserves the right to review voting decisions at any time and to make voting decisions as necessary to ensure the independence and integrity of the votes.

B. Material Conflicts of Interest

In addition to the procedures discussed above, if the CGT Director determines that an issue raises a material conflict of interest, the CGT Director may request a special committee to review, and recommend a course of action with respect to, the conflict(s) in question (Special Committee).

A potential material conflict of interest could exist in the following situations, among others:

1. The issuer soliciting the vote is a client of MSIM or an affiliate of MSIM and the vote is on a matter that materially affects the issuer.
2. The proxy relates to Morgan Stanley common stock or any other security issued by Morgan Stanley or its affiliates except if echo voting is used, as with MSIM Funds, as described herein.
3. Morgan Stanley has a material pecuniary interest in the matter submitted for a vote (e.g., acting as a financial advisor to a party to a merger or acquisition for which Morgan Stanley will be paid a success fee if completed).
4. One of Morgan Stanley's independent directors or one of MSIM Funds' directors also serves on the board of directors or is a nominee for election to the board of directors of a company held by a MSIM Fund or affiliate.

If the CGT Director determines that an issue raises a potential material conflict of interest, depending on the facts and circumstances, the issue will be addressed as follows:

1. If the matter relates to a topic that is discussed in this Policy, the proposal will be voted as per the Policy.

 2. If the matter is not discussed in this Policy or the Policy indicates that the issue is to be decided case-by-case, the proposal will be voted in a manner consistent with the Research Providers, provided that all the Research Providers consulted have the same recommendation, no portfolio manager objects to that vote, and the vote is consistent with MSIM's Client Proxy Standard.

 3. If the Research Providers' recommendations differ, the CGT Director will refer the matter to a Special Committee to vote on the proposal, as appropriate.
-

Any Special Committee shall be comprised of the CGT Director, and at least two portfolio managers (preferably members of the Committee), as approved by the Committee. The CGT Director may request non-voting participation by MSIM's General Counsel or his/her designee and the Chief Compliance Officer or his/her designee.

In addition to the research provided by Research Providers, the Special Committee may request analysis from MSIM Affiliate investment professionals and outside sources to the extent it deems appropriate.

C. **Proxy Voting Reporting**

The CGT will document in writing all Committee and Special Committee decisions and actions, which documentation will be maintained by the CGT for a period of at least six years. To the extent these decisions relate to a security held by a MSIM Fund, the CGT will report the decisions to each applicable Board of Trustees/Directors of those MSIM Funds at each Board's next regularly scheduled Board meeting. The report will contain information concerning decisions made during the most recently ended calendar quarter immediately preceding the Board meeting.

In addition, to the extent that Committee and Special Committee decisions and actions relate to a security held by other pooled investment vehicles, the CGT will report the decisions to the relevant governing Board of the pooled investment vehicle.

MSIM will promptly provide a copy of this Policy to any client requesting it. MSIM will also, upon client request, promptly provide a report indicating how each proxy was voted with respect to securities held in that client's account.

MSIM's Legal Department, in conjunction with CGT and CGT IT for MSIM Fund reporting and with the AIP investment team for AIP Closed-End 40 Act Fund reporting, is responsible for filing an annual Form N-PX on behalf of each MSIM Fund and AIP Closed-End 40 Act Fund for which such filing is required, indicating how all proxies were voted with respect to each such fund's holdings.

In addition, ISS provides vote execution, reporting and recordkeeping services to MSIM.

IV **Recordkeeping**

Records are retained in accordance with Morgan Stanley's **Global Information Management Policy**, which establishes general Firm-wide standards and procedures regarding the retention, handling, and destruction of official books and records and other information of legal or operational significance. The **Global Information Management Policy** incorporates Morgan Stanley's **Master Retention Schedule**, which lists various record classes and associated retention periods on a global basis.

