



JPMorgan Chase & Co.

Return Enhanced Notes Linked to a Weighted Basket Consisting of the S&P 500[®] Index, the S&P BRIC 40 Index, the Nikkei 225 Index, the Dow Jones EURO STOXX 50[®] Index, the Dow Jones U.S. Real Estate Index, the Dow Jones — AIG Commodity IndexSM, the FTSETM 100 Index, the MSCI EAFE[®] Index, the NASDAQ-100 Index[®], the Russell 1000[®] Growth Index, the Russell 1000[®] Value Index, the Russell 2000[®] Index, the iShares[®] MSCI Emerging Markets Index Fund and the Vanguard[®] Emerging Markets ETF

General

- JPMorgan Chase & Co. may offer and sell return enhanced notes linked to a weighted Basket consisting of the S&P 500[®] Index, the S&P BRIC 40 Index, the Nikkei 225 Index, the Dow Jones EURO STOXX 50[®] Index, the Dow Jones U.S. Real Estate Index, the Dow Jones — AIG Commodity IndexSM (the "Commodity Index"), the FTSETM 100 Index, the MSCI EAFE[®] Index, the NASDAQ-100 Index[®], the Russell 1000[®] Growth Index, the Russell 1000[®] Value Index, the Russell 2000[®] Index, the iShares[®] MSCI Emerging Markets Index Fund and the Vanguard[®] Emerging Markets ETF from time to time. This product supplement no. 39-VIII describes terms that will apply generally to the return enhanced notes, and supplements the terms described in the accompanying prospectus supplement and prospectus. A separate term sheet or pricing supplement, as the case may be, will describe terms that apply specifically to the notes, including any changes to the terms specified below. We refer to such term sheets and pricing supplements generally as terms supplements. If the terms described in the relevant terms supplement are inconsistent with those described herein or in the accompanying prospectus supplement or prospectus, the terms described in the relevant terms supplement will control.
- The notes are senior unsecured obligations of JPMorgan Chase & Co.
- Payment is linked to a Basket consisting of the S&P 500[®] Index, the S&P BRIC 40 Index, the Nikkei 225 Index, the Dow Jones EURO STOXX 50[®] Index, the Dow Jones U.S. Real Estate Index, the Dow Jones — AIG Commodity IndexSM (the "Commodity Index"), the FTSETM 100 Index, the MSCI EAFE[®] Index, the NASDAQ-100 Index[®], the Russell 1000[®] Growth Index, the Russell 1000[®] Value Index, the Russell 2000[®] Index, the iShares[®] MSCI Emerging Markets Index Fund and the Vanguard[®] Emerging Markets ETF, as described below.
- For important information about tax consequences, see "Certain U.S. Federal Income Tax Consequences" beginning on page PS-118.
- Minimum denominations of \$1,000 and integral multiples thereof, unless otherwise specified in the relevant terms supplement.
- Investing in the notes is not equivalent to investing in the Basket, any of the Basket Components or any of their component stocks.
- The notes will not be listed on any securities exchange unless otherwise specified in the relevant terms supplement.

Key Terms

Basket:

Unless otherwise specified in the relevant terms supplement, the Basket will be composed of up to twelve indices (each a "Basket Index," and together, the "Basket Indices") and two funds (each a "Basket Fund" and together, the "Basket Funds") (each Basket Index and each Basket Fund, a "Basket Component," and collectively, the "Basket Components"):

Basket Component	Weight
S&P 500 [®] Index	†
S&P BRIC 40 Index	†
Nikkei 225 Index	†
Dow Jones EURO STOXX 50 [®] Index	†
Dow Jones U.S. Real Estate Index	†
Dow Jones — AIG Commodity Index SM	†
FTSE TM 100 Index	†
MSCI EAFE [®] Index	†
NASDAQ-100 Index [®]	†
Russell 1000 [®] Growth Index	†
Russell 1000 [®] Value Index	†
Russell 2000 [®] Index	†
iShares [®] MSCI Emerging Markets Index Fund	†
Vanguard [®] Emerging Markets ETF	†

† The relevant terms supplement will specify either (i) the weight of each Basket Component in the Basket, which will be fixed for the term of the notes, or (ii) the manner in which the weight of each Basket Component will be determined. For example, the relevant terms supplement may specify that each Basket Component has an equal weight in the Basket, in which case each Basket Component makes up 1/14 of the value of the Basket, or the relevant terms supplement may specify a different weighting for each of the fourteen Basket Components. Alternatively, the relevant terms supplement may specify that, for a Basket consisting of the S&P 500[®] Index and the Nikkei 225 Index, the Basket Component with the greater Component Return will make up 70% of the value of the Basket, and the Basket Component with the lesser Component Return will make up 30% of the value of the Basket.

The Basket may consist of fewer than all fourteen Basket Components, in which case the weight of each Basket Component not included in the Basket will be deemed to be 0%. In certain cases, only one Basket Component may compose the entire Basket. If there is only one Basket Component, that Basket Component will be weighted as 100% of the Basket and the remaining Basket Components will each be weighted as 0% of the Basket.

(continued on next page)

Investing in the Return Enhanced Notes involves a number of risks. See "Risk Factors" beginning on page PS-13.

Neither the Securities and Exchange Commission nor any state securities commission has approved or disapproved of the notes or passed upon the accuracy or the adequacy of this product supplement no. 39-VIII, the accompanying prospectus supplement and prospectus or any related terms supplement. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

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

Key Terms (continued)

Payment at Maturity (Notes with a Buffer):

For notes with a buffer, the amount you will receive at maturity is based on the value of the Ending Basket Level relative to the Starting Basket Level (or the Strike Level, if applicable) and the buffer amount.

If the Ending Basket Level is greater than the Starting Basket Level (or the Strike Level, if applicable), you will receive a cash payment per \$1,000 principal amount note that provides you with a return on your investment equal to the Basket Return multiplied by the upside leverage factor, subject, if applicable, to the Maximum Total Return on the note. If applicable, the "Maximum Total Return" on the note is a percentage that we will determine on the pricing date and that will be set forth in the relevant terms supplement. Accordingly, if the relevant terms supplement specifies a Maximum Total Return for the notes, the appreciation potential of the notes will be limited to the Maximum Total Return even if the Basket Return multiplied by the upside leverage factor is greater than the Maximum Total Return. Subject to any applicable Maximum Total Return on the note, your final payment per \$1,000 principal note will be calculated as follows:

$$\$1,000 + (\$1,000 \times \text{Basket Return} \times \text{upside leverage factor})$$

Your principal is protected against a decline in the Basket up to the buffer amount. If the Ending Basket Level declines from the Starting Basket Level (or the Strike Level, if applicable) and such decline is equal to or less than the buffer amount, you will receive the principal amount of your notes at maturity.

If the Ending Basket Level declines from the Starting Basket Level (or the Strike Level, if applicable) by more than the buffer amount, for every 1% decline of the Basket beyond the buffer amount, you will lose an amount equal to 1% of the principal amount of your notes multiplied by the downside leverage factor, and your final payment per \$1,000 principal amount note will be calculated, unless otherwise specified in the relevant terms supplement, as follows:

$$\$1,000 + [\$1,000 \times (\text{Basket Return} + \text{buffer amount \%}) \times \text{downside leverage factor}]$$

For notes with a buffer, you will lose some or all of your investment at maturity if the Ending Basket Level declines from the Starting Basket Level (or the Strike Level, if applicable) by more than the buffer amount.

Payment at Maturity (Notes without a Buffer):

For notes without a buffer, the amount you will receive at maturity is based on the value of the Ending Basket Level relative to the Starting Basket Level (or the Strike Level, if applicable).