Appendix A

Appendix A applies to the following accounts managed by Morgan Stanley AIP GP LP (i) closed-end funds registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended; (ii) discretionary separate accounts; (iii) unregistered funds; and (iv) non-discretionary accounts offered in connection with AIP's Custom Advisory Portfolio Solutions service. Generally, AIP will follow the guidelines set forth in Section II of MSIM's Proxy Voting Policy and Procedures. To the extent that such guidelines do not provide specific direction, or AIP determines that consistent with the Client Proxy Standard, the guidelines should not be followed, the Proxy Review Committee has delegated the voting authority to vote securities held by accounts managed by AIP to the Fund of Hedge Funds investment team, the Private Equity Fund of Funds investment team the Private Equity Real Estate Fund of Funds investment team or the Portfolio Solutions team of AIP. A summary of decisions made by the applicable investment teams will be made available to the Proxy Review Committee for its information at the next scheduled meeting of the Proxy Review Committee.

In certain cases, AIP may determine to abstain from determining (or recommending) how a proxy should be voted (and therefore abstain from voting such proxy or recommending how such proxy should be voted), such as where the expected cost of giving due consideration to the proxy does not justify the potential benefits to the affected account(s) that might result from adopting or rejecting (as the case may be) the measure in question.

Waiver of Voting Rights

For regulatory reasons, AIP may either 1) invest in a class of securities of an underlying fund (the Fund) that does not provide for voting rights; or 2) waive 100% of its voting rights with respect to the following:

1. Any rights with respect to the removal or replacement of a director, general partner, managing member or other person acting in a similar capacity for or on behalf of the Fund (each individually a Designated Person, and collectively, the Designated Persons), which may include, but are not limited to, voting on the election or removal of a Designated Person in the event of such Designated Person's death, disability, insolvency, bankruptcy, incapacity, or other event requiring a vote of interest holders of the Fund to remove or replace a Designated Person; and

2. Any rights in connection with a determination to renew, dissolve, liquidate, or otherwise terminate or continue the Fund, which may include, but are not limited to, voting on the renewal, dissolution, liquidation, termination or continuance of the Fund upon the occurrence of an event described in the Fund's organizational documents; provided, however, that, if the Fund's organizational documents require the consent of the Fund's general partner or manager, as the case may be, for any such termination or continuation of the Fund to be effective, then AIP may exercise its voting rights with respect to such matter.

Item 8. Portfolio Managers of Closed-End Management Investment Companies

Morgan Stanley Emerging Markets Domestic Debt Fund, Inc.

FUND MANAGEMENT

As of the date of this report, the Fund is managed by members of the Emerging Markets Debt team. The team consists of portfolio managers and analysts. Current members of the team jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund's portfolio are Eric J. Baurmeister, Managing Director of the Adviser, Warren Mar, Managing Director of the Adviser and Sahil Tandon, Executive Director of the Adviser.

Mr. Baurmeister has been associated with the Adviser in an investment management capacity since October 1997 and began managing the Fund at its inception. Mr. Mar has been associated with the Adviser in an investment management capacity since August 2012 and began managing the Fund in December 2014. Mr. Tandon has been associated with the Adviser in an investment management capacity since 2004 and began managing the Fund in October 2015. Mr. Baurmeister, Mr. Mar and Mr. Tandon are co-portfolio managers. Certain other members of the team collaborate to manage the assets of the Fund, but are not primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund.

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

OTHER ACCOUNTS MANAGED BY THE PORTFOLIO MANAGERS

As of October 31, 2018:

Mr. Baurmeister managed three other registered investment companies with a total of approximately \$424.9 million in assets; twenty-one pooled investment vehicles other than registered investment companies with a total of approximately \$3.8 billion in assets; and fourteen other accounts with a total of approximately \$721 million in assets. Of these other accounts, one account with a total of approximately \$1,500 in assets had performance-based fees.

Mr. Mar managed three other registered investment companies with a total of approximately \$424.9 million in assets; twenty-one pooled investment vehicles other than registered investment companies with a total of approximately \$3.8 billion in assets; and fourteen other accounts with a total of approximately \$721 million in assets. Of these other accounts, one account with a total of approximately \$1,500 in assets had performance-based fees.

Mr. Tandon managed three other registered investment companies with a total of approximately \$424.9 million in assets; twenty-one pooled investment vehicles other than registered investment companies with a total of approximately \$3.8 billion in assets; and fourteen other accounts

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with a total of approximately \$721 million in assets. Of these other accounts, one account with a total of approximately \$1,500 in assets had performance-based fees.

Because the portfolio managers manages assets for other investment companies, pooled investment vehicles and/or other accounts (including institutional clients, pension plans and certain high net worth individuals), there may be an incentive to favor one client over another resulting in conflicts of interest. For instance, the Adviser may receive fees from certain accounts that are higher than the fee it receives from the Fund, or it may receive a performance-based fee on certain accounts. In those instances, the portfolio manager may have an incentive to favor the higher and/or performance-based fee accounts over the Fund. In addition, a conflict of interest could exist to the extent the Adviser has proprietary investments in certain accounts, where portfolio managers have personal investments in certain accounts or when certain accounts are investment options in the Adviser's employee benefits and/or deferred compensation plans. The portfolio managers may have an incentive to favor these accounts over others. If the Adviser manages accounts that engage in short sales of securities of the type in which the Fund invests, the Adviser could be seen as harming the performance of the Fund for the benefit of the accounts engaging in short sales if the

short sales cause the market value of the securities to fall. The Adviser has adopted trade allocation and other policies and procedures that it believes are reasonably designed to address these and other conflicts of interest.

Portfolio Manager Compensation Structure

Morgan Stanley's compensation structure is based on a total reward system of base salary and incentive compensation, which is paid either in the form of cash bonus, or for employees meeting the specified deferred compensation eligibility threshold, partially as a cash bonus and partially as mandatory deferred compensation. Deferred compensation granted to Investment Management employees are generally granted as a mix of deferred cash awards under the Investment Management Alignment Plan (IMAP) and equity-based awards in the form of stock units. The portion of incentive compensation granted in the form of a deferred compensation award and the terms of such awards are determined annually by the Compensation, Management Development and Succession Committee of the Morgan Stanley Board of Directors.

Base salary compensation. Generally, portfolio managers receive base salary compensation based on the level of their position with the Adviser.

Incentive compensation. In addition to base compensation, portfolio managers may receive discretionary year-end compensation.

Incentive compensation may include:

- Cash Bonus.

- Deferred Compensation:
 - A mandatory program that defers a portion of incentive compensation into restricted stock units or other awards based on Morgan Stanley common stock or other plans that are subject to vesting and other conditions.

 - IMAP is a cash-based deferred compensation plan designed to increase the alignment of participants' interests with the interests of the Advisor's clients. For eligible employees, a portion of their deferred compensation is mandatorily deferred into IMAP on an annual basis. Awards granted under IMAP are notionally invested in referenced funds available pursuant to the plan, which are funds advised by Investment Management. Portfolio managers are required to notionally invest a minimum of 25% of their account balance in the designated funds that they manage and are included in the IMAP notional investment fund menu.

 - Deferred compensation awards are typically subject to vesting over a multi-year period and are subject to cancellation through the payment date for competition, cause (i.e., any act or omission that constitutes a breach of

obligation to the Company, including failure to comply with internal compliance, ethics or risk management standards, and failure or refusal to perform duties satisfactorily, including supervisory and management duties), disclosure of proprietary information, and solicitation of employees or clients. Awards are also subject to clawback through the payment date if an employee's act or omission (including with respect to direct supervisory responsibilities) causes a restatement of the Firm's consolidated financial results, constitutes a violation of the Firm's global risk management principles, policies and standards, or causes a loss of revenue associated with a position on which the employee was paid and the employee operated outside of internal control policies.

Investment Management compensates employees based on principles of pay-for-performance, market competitiveness and risk management. Eligibility for, and the amount of any, discretionary compensation is subject to a multi-dimensional process. Specifically, consideration is given to one or more of the following factors, which can vary by portfolio management team and circumstances:

- Revenue and profitability of the business and/or each fund/accounts managed by the portfolio manager
 - Revenue and profitability of the Firm
-

- Return on equity and risk factors of both the business units and Morgan Stanley
- Assets managed by the portfolio manager
- External market conditions
- New business development and business sustainability
- Contribution to client objectives
- The pre-tax investment performance of the funds/accounts managed by the portfolio manager (which may, in certain cases, be measured against the applicable benchmark(s) and/or peer group(s) over one, three and five-year periods.
- Individual contribution and performance

Further, the Firm's Global Incentive Compensation Discretion Policy requires compensation managers to consider only legitimate, business related factors when exercising discretion in determining variable incentive compensation, including adherence to Morgan Stanley's core values, conduct, disciplinary actions in the current performance year, risk management and risk outcomes.