If the Ending Basket Level is greater than the Starting Basket Level (or the Strike Level, if applicable), you will receive a cash payment per \$1,000 principal amount note that provides you with a return on your investment equal to the Basket Return multiplied by the upside leverage factor, subject, if applicable, to the Maximum Total Return on the note. If applicable, the "Maximum Total Return" on the note is a percentage that we will determine on the pricing date and that will be set forth in the relevant terms supplement. Accordingly, if the relevant terms supplement specifies a Maximum Total Return for the notes, the appreciation potential of the notes will be limited to the Maximum Total Return even if the Basket Return multiplied by the upside leverage factor is greater than the Maximum Total Return. Subject to any applicable Maximum Total Return on the note, your final payment per note will be calculated as follows:

$$\$1,000 + (\$1,000 \times \text{Basket Return} \times \text{upside leverage factor})$$

If the Ending Basket Level is equal to the Starting Basket Level (or the Strike Level, if applicable), you will receive a cash payment of \$1,000 per \$1,000 principal amount note.

If the Ending Basket Level declines from the Starting Basket Level (or the Strike Level, if applicable), you will lose 1% of the principal amount of your notes for every 1% that the Basket declines beyond the Starting Basket Level (or the Strike Level, if applicable), unless otherwise specified in the relevant terms supplement. Under these circumstances, your final payment per \$1,000 principal amount note will be calculated as follows:

$$\$1,000 + (\$1,000 \times \text{Basket Return})$$

For notes without a buffer, you will lose some or all of your investment at maturity if the Ending Basket Level declines from the Starting Basket Level (or the Strike Level, if applicable).

Other Terms:

In each case if applicable, the Maximum Total Return, the buffer amount, upside leverage factor and downside leverage factor will be specified in the relevant terms supplement.

Basket Return:

Unless otherwise specified in the relevant terms supplement:

$$\frac{\text{Ending Basket Level} - \text{Starting Basket Level (or Strike Level, if applicable)}}{\text{Starting Basket Level (or Strike Level, if applicable)}}$$

Starting Basket Level:

Unless otherwise specified in the relevant terms supplement, set equal to 100 on the pricing date, the final Initial Averaging Date, if applicable, or on such other relevant date as specified in the relevant terms supplement.

Ending Basket Level:

The Basket Closing Level on the Observation Date, or such other date as specified in the relevant terms supplement, or the arithmetic average of the Basket Closing Levels on each of the Ending Averaging Dates.

Basket Closing Level:

Unless otherwise specified in the relevant terms supplement, the Basket Closing Level on any relevant trading day will be calculated as follows:

$$100 \times [1 + (\text{S\&P 500 Return} \times \text{S\&P 500 Weighting}) + (\text{S\&P BRIC Return} \times \text{S\&P BRIC Weighting}) + (\text{Nikkei Return} \times \text{Nikkei Weighting}) + (\text{EURO STOXX Return} \times \text{EURO STOXX Weighting}) + (\text{Dow Jones U.S. Real Estate Return} \times \text{Dow Jones U.S. Real Estate Weighting}) + (\text{AIG Commodity Return} \times \text{AIG Commodity Weighting}) + (\text{FTSE Return} \times \text{FTSE Weighting}) + (\text{MSCI EAFE Return} \times \text{MSCI EAFE Weighting}) + (\text{NASDAQ-100 Return} \times \text{NASDAQ-100 Weighting}) + (\text{Russell 1000 Growth Return} \times \text{Russell 1000 Growth Weighting}) + (\text{Russell 1000 Value Return} \times \text{Russell 1000 Value Weighting}) + (\text{Russell 2000 Return} \times \text{Russell 2000 Weighting}) + (\text{MSCI Emerging Markets Return} \times \text{MSCI Emerging Markets Weighting}) + (\text{Vanguard Emerging Markets Return} \times \text{Vanguard Emerging Markets Weighting})]$$

Key Terms (continued)

Unless otherwise specified in the relevant terms supplement, on any trading day, each of the S&P 500 Return, the S&P BRIC Return, the Nikkei Return, the EURO STOXX Return, the Dow Jones U.S. Real Estate Return, the AIG Commodity Return, the FTSE Return, the MSCI EAFE Return, the NASDAQ-100 Return, the Russell 1000 Growth Return, the Russell 1000 Value Return and the Russell 2000 Return (each, an "Index Return") reflects the performance of the respective Basket Index, expressed as a percentage, from its respective Index Starting Level to its respective Index Closing Level on such trading day.

Unless otherwise specified in the relevant terms supplement, on any trading day, each of the MSCI Emerging Markets Return and the Vanguard Emerging Markets Return (each, a "Fund Return," and each Index Return and each Fund Return, a "Component Return") reflects the performance of the respective Basket Fund, expressed as a percentage, from its respective Initial Share Price to its respective Final Share Price on such trading day.

The S&P 500 Weighting, the S&P BRIC Weighting, the Nikkei Weighting, the EURO STOXX Weighting, the Dow Jones U.S. Real Estate Weighting, the AIG Commodity Weighting, the FTSE Weighting, the MSCI EAFE Weighting, the NASDAQ-100 Weighting, the Russell 1000 Growth Weighting, the Russell 1000 Value Weighting, the Russell 2000 Weighting, the MSCI Emerging Markets Weighting, and the Vanguard Emerging Markets Weighting (each a "Component Weighting," and collectively, the "Component Weightings") are the respective weights of each of the Basket Components in the Basket.

The relevant terms supplement will specify either (i) the weight of each Basket Component in the Basket, which will be fixed for the term of the notes, or (ii) the manner in which the weight of each Basket Component will be determined. For example, if the relevant terms supplement specifies that the S&P 500[®] Index is weighted to compose 18% of the value of the Basket, the S&P 500 Weighting is 18%. Alternatively, the relevant terms supplement may specify that, for a Basket consisting of the S&P 500[®] Index and the Nikkei 225 Index, the Basket Component with the greater Component Return will make up 70% of the value of the Basket, and the Basket Component with the lesser Component Return will make up 30% of the value of the Basket. The Basket may consist of fewer than all fourteen Basket Components, in which case the weight of each Basket Component not included in the Basket will be deemed to be 0%. In certain cases, only one Basket Component may compose the entire Basket. If there is only one Basket Component, that Basket Component will be weighted as 100% of the Basket and the remaining Basket Components will each be weighted as 0% of the Basket. For additional information, see "Description of Notes — Payment at Maturity."

Strike Level:	The relevant terms supplement may specify a Basket level other than the Starting Basket Level to be used for calculating the Basket Return and the amount payable at maturity, if any. For example, the relevant terms supplement may specify that a Strike Level, equal to 95% of the Starting Basket Level, shall be used to calculate the Basket Return.
Basket Valuation Date(s):	The Ending Basket Level will be calculated on a single date, which we refer to as the Observation Date, or on several dates, each of which we refer to as an Ending Averaging Date, as specified in the relevant terms supplement. We refer to such dates generally as Basket Valuation Dates in this product supplement. Any Basket Valuation Date is subject to postponement in the event of certain market disruption events and as described under "Description of Notes — Payment at Maturity."
Initial Share Price:	With respect to a Basket Fund, the closing price of one share of such Basket Fund on the pricing date, or such other date as specified in the relevant terms supplement, or the arithmetic average of the closing prices of one share of such Basket Fund on each of the Initial Averaging Dates.
Final Share Price:	With respect to a Basket Fund, the closing price of one share of such Basket Fund times the Share Adjustment Factor on the trading day on which the applicable Fund Return is calculated.
Share Adjustment Factor:	Unless otherwise specified in the relevant terms supplement, with respect to each Basket Fund, the Share Adjustment Factor will be set initially at 1.0, subject to adjustment upon the occurrence of certain events affecting such Basket Fund. See "General Terms of Notes — Anti-Dilution Adjustments."
Initial Averaging Dates:	As specified, if applicable, in the relevant terms supplement. Any Initial Averaging Date is subject to postponement in the event of certain market disruption events and as described under "Description of Notes — Payment at Maturity."
Maturity Date:	As specified in the relevant terms supplement. The maturity date of the notes is subject to postponement in the event of certain market disruption events and as described under "Description of Notes — Payment at Maturity."

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In making your investment decision, you should rely only on the information contained or incorporated by reference in the terms supplement relevant to your investment, this product supplement no. 39-VIII and the accompanying prospectus supplement and prospectus with respect to the notes offered by the relevant terms supplement and this product supplement no. 39-VIII and with respect to JPMorgan Chase & Co. This product supplement no. 39-VIII, together with the relevant terms supplement and the accompanying prospectus and prospectus supplement, contain the terms of the notes and supersede all other prior or contemporaneous oral statements as well as any other written materials including preliminary or indicative pricing terms, correspondence, trade ideas, structures for implementation, sample structures, fact sheets, brochures or other educational materials of ours. The information in the relevant terms supplement, this product supplement no. 39-VIII and the accompanying prospectus supplement and prospectus may only be accurate as of the dates of each of these documents, respectively.

The notes described in the relevant terms supplement and this product supplement no. 39-VIII are not appropriate for all investors, and involve important legal and tax consequences and investment risks, which should be discussed with your professional advisers. You should be aware that the regulations of the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. and the laws of certain jurisdictions (including regulations and laws that require brokers to ensure that investments are suitable for their customers) may limit the availability of the notes. The relevant terms supplement, this product supplement no. 39-VIII and the accompanying prospectus supplement and prospectus do not constitute an offer to sell or a solicitation of an offer to buy the notes in any circumstances in which such offer or solicitation is unlawful.

In this product supplement no. 39-VIII and the accompanying prospectus supplement and prospectus, “we,” “us” and “our” refer to JPMorgan Chase & Co., unless the context requires otherwise.

We are offering to sell, and are seeking offers to buy, the notes only in jurisdictions where offers and sales are permitted. Neither this product supplement no. 39-VIII nor the accompanying prospectus supplement, prospectus or terms supplement constitutes an offer to sell, or a solicitation of an offer to buy, any notes by any person in any jurisdiction in which it is unlawful for such person to make such an offer or solicitation. Neither the delivery of this product supplement no. 39-VIII nor the accompanying prospectus supplement, prospectus or terms supplement nor any sale made hereunder implies that there has been no change in our affairs or that the information in this product supplement no. 39-VIII and accompanying prospectus supplement, prospectus and terms supplement is correct as of any date after the date hereof.

You must (i) comply with all applicable laws and regulations in force in any jurisdiction in connection with the possession or distribution of this product supplement no. 39-VIII and the accompanying prospectus supplement, prospectus and terms supplement and the purchase, offer or sale of the notes and (ii) obtain any consent, approval or permission required to be obtained by you for the purchase, offer or sale by you of the notes under the laws and regulations applicable to you in force in any jurisdiction to which you are subject or in which you make such purchases, offers or sales; neither we nor the agents shall have any responsibility therefor.

Argentina

The notes have not been and will not be authorized by the *Comisión Nacional de Valores* (the "CNV") for public offer in Argentina and therefore may not be offered or sold to the public at large or to sectors or specific groups thereof by any means, including but not limited to personal offerings, written materials, advertisements, the internet or the media, in circumstances which constitute a public offering of securities under Argentine Law No. 17,811, as amended (the "Argentine Public Offering Law").

The Argentine Public Offering Law does not expressly recognize the concept of private placement. Notwithstanding the foregoing, pursuant to the general rules on public offering and the few existing judicial and administrative precedents, the following private placement rules have been outlined:

- (i) target investors should be qualified or sophisticated investors, capable of understanding the risk of the proposed investment.
- (ii) investors should be contacted on an individual, direct and confidential basis, without using any type of massive means of communication.
- (iii) the number of contacted investors should be relatively small.
- (iv) investors should receive complete and precise information on the proposed investment.
- (v) any material, brochures, documents, etc, regarding the investment should be delivered in a personal and confidential manner, identifying the name of the recipient.
- (vi) the documents or information mentioned in item (v) should contain a legend or statement expressly stating that the offer is a private offer not subject to the approval or supervision of the CNV, or any other regulator in Argentina.
- (vii) the aforementioned documents or materials should also contain a statement prohibiting the re-sale or re-placement of the relevant securities within the Argentine territory or their sale through any type of transaction that may constitute a public offering of securities pursuant to Argentine law.

The Bahamas

The notes have not been and shall not be offered or sold in or into The Bahamas except in circumstances that do not constitute a 'public offering' according to the Securities Industry Act, 1999.

The offer of the notes, directly or indirectly, in or from within The Bahamas may only be made by an entity or person who is licensed as a Broker Dealer by the Securities Commission of The Bahamas.

Persons deemed "resident" in The Bahamas pursuant to the Exchange Control Regulations, 1956 must receive the prior approval of the Central Bank of The Bahamas prior to accepting an offer to purchase any notes.

Bermuda

This product supplement no. 39-VIII and the accompanying prospectus supplement, prospectus and terms supplement have not been registered or filed with any regulatory authority in Bermuda. The offering of the notes pursuant to this product supplement no. 39-VIII and the accompanying prospectus supplement, prospectus and any terms supplement to persons resident in Bermuda is not prohibited, *provided* we are not thereby carrying on business in Bermuda.

Brazil

The notes have not been and will not be registered with the "*Comissão de Valores Mobiliários*" –the Brazilian Securities and Exchange Commission ("CVM") and accordingly, the notes may not and will not be sold, promised to be sold, offered, solicited, advertised and/or marketed within the Federal Republic of Brazil, except in circumstances that cannot be construed as a public offering or unauthorized distribution of securities under Brazilian laws and regulations. The notes are not being offered into Brazil. Documents relating to an offering of the notes, as well as the information contained herein and therein, may not be supplied or distributed to the public in Brazil nor be used in connection with any offer for subscription or sale of the notes to the public in Brazil.

British Virgin Islands

The notes may not be offered in the British Virgin Islands unless we or the person offering the notes on our behalf is licensed to carry on business in the British Virgin Islands. We are not licensed to carry on business in the British Virgin Islands. The notes may be offered to British Virgin Islands "business companies" (from outside the British Virgin Islands) without restriction. A British Virgin Islands "business company" is a company formed under or otherwise governed by the BVI Business Companies Act, 2004 (British Virgin Islands).

Cayman Islands

This product supplement no. 39-VIII and the accompanying prospectus supplement, prospectus and terms supplement, and the notes offered hereby and thereby have not been, and will not be, registered under the laws and regulations of the Cayman Islands, nor has any regulatory authority in the Cayman Islands passed comment upon or approved the accuracy or adequacy of this product supplement no. 39-VIII and the accompanying prospectus supplement, prospectus and terms supplement. The notes have not been, and will not be, offered or sold, directly or indirectly, in the Cayman Islands.

Chile

None of the Agents, we or the notes have been registered with the *Superintendencia de Valores y Seguros de Chile* (Chilean Securities and Insurance Commission) pursuant to *Ley No. 18,045 de Mercado de Valores* (the "Chilean Securities Act"), as amended, of the Republic of Chile and, accordingly, the notes have not been and will not be offered or sold within Chile or to, or for the account of benefit of persons in Chile except in circumstances which have not resulted and will not result in a public offering and/or securities intermediation in Chile within the meaning of the Chilean Securities Act.

None of the Agents is a bank or a licensed broker in Chile, and therefore each Agent has not and will not conduct transactions or any business operations in any of such qualities, including the marketing, offer and sale of the notes, except in circumstances which have not resulted and will not result in a "public offering" as such term is defined in Article 4 of the Chilean Securities Act, and/or have not resulted and will not result in the intermediation of securities in Chile within the meaning of Article 24 of the Chilean Securities Act and/or the breach of the brokerage restrictions set forth in Article 39 of Decree with Force of Law No. 3 of 1997.

The notes will only be sold to specific buyers, each of which will be deemed upon purchase:

- (i) to be a financial institution and/or an institutional investor or a qualified investor with such knowledge and experience in financial and business matters as to be capable of evaluating the risks and merits of an investment in the notes;
- (ii) to agree that it will only resell the notes in the Republic of Chile in compliance with all applicable laws and regulations; and that it will deliver to each person to whom the notes are transferred a notice substantially to the effect of this selling restriction;

- (iii) to acknowledge receipt of sufficient information required to make an informed decision whether or not to invest in the notes; and
- (iv) to acknowledge that it has not relied upon advice from any Agent and/or us, or its or our respective affiliates, regarding the determination of the convenience or suitability of notes as an investment for the buyer or any other person; and has taken and relied upon independent legal, regulatory, tax and accounting advice.

Colombia

The notes have not been and will not be registered in the National Securities Registry of Colombia (*Registro Nacional de Valores y Emisores*) kept by the Colombian Financial Superintendency (*Superintendencia Financiera de Colombia*) or in the Colombian Stock Exchange (*Bolsa de Valores de Colombia*).

Therefore, the notes shall not be marketed, offered, sold or distributed in Colombia or to Colombian residents in any manner that would be characterized as a public offering, as such is defined in article 1.2.1.1 of Resolution 400, issued on May 22, 1995 by the Securities Superintendency General Commission (*Sala General de la Superintendencia de Valores*), as amended from time to time.

If the notes are to be marketed within Colombian territory or to Colombian residents, regardless of the number of persons to which said marketing is addressed to, any such promotion or advertisement of the notes must be made through a local financial entity, a representative's office, or a local correspondent, in accordance with Decree 2558, issued on June 6, 2007 by the Ministry of Finance and Public Credit of Colombia, as amended from time to time.

Therefore, the notes should not be marketed within Colombian territory or to Colombian residents, by any given means, that may be considered as being addressed to an indeterminate number of persons or to more than ninety-nine (99) persons, including but not limited to: (i) any written material or other means of communication, such as subscription lists, bulletins, pamphlets or advertisements; (ii) any offer or sale of the notes at offices or branches open to the public; (iii) use of any oral or written advertisements, letters, announcements, notices or any other means of communication that may be perceived to be addressed to an indeterminate number of persons for the purpose of marketing and/or offering the notes; or (iv) use (a) non-solicited emails or (b) email distributions lists to market the notes.

El Salvador

The notes may not be offered to the general public in El Salvador, and according to Article 2 of the *Ley de Mercado de Valores* (Securities Market Law) of the Republic of El Salvador, Legislative Decree number 809 dated 16 February 1994, published on the *Diario Oficial* (Official Gazette) number 73-BIS, Number 323, dated 21 April 1994, and in compliance with the aforementioned regulation, each Agent has represented and agreed that it will not make an invitation for subscription or purchase of the notes to indeterminate individuals, nor will it make known this product supplement no. 39-VIII and the accompanying prospectus supplement, prospectus and terms supplement in the territory of El Salvador through any mass media communication such as television, radio, press, or any similar medium, other than publications of an international nature that are received in El Salvador, such as internet access or foreign cable advertisements, which are not directed to the Salvadoran public. The offering of the notes has not been registered with an authorized stock exchange in the Republic of El Salvador. Any negotiation for the purchase or sale of notes in the Republic of El Salvador shall only be negotiated on an individual basis with determinate individuals or entities in strict compliance with the aforementioned Article 2 of the Salvadoran Securities Market Law, and shall in any event be effected in accordance with all securities, tax and exchange control of the Dominican Republic, Central America, and United States Free Trade Agreements, and other applicable laws or regulations of the Republic of El Salvador.

Hong Kong

The notes may not be offered or sold in Hong Kong, by means of any document, other than to persons whose ordinary business it is to buy or sell shares or debentures, whether as principal or agent, or in circumstances that do not constitute an offer to the public within the meaning of the Companies Ordinance (Cap. 32) of Hong Kong. Each Agent has not issued and will not issue any advertisement, invitation or document relating to the notes, whether in Hong Kong or elsewhere, which is directed at, or the contents of which are likely to be accessed or read by, the public in Hong Kong (except if permitted to do so under the securities laws of Hong Kong) other than with respect to notes which are intended to be disposed of only to persons outside Hong Kong or only to "professional investors" within the meaning of the Securities and Futures Ordinance (Cap. 571) of Hong Kong and any rules made thereunder.

Jersey

Each Agent has represented to and agreed with us that it will not circulate in Jersey any offer for subscription, sale or exchange of any notes which would constitute an offer to the public for the purposes of Article 8 of the Control of Borrowing (Jersey) Order 1958.

Mexico

The notes have not been, and will not be, registered with the Mexican National Registry of Securities maintained by the Mexican National Banking and Securities Commission nor with the Mexican Stock Exchange and therefore, may not be offered or sold publicly in the United Mexican States. This product supplement no. 39-VIII and the accompanying prospectus supplement, prospectus and terms supplement may not be publicly distributed in the United Mexican States. The notes may be privately placed in Mexico among institutional and qualified investors, pursuant to the private placement exemption set forth in Article 8 of the Mexican Securities Market Law.

The Netherlands

An offer to the public of any notes which are the subject of the offering and placement contemplated by this product supplement no. 39-VIII and the accompanying prospectus supplement, prospectus and terms supplement may not be made in The Netherlands and each Agent has represented and agreed that it has not made and will not make an offer of such notes to the public in The Netherlands, unless such an offer is made exclusively to one or more of the following categories of investors in accordance with the Dutch Financial Markets Supervision Act (*Wet op het financieel toezicht*, the "FMSA"):

1. Regulated Entities: (a) any person or entity who or which is subject to supervision by a regulatory authority in any country in order to lawfully operate in the financial markets (which includes: credit institutions, investment firms, financial institutions, insurance companies, collective investment schemes and their management companies, pension funds and their management companies, commodity dealers) ("Supervised Entities"); and (b) any person or entity who or which engages in a regulated activity on the financial markets but who or which is not subject to supervision by a regulatory authority because it benefits from an exemption or dispensation ("Exempt Entities");
2. Investment Funds and Entities: any entity whose corporate purpose is solely to invest in securities (which includes, without limitation, hedge funds);
3. Governmental institutions: the Dutch State, the Dutch Central Bank, Dutch regional, local or other decentralized governmental institutions, international treaty organizations and supranational organizations;
4. Self-certified Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises ("SMEs"): any company having its registered office in The Netherlands which does not meet at least two of the three criteria mentioned in (6) below and which has (a) expressly requested the Netherlands Authority for the Financial Markets (the "AFM") to be considered as a qualified investor, and (b) been entered on the register of qualified investors maintained by the AFM;
5. Self-certified Natural Persons: any natural person who is resident in The Netherlands if this person meets at least two (2) of the following criteria:
 - (i) the investor has carried out transactions of a significant size on securities markets at an average frequency of, at least, ten (10) per quarter over the previous four (4) quarters;

- (ii) the size of the investor's securities portfolio exceeds €500,000;
- (iii) the investor works or has worked for at least one (1) year in the financial sector in a professional position which requires knowledge of investment in securities,

provided this person has:

- (a) expressly requested the AFM to be considered as a qualified investor; and
 - (b) been entered on the register of qualified investors maintained by the AFM;
6. Large Enterprises: any company or legal entity which meets at least two of the following three criteria according to its most recent consolidated or non-consolidated annual accounts:
- (a) an average number of employees during the financial year of at least 250;
 - (b) total assets of at least €43,000,000; or
 - (c) an annual net turnover of at least €50,000,000.
7. Discretionary individual portfolio managers: any portfolio manager in The Netherlands who or which purchases the notes for the account of clients who are not Qualified Investors on the basis of a contract of agency that allows for making investment decisions on the client's behalf without specific instructions of or consultation with any such client;
8. Minimum consideration: any person or entity for a minimum consideration of €50,000 or more (or equivalent in foreign currency) for each offer of notes; or
9. Fewer than 100 Offerees: fewer than 100 natural or legal persons (other than Qualified Investors).

For the purposes of this provision, the expression:

- (a) an "offer to the public" in relation to any notes means making a sufficiently determined offer as meant in Section 217(1) of Book 6 of the Dutch Civil Code (*Burgerlijk Wetboek*) addressed to more than one person to conclude a contract to purchase or otherwise acquire notes, or inviting persons to make an offer in respect of such notes;
- (b) "Qualified Investors" means the categories of investors listed under (1) up to and including (6) above.

Zero Coupon Notes may not, directly or indirectly, as part of their initial distribution (or immediately thereafter) or as part of any re-offering be offered, sold, transferred or delivered in The Netherlands. For purposes of this paragraph "Zero Coupon Notes" are notes (whether in definitive or in global form) that are in bearer form and that constitute a claim for a fixed sum against us and on which interest does not become due prior to maturity or on which no interest is due whatsoever.

Panama

The notes have not been and will not be registered with the National Securities Commission of the Republic of Panama under Decree Law No. 1 of July 8, 1999 (the "Panamanian Securities Law") and may not be publicly offered or sold within Panama, except in certain limited transactions exempt from the registration requirements of the Panamanian Securities Law. The notes do not benefit from the tax incentives provided by the Panamanian Securities Law and are not subject to regulation or supervision by the National Securities Commission of the Republic of Panama.

Peru

The notes have been and will be offered only to institutional investors (as defined by the Peruvian Securities Market Law – "*Ley de Mercado de Valores*" enacted by Legislative Decree No. 861 – Unified Text of the Law approved by Supreme Decree No. 093-2002-EF) and not to the public in general or a segment of it. The placement of the notes shall comply with article 5 of the Peruvian Securities Market Law.

Singapore

Neither this product supplement no. 39-VIII nor the accompanying prospectus supplement, prospectus or terms supplement has been registered as a prospectus with the Monetary Authority of Singapore. Accordingly, this product supplement no. 39-VIII, the accompanying prospectus supplement, prospectus or terms supplement, and any other document or material in connection with the offer or sale, or invitation for subscription or purchase, of the notes may not be circulated or distributed, nor may the notes be offered or sold, or be made the subject of an invitation for subscription or purchase, whether directly or indirectly, to persons in Singapore other than (i) to an institutional investor under Section 274 of the Securities and Futures Act, Chapter 289 of Singapore (the "SFA"), (ii) to a relevant person, or any person pursuant to Section 275(1A), and in accordance with the conditions, specified in Section 275 of the SFA or (iii) otherwise pursuant to, and in accordance with the conditions of, any other applicable provision of the SFA.

Switzerland

The notes have not been and will not be offered or sold, directly or indirectly, to the public in Switzerland, and this product supplement no. 39-VIII and the accompanying prospectus supplement, prospectus and terms supplement do not constitute a public offering prospectus as that term is understood pursuant to article 652a or article 1156 of the Swiss Federal Code of Obligations.

We have not applied for a listing of the notes on the SWX Swiss Exchange or on any other regulated securities market and, consequently, the information presented in this product supplement no. 39-VIII and the accompanying prospectus supplement, prospectus and terms supplement does not necessarily comply with the information standards set out in the relevant listing rules.

The notes do not constitute a participation in a collective investment scheme in the meaning of the Swiss Federal Act on Collective Investment Schemes and are not licensed by the Swiss Federal Banking Commission. Accordingly, neither the notes nor holders of the notes benefit from protection under the Swiss Federal Act on Collective Investment Schemes or supervision by the Swiss Federal Banking Commission.

Uruguay

The offering of notes in Uruguay constitutes a private offering and each Agent has agreed that the notes and us will not be registered with the Central Bank of Uruguay pursuant to section 2 of Uruguayan law 16.749.

Venezuela

The notes comprising this offering have not been registered with the Venezuelan National Securities Commission (*Comisión Nacional de Valores*) and are not being publicly offered in Venezuela. No document related to the offering of the notes shall be interpreted to constitute a public offer of securities in Venezuela. This document has been sent exclusively to clients of the Agents and the information contained herein is private, confidential and for the exclusive use of the addressee. Investors wishing to acquire the notes may use only funds located outside of Venezuela, which are not of mandatory sale to the Central Bank of Venezuela (*Banco Central de Venezuela*) or are not otherwise subject to restrictions or limitations under the exchange control regulation currently in force in Venezuela.

DESCRIPTION OF NOTES

The following description of the terms of the notes supplements the description of the general terms of the debt securities set forth under the headings "Description of Notes" in the accompanying prospectus supplement and "Description of Debt Securities" in the accompanying prospectus. A separate terms supplement will describe the terms that apply specifically to the notes, including any changes to the terms specified below. Capitalized terms used but not defined in this product supplement no. 39-VIII have the meanings assigned in the accompanying prospectus supplement, prospectus and the relevant terms supplement. The term "note" refers to each \$1,000 principal amount of our Return Enhanced Notes Linked to a Basket Consisting of the S&P 500[®] Index, the S&P BRIC 40 Index, the Nikkei 225 Index, the Dow Jones EURO STOXX 50[®] Index, the Dow Jones U.S. Real Estate Index, the Dow Jones — AIG Commodity IndexSM, the FTSETM 100 Index, the MSCI EAFE[®] Index, the NASDAQ-100 Index[®], the Russell 1000[®] Growth Index, the Russell 1000[®] Value Index, the Russell 2000[®] Index, the iShares[®] MSCI Emerging Markets Index Fund and the Vanguard[®] Emerging Markets ETF.

General

The Return Enhanced Notes are senior unsecured obligations of JPMorgan Chase & Co. that are linked to a Basket (the "Basket") consisting of the S&P 500[®] Index, the S&P BRIC 40 Index, the Nikkei 225 Index, the Dow Jones EURO STOXX 50[®] Index, the Dow Jones U.S. Real Estate Index, the Dow Jones — AIG Commodity IndexSM (the "Commodity Index"), the FTSETM 100 Index, the MSCI EAFE[®] Index, the NASDAQ-100 Index[®], the Russell 1000[®] Growth Index, the Russell 1000[®] Value Index, the Russell 2000[®] Index (each a "Basket Index," and together, the "Basket Indices"), the iShares[®] MSCI Emerging Markets Index Fund and the Vanguard[®] Emerging Markets ETF (each a "Basket Fund," and together, the "Basket Funds") (each Basket Index and each Basket Fund, a "Basket Component," and collectively, the "Basket Components"). The notes are a series of securities referred to in the accompanying prospectus supplement, prospectus and the relevant terms supplement. The notes will be issued by JPMorgan Chase & Co. under an indenture dated May 25, 2001, as may be amended or supplemented from time to time, between us and Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas (formerly Bankers Trust Company), as trustee.

The notes do not pay interest and do not guarantee any return of principal at, or prior to, maturity. Instead, at maturity you will receive a payment in cash, the amount of which will vary depending on the performance of the Basket calculated in accordance with the formula set forth below and whether the notes have a Strike Level and/or buffer.

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

The notes are our unsecured and unsubordinated obligations and will rank *pari passu* with all of our other unsecured and unsubordinated obligations.

The notes will be issued in denominations of \$1,000 and integral multiples thereof, unless otherwise specified in the relevant terms supplement. The principal amount and issue price of each note is \$1,000, unless otherwise specified in the relevant terms supplement. The notes will be represented by one or more permanent global notes registered in the name of The Depository Trust Company, or DTC, or its nominee, as described under "Description of Notes — Forms of Notes" in the prospectus supplement and "Forms of Securities — Global Securities" in the prospectus.

The specific terms of the notes will be described in the relevant terms supplement accompanying this product supplement no. 39-VIII. The terms described in that document supplement those described herein and in the accompanying prospectus and prospectus supplement. If the terms described in the relevant terms supplement are inconsistent with those described herein or in the accompanying prospectus or prospectus supplement, the terms described in the relevant terms supplement will control.

Payment at Maturity

The maturity date for the notes will be set forth in the relevant terms supplement and is subject to adjustment if such day is not a business day or if the final Basket Valuation Date is postponed as described below. We will also specify whether or not the notes have a buffer and the amount of any such buffer in the relevant terms supplement.

Notes with a Buffer

For notes with a buffer, the amount you will receive at maturity is based on the value of the Ending Basket Level relative to the Starting Basket Level (or Strike Level, if applicable) and the buffer amount.

- If the Ending Basket Level is greater than the Starting Basket Level (or Strike Level, if applicable), you will receive a cash payment per \$1,000 principal amount note that provides you with a return on your investment equal to the Basket Return multiplied by the upside leverage factor subject, if applicable, to the Maximum Total Return on the note. If applicable, the "Maximum Total Return" on the note is a percentage that we will determine on the pricing date and which will be set forth in the relevant terms supplement. Accordingly, if the relevant terms supplement specifies a Maximum Total Return for the notes, the appreciation potential of the notes will be limited to the Maximum Total Return even if the Basket Return multiplied by the upside leverage factor is greater than the Maximum Total Return. Subject to any applicable Maximum Total Return, your final payment per \$1,000 principal amount note will be calculated as follows:

$$\$1,000 + (\$1,000 \times \text{Basket Return} \times \text{upside leverage factor})$$

- Your principal is protected against a decline in the Basket up to the buffer amount. If the Ending Basket Level declines from the Starting Basket Level (or Strike Level, if applicable) and such decline is equal to or less than the buffer amount, you will receive the principal amount of your notes at maturity.
- Your investment will be fully exposed to any decline in the Basket beyond the buffer amount. If the Ending Basket Level declines by more than the buffer amount, for every 1% decline of the Basket beyond the buffer amount, you will lose an amount equal to 1% of the principal amount of your notes multiplied by the downside leverage factor, and your final payment per \$1,000 principal amount note will be calculated, unless otherwise specified in the relevant terms supplement, as follows:

$$\$1,000 + [\$1,000 \times (\text{Basket Return} + \text{buffer amount } \%) \times \text{downside leverage factor}]$$

For notes with a buffer, you will lose some or all of your investment at maturity if the Ending Basket Level declines from the Starting Basket Level (or Strike Level, if applicable) by more than the buffer amount.

Notes without a Buffer

For notes without a buffer, the amount you will receive at maturity is based on the value of the Ending Basket Level relative to the Starting Basket Level (or Strike Level, if applicable).

- If the Ending Basket Level is greater than the Starting Basket Level (or Strike Level, if applicable), you will receive a cash payment per \$1,000 principal amount note that provides you with a return on your investment equal to the Basket Return multiplied by the upside leverage factor subject, if applicable, to the Maximum Total Return on the note. If applicable, the "Maximum Total Return" on the note is a percentage which we will determine on the pricing date and which will be set forth in the relevant terms supplement. Accordingly, if the relevant terms supplement specifies a Maximum Total Return for the notes, the appreciation potential of the notes will be limited to the Maximum Total Return, even if the Basket Return multiplied by the upside leverage factor is greater than the Maximum Total Return. Subject to any applicable Maximum Total Return, your final payment per \$1,000 principal amount note will be calculated as follows:

$$\$1,000 + (\$1,000 \times \text{Basket Return} \times \text{upside leverage factor})$$

- If the Ending Basket Level is equal to the Starting Basket Level (or Strike Level, if applicable), you will receive a cash payment of \$1,000 per \$1,000 principal amount note.
- If the Ending Basket Level declines from the Starting Basket Level (or Strike Level, if applicable), you will lose 1% of the principal amount of your notes for every 1% that the Ending Basket Level declines beyond the Starting Basket Level (or Strike Level, if applicable), unless otherwise specified in the relevant terms supplement. Under these circumstances, your final payment per \$1,000 principal amount note will be calculated as follows:

$$\$1,000 + (\$1,000 \times \text{Basket Return})$$

For notes without a buffer, you will lose some or all of your investment at maturity if the Ending Basket Level declines from the Starting Basket Level (or Strike Level, if applicable).

Unless otherwise specified in the relevant terms supplement, the “Basket Return,” as calculated by the calculation agent, is the percentage change of the Basket calculated by comparing the Ending Basket Level to the Starting Basket Level or to a Basket level other than the Starting Basket Level as specified in the relevant terms supplement (the “Strike Level”). The relevant terms supplement will specify the manner in which the Ending Basket Level will be determined. The Basket Return, unless otherwise specified in the relevant terms supplement, is calculated as follows:

$$\text{Basket Return} = \frac{\text{Ending Basket Level} - \text{Starting Basket Level (or Strike Level, if applicable)}}{\text{Starting Basket Level (or Strike Level, if applicable)}}$$

Unless otherwise specified in the relevant terms supplement, the “Starting Basket Level” will be set equal to 100 on the pricing date, the final Initial Averaging Date, if applicable, or on such other date as specified in the relevant terms supplement, or, if the Basket consists of a single Basket Component, the closing level or closing price of the Basket Component on the pricing date, or such other date as specified in the relevant terms supplement, or the arithmetic average of the closing levels or closing prices on each of the Initial Averaging Dates. The “Ending Basket Level” is equal to the Basket Closing Level on the Observation Date, or such other date as specified in the relevant terms supplement, or an arithmetic average of the Basket Closing Levels on each of the Ending Averaging Dates.

In each case if applicable, the “Maximum Total Return,” the “buffer amount,” “upside leverage factor” and “downside leverage factor” will be set forth in the relevant terms supplement.

Unless otherwise specified in the relevant terms supplement, the “Basket Closing Level” on any relevant trading day will be calculated as follows:

$$100 \times [1 + (\text{S\&P 500 Return} \times \text{S\&P 500 Weighting}) + (\text{S\&P BRIC Return} \times \text{S\&P BRIC Weighting}) + (\text{Nikkei Return} \times \text{Nikkei Weighting}) + (\text{EURO STOXX Return} \times \text{EURO STOXX Weighting}) + (\text{Dow Jones U.S. Real Estate Return} \times \text{Dow Jones U.S. Real Estate Weighting}) + (\text{AIG Commodity Return} \times \text{AIG Commodity Weighting}) + (\text{FTSE Return} \times \text{FTSE Weighting}) + (\text{MSCI EAFE Return} \times \text{MSCI EAFE Weighting}) + (\text{NASDAQ-100 Return} \times \text{NASDAQ-100 Weighting}) + (\text{Russell 1000 Growth Return} \times \text{Russell 1000 Growth Weighting}) + (\text{Russell 1000 Value Return} \times \text{Russell 1000 Value Weighting}) + (\text{Russell 2000 Return} \times \text{Russell 2000 Weighting}) + (\text{MSCI Emerging Markets Return} \times \text{MSCI Emerging Markets Weighting}) + (\text{Vanguard Emerging Markets Return} \times \text{Vanguard Emerging Markets Weighting})]$$

Unless otherwise specified in the relevant terms supplement, on any trading day, each of the S&P 500 Return, the S&P BRIC Return, the Nikkei Return, the EURO STOXX Return, the Dow Jones U.S. Real Estate Return, the AIG Commodity Return, the FTSE Return, the MSCI EAFE Return, the NASDAQ-100 Return, the Russell 1000 Growth Return, the Russell 1000 Value Return and the Russell 2000 Return (each, an “Index Return”) reflects the performance of the respective Basket Index, expressed as a percentage, from its respective Index Starting Level to its respective Index Closing Level on such trading day.

Unless otherwise specified in the relevant terms supplement, on any trading day, each of the MSCI Emerging Markets Return and the Vanguard Emerging Markets Return (each a "Fund Return" and each Index Return and each Fund Return, a "Component Return") reflects the performance of the respective Basket Fund, expressed as a percentage, from its respective Initial Share Price to its respective Final Share Price on such trading day.

The S&P 500 Weighting, the S&P BRIC Weighting, the Nikkei Weighting, the EURO STOXX Weighting, the Dow Jones U.S. Real Estate Weighting, the AIG Commodity Weighting, the FTSE Weighting, the MSCI EAFE Weighting, the NASDAQ-100 Weighting, the Russell 1000 Growth Weighting, the Russell 1000 Value Weighting, the Russell 2000 Weighting, the MSCI Emerging Markets Weighting and the Vanguard Emerging Markets Weighting (each a "Component Weighting," and collectively, the "Component Weightings") are the respective weights of each of the Basket Components in the Basket.

The relevant terms supplement will specify either (i) the weight of each Basket Component in the Basket, which will be fixed for the term of the notes, or (ii) the manner in which the weight of each Basket Component will be determined. For example, if the relevant terms supplement specifies that the S&P 500[®] Index is weighted to compose 18% of the value of the Basket, the S&P 500 Weighting is 18%. Alternatively, the relevant terms supplement may specify that, for a Basket consisting of the S&P 500[®] Index and the Nikkei 225 Index, the Basket Component with the greater Component Return will make up 70% of the value of the Basket, and the Basket Component with the lesser Component Return will make up 30% of the value of the Basket. The Basket may consist of fewer than all fourteen Basket Components, in which case the weight of each Basket Component not included in the Basket will be deemed to be 0%. In certain cases, only one Basket Component may compose the entire Basket. If there is only one Basket Component, that Basket Component will be weighted as 100% of the Basket and the remaining Basket Components will each be weighted as 0% of the Basket.

On any trading day, the "S&P 500 Return" is calculated as follows, unless otherwise specified in the relevant terms supplement:

$$\text{S\&P 500 Return} = \frac{\text{S\&P 500 Closing Level} - \text{S\&P 500 Starting Level}}{\text{S\&P 500 Starting Level}}$$

where the "S&P 500 Starting Level" is the closing level of the S&P 500[®] Index on the pricing date or such other date as specified in the relevant terms supplement, or the arithmetic average of the closing levels of the S&P 500[®] Index on each of the Initial Averaging Dates, and the "S&P 500 Closing Level" is the closing level of the S&P 500[®] Index on such trading day. However, if the Basket consists of only the S&P 500[®] Index, the "S&P 500 Closing Level" is the closing level of the S&P 500[®] Index on the Observation Date or such other date as specified in the relevant terms supplement, or the arithmetic average of the closing levels of the S&P 500[®] Index on each of the Ending Averaging Dates.

On any trading day, the "S&P BRIC Return" is calculated as follows, unless otherwise specified in the relevant terms supplement:

$$\text{S\&P BRIC Return} = \frac{\text{S\&P BRIC Closing Level} - \text{S\&P BRIC Starting Level}}{\text{S\&P BRIC Starting Level}}$$

where the "S&P BRIC Starting Level" is the closing level of the S&P BRIC 40 Index on the pricing date or such other date as specified in the relevant terms supplement, or the arithmetic average of the closing levels of the S&P BRIC 40 Index on each of the Initial Averaging Dates, and the "S&P BRIC Closing Level" is the closing level of the S&P BRIC 40 Index on such trading day. However, if the Basket consists of only the S&P BRIC 40 Index, the "S&P BRIC Closing Level" is the closing level of the S&P BRIC 40 Index on the Observation Date or such other date as specified in the relevant terms supplement, or the arithmetic average of the closing levels of the S&P BRIC 40 Index on each of the Ending Averaging Dates.

On any trading day, the “Nikkei Return” is calculated as follows, unless otherwise specified in the relevant terms supplement:

$$\text{Nikkei Return} = \frac{\text{Nikkei Closing Level} - \text{Nikkei Starting Level}}{\text{Nikkei Starting Level}}$$

where the “Nikkei Starting Level” is the closing level of the Nikkei 225 Index on the pricing date or such other date specified in the relevant terms supplement, or the arithmetic average of the closing levels of the Nikkei 225 Index on each of the Initial Averaging Dates, and the “Nikkei Closing Level” is the closing level of the Nikkei 225 Index on such trading day. However, if the Basket consists of only the Nikkei 225 Index, the “Nikkei Closing Level” is the closing level of the Nikkei 225 Index on the Observation Date or such other date as specified in the relevant terms supplement, or the arithmetic average of the closing levels of the Nikkei 225 Index on each of the Ending Averaging Dates.

On any trading day, the “EURO STOXX Return” is calculated as follows, unless otherwise specified in the relevant terms supplement:

$$\text{EURO STOXX Return} = \frac{\text{EURO STOXX Closing Level} - \text{EURO STOXX Starting Level}}{\text{EURO STOXX Starting Level}}$$

where the “EURO STOXX Starting Level” is the closing level of the Dow Jones EURO STOXX 50[®] Index on the pricing date or such other date as specified in the relevant terms supplement, or the arithmetic average of the closing levels of the Dow Jones EURO STOXX 50[®] Index on each of the Initial Averaging Dates, and the “EURO STOXX Closing Level” is the closing level of the Dow Jones EURO STOXX 50[®] Index on such trading day. However, if the Basket consists of only the Dow Jones EURO STOXX 50[®] Index, the “EURO STOXX Closing Level” is the closing level of the Dow Jones EURO STOXX 50[®] Index on the Observation Date or such other date as specified in the relevant terms supplement, or the arithmetic average of the closing levels of the Dow Jones EURO STOXX 50[®] Index on each of the Ending Averaging Dates.

On any trading day, the “Dow Jones U.S. Real Estate Return” is calculated as follows, unless otherwise specified in the relevant terms supplement:

$$\text{Dow Jones U.S. Real Estate Return} = \frac{\text{Dow Jones U.S. Real Estate Closing Level} - \text{Dow Jones U.S. Real Estate Starting Level}}{\text{Dow Jones U.S. Real Estate Starting Level}}$$

where the “Dow Jones U.S. Real Estate Starting Level” is the closing level of the Dow Jones U.S. Real Estate Index on the pricing date or such other date as specified in the relevant terms supplement, or the arithmetic average of the closing levels of the Dow Jones U.S. Real Estate Index on each of the Initial Averaging Dates, and the “Dow Jones U.S. Real Estate Closing Level” is the closing level of the Dow Jones U.S. Real Estate Index on such trading day. However, if the Basket consists of only the Dow Jones U.S. Real Estate Index, the “Dow Jones U.S. Real Estate Closing Level” is the closing level of the Dow Jones U.S. Real Estate Index on the Observation Date or such other date as specified in the relevant terms supplement, or the arithmetic average of the closing levels of the Dow Jones U.S. Real Estate Index on each of the Ending Averaging Dates.

On any trading day, the “AIG Commodity Return” is calculated as follows, unless otherwise specified in the relevant terms supplement:

$$\text{AIG Commodity Return} = \frac{\text{AIG Commodity Closing Level} - \text{AIG Commodity Starting Level}}{\text{AIG Commodity Starting Level}}$$

where the “AIG Commodity Starting Level” is the closing level of the Dow Jones — AIG Commodity IndexSM on the pricing date or such other date as specified in the relevant terms supplement, or the arithmetic average of the closing levels of the Dow Jones — AIG Commodity IndexSM on each of the Initial Averaging Dates, and the “AIG Commodity Closing Level” is the closing level of the Dow Jones — AIG Commodity IndexSM on such trading day. However, if the Basket consists of only the Dow Jones — AIG Commodity IndexSM, the “AIG Commodity Closing Level” is the closing level of the Dow Jones — AIG Commodity IndexSM on the Observation Date or such other date as specified in the relevant terms supplement, or the arithmetic average of the closing levels of the Dow Jones — AIG Commodity IndexSM on each of the Ending Averaging Dates.

On any trading day, the “FTSE Return” is calculated as follows, unless otherwise specified in the relevant terms supplement:

$$\text{FTSE Return} = \frac{\text{FTSE Closing Level} - \text{FTSE Starting Level}}{\text{FTSE Starting Level}}$$

where the “FTSE Starting Level” is the closing level of the FTSE™ 100 Index on the pricing date or such other date as specified in the relevant terms supplement, or the arithmetic average of the closing levels of the FTSE™ 100 Index on each of the Initial Averaging Dates, and the “FTSE Closing Level” is the closing level of the FTSE™ 100 Index on such trading day. However, if the Basket consists of only the FTSE™ 100 Index, the “FTSE Closing Level” is the closing level of the FTSE™ 100 Index on the Observation Date or such other date as specified in the relevant terms supplement, or the arithmetic average of the closing levels of the FTSE™ 100 Index on each of the Ending Averaging Dates.

On any trading day, the “MSCI EAFE Return” is calculated as follows, unless otherwise specified in the relevant terms supplement:

$$\text{MSCI EAFE Return} = \frac{\text{MSCI EAFE Closing Level} - \text{MSCI EAFE Starting Level}}{\text{MSCI EAFE Starting Level}}$$

where the “MSCI EAFE Starting Level” is the closing level of the MSCI EAFE® Index on the pricing date or such other date as specified in the relevant terms supplement, or the arithmetic average of the closing levels of the MSCI EAFE® Index on each of the Initial Averaging Dates, and the “MSCI EAFE Closing Level” is the closing level of the MSCI EAFE® Index on such trading day. However, if the Basket consists of only the MSCI EAFE® Index, the “MSCI EAFE Closing Level” is the closing level of the MSCI EAFE® Index on the Observation Date or such other date as specified in the relevant terms supplement, or the arithmetic average of the closing levels of the MSCI EAFE® Index on each of the Ending Averaging Dates.

On any trading day, the “NASDAQ-100 Return” is calculated as follows, unless otherwise specified in the relevant terms supplement:

$$\text{NASDAQ-100 Return} = \frac{\text{NASDAQ-100 Closing Level} - \text{NASDAQ-100 Starting Level}}{\text{NASDAQ-100 Starting Level}}$$

where the “NASDAQ-100 Starting Level” is the closing level of the NASDAQ-100 Index® on the pricing date or such other date as specified in the relevant terms supplement, or the arithmetic average of the closing levels of the NASDAQ-100 Index® on each of the Initial Averaging Dates, and the “NASDAQ-100 Closing Level” is the closing level of the NASDAQ-100 Index® on such trading day. However, if the Basket consists of only the NASDAQ-100 Index®, the “NASDAQ-100 Closing Level” is the closing level of the NASDAQ-100 Index® on the Observation Date or such other date as specified in the relevant terms supplement, or the arithmetic average of the closing levels of the NASDAQ-100 Index® on each of the Ending Averaging Dates.

On any trading day, the “Russell 1000 Growth Return” is calculated as follows, unless otherwise specified in the relevant terms supplement:

$$\text{Russell 1000 Growth Return} = \frac{\text{Russell 1000 Growth Closing Level} - \text{Russell 1000 Growth Starting Level}}{\text{Russell 1000 Growth Starting Level}}$$

where the “Russell 1000 Growth Starting Level” is the closing level of the Russell 1000® Growth Index on the pricing date or such other date as specified in the relevant terms supplement, or the arithmetic average of the closing levels of the Russell 1000® Growth Index on each of the Initial Averaging Dates, and the “Russell 1000 Growth Closing Level” is the closing level of the Russell 1000® Growth Index on such trading day. However, if the Basket consists of only the Russell 1000® Growth Index, the “Russell 1000 Growth Closing Level” is the closing level of the Russell 1000® Growth Index on the Observation Date or such other date as specified in the relevant terms supplement, or the arithmetic average of the closing levels of the Russell 1000® Growth Index on each of the Ending Averaging Dates.

On any trading day, the “Russell 1000 Value Return” is calculated as follows, unless otherwise specified in the relevant terms supplement:

$$\text{Russell 1000 Value Return} = \frac{\text{Russell 1000 Value Closing Level} - \text{Russell 1000 Value Starting Level}}{\text{Russell 1000 Value Starting Level}}$$

where the “Russell 1000 Value Starting Level” is the closing level of the Russell 1000[®] Value Index on the pricing date or such other date as specified in the relevant terms supplement, or the arithmetic average of the closing levels of the Russell 1000[®] Value Index on each of the Initial Averaging Dates, and the “Russell 1000 Value Closing Level” is the closing level of the Russell 1000[®] Value Index on such trading day. However, if the Basket consists of only the Russell 1000[®] Value Index, the “Russell 1000 Value Closing Level” is the closing level of the Russell 1000[®] Value Index on the Observation Date or such other date as specified in the relevant terms supplement, or the arithmetic average of the closing levels of the Russell 1000[®] Value Index on each of the Ending Averaging Dates.

On any trading day, the “Russell 2000 Return” is calculated as follows, unless otherwise specified in the relevant terms supplement:

$$\text{Russell 2000 Return} = \frac{\text{Russell 2000 Closing Level} - \text{Russell 2000 Starting Level}}{\text{Russell 2000 Starting Level}}$$

where the “Russell 2000 Starting Level” is the closing level of the Russell 2000[®] Index on the pricing date or such other date as specified in the relevant terms supplement, or the arithmetic average of the closing levels of the Russell 2000[®] Index on each of the Initial Averaging Dates, and the “Russell 2000 Closing Level” is the closing level of the Russell 2000[®] Index on such trading day. However, if the Basket consists of only the Russell 2000[®] Index, the “Russell 2000 Closing Level” is the closing level of the Russell 2000[®] Index on the Observation Date or such other date as specified in the relevant terms supplement, or the arithmetic average of the closing levels of the Russell 2000[®] Index on each of the Ending Averaging Dates.

We refer to each of the S&P 500 Starting Level, S&P BRIC Starting Level, Nikkei Starting Level, EURO STOXX Starting Level, FTSE Starting Level, Dow Jones U.S. Real Estate Starting Level, AIG Commodity Starting Level, MSCI EAFE Starting Level, NASDAQ-100 Starting Level, Russell 1000 Growth Starting Level, Russell 1000 Value Starting Level and Russell 2000 Starting Level as an “Index Starting Level,” and each of the S&P 500 Closing Level, S&P BRIC Closing Level, Nikkei Closing Level, EURO STOXX Closing Level, Dow Jones U.S. Real Estate Closing Level, AIG Commodity Closing Level, FTSE Closing Level, MSCI EAFE Closing Level, NASDAQ-100 Closing Level, Russell 1000 Growth Closing Level, Russell 1000 Value Closing Level and Russell 2000 Closing Level as an “Index Closing Level.”

On any trading day, the “MSCI Emerging Markets Return” is calculated as follows, unless otherwise specified in the relevant terms supplement:

$$\text{MSCI Emerging Markets Return} = \frac{\text{MSCI Emerging Markets Final Share Price} - \text{MSCI Emerging Markets Initial Share Price}}{\text{MSCI Emerging Markets Initial Share Price}}$$

where the “MSCI Emerging Markets Initial Share Price” is the closing price of one share of the iShares[®] MSCI Emerging Markets Index Fund on the pricing date or such other date as specified in the relevant terms supplement, or the arithmetic average of the closing prices of one share of the iShares[®] MSCI Emerging Markets Index Fund on each of the Initial Averaging Dates, and the “MSCI Emerging Markets Final Share Price” is the closing price of one share of the iShares[®] MSCI Emerging Markets Index Fund times the applicable Share Adjustment Factor (as defined below) on such trading day. Notwithstanding the foregoing, if the relevant terms supplement specifies that the MSCI Emerging Markets Initial Share Price shall be determined based on the arithmetic average of the closing prices of the iShares[®] MSCI Emerging Markets Index Fund on each of the Initial Averaging Dates and an adjustment to the applicable Share Adjustment Factor would have become effective in accordance with “General Terms of Notes — Anti-Dilution Adjustments” (an “Adjustment Effective Date”) after the first Initial Averaging Date but on or prior to the final Initial Averaging Date, then the closing price of the iShares[®] MSCI Emerging Markets Index Fund on each Initial Averaging Date occurring on or

after the applicable Adjustment Effective Date to be used to determine the MSCI Emerging Markets Initial Share Price will be deemed to equal such closing price multiplied by the applicable Share Adjustment Factor, as adjusted (assuming that the applicable Share Adjustment Factor prior to such adjustment is equal to 1.0). However, if the Basket consists of only the iShares® MSCI Emerging Markets Index Fund, the “MSCI Emerging Markets Final Share Price” is the closing price of one share of the iShares® MSCI Emerging Markets Index Fund times the applicable Share Adjustment Factor on the Observation Date or such other date as specified in the relevant terms supplement, or the arithmetic average of the closing prices of one share of the iShares® MSCI Emerging Markets Index Fund on each of the Ending Averaging Dates each multiplied by the applicable Share Adjustment Factor; *provided* that, if Ending Averaging Dates are used, if an adjustment to the applicable Share Adjustment Factor would have become effective in accordance with “General Terms of Notes — Anti-Dilution Adjustments” after the first Ending Averaging Date but on or prior to the final Ending Averaging Date, the applicable Share Adjustment Factor shall be so adjusted for the event giving rise to such Adjustment Effective Date only on the Ending Averaging Dates occurring on or after such Adjustment Effective Date. The applicable