SECURITIES OWNERSHIP OF PORTFOLIO MANAGERS

As of October 31, 2018, the portfolio managers did not own any shares of the Fund.

Item 9. Closed-End Fund Repurchases

REGISTRANT PURCHASE OF EQUITY SECURITIES

Period	(a) Total Number of Shares (or Units) Purchased	(b) Average Price Paid per Share (or Unit)	(c) Total Number of Shares (or Units) Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs	(d) Maximum Number (or Approximate Dollar Value) of Shares (or Units) that May Yet Be Purchased Under the Plans or Programs
November 2017	99,784		N/A	N/A
December 2017	136,700		N/A	N/A
January 2018	65,078		N/A	N/A
February 2018			N/A	N/A
March 2018			N/A	N/A
April 2018			N/A	N/A
May 2018	316,829		N/A	N/A
June 2018			N/A	N/A
July 2018			N/A	N/A
August 2018	90,397		N/A	N/A
September 2018			N/A	N/A
October 2018			N/A	N/A
Total	708,788	\$ 7.43	N/A	N/A

Item 10. Submission of Matters to a Vote of Security Holders

Not applicable.

Item 11. Controls and Procedures

(a) The registrant's principal executive officer and principal financial officer have concluded that the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures are sufficient to ensure that information required to be disclosed by the registrant in this Form N-CSR was recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the Securities and Exchange Commission's rules and forms, based upon such officers' evaluation of these controls and procedures as of a date within 90 days of the filing date of the report.

(b) There were no changes in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the period covered by this report that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Item 12. Disclosure of Securities Lending Activities for Closed-End Management Investment Companies.

(a) For the fiscal year ended October 31, 2018, the Fund earned income and incurred the following costs and expenses as a result of its securities lending activities:

Fund	Gross Income(1)	Revenue Split(2)	Cash Collateral Management Fees(3)	Administrative Fees(4)	Indemnification Fees(5)	Rebates to Borrowers	Other Fees	Total Costs of the Securities Lending Activities	Net Income from the Securities Lending Activities
Morgan Stanley Emerging Markets Domestic Debt Fund, Inc.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

(b) Pursuant to an agreement between the Fund and State Street Bank and Trust Company (State Street), the Fund may lend its securities through State Street as securities lending agent to certain qualified borrowers. As securities lending agent of the Fund, State Street administers the Fund's securities lending program. These services include arranging the loans of securities with approved borrowers and their return to the Fund upon loan termination, negotiating the terms of such loans, selecting the securities to be loaned and monitoring dividend activity relating to loaned securities. State Street also marks to market daily the value of loaned securities and collateral and may require additional collateral as necessary from borrowers. State Street may also, in its capacity as securities lending agent, invest cash received as collateral in pre-approved investments in accordance with the Securities Lending Authorization Agreement. State Street maintains records of loans made and income derived therefrom and makes available such records that the Fund deems necessary to monitor the securities lending program.

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- (1) Gross income includes income from the reinvestment of cash collateral.
- (2) Revenue split represents the share of revenue generated by the securities lending program and paid to State Street.
- (3) Cash collateral management fees include fees deducted from a pooled cash collateral reinvestment vehicle that are not included in the revenue split.
- (4) These administrative fees are not included in the revenue split.
- (5) These indemnification fees are not included in the revenue split.
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Item 13. Exhibits

(a) The Code of Ethics for Principal Executive and Senior Financial Officers is attached hereto.

(b) A separate certification for each principal executive officer and principal financial officer of the registrant are attached hereto as part of EX-99.CERT.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and the Investment Company Act of 1940, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

Morgan Stanley Emerging Markets Domestic Debt Fund, Inc.

/s/ John H. Gernon
John H. Gernon
Principal Executive Officer
December 18, 2018

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and the Investment Company Act of 1940, this report has been signed by the following persons on behalf of the registrant and in the capacities and on the dates indicated.

/s/ John H. Gernon
John H. Gernon
Principal Executive Officer
December 18, 2018

/s/ Francis Smith
Francis Smith
Principal Financial Officer
December 18, 2018
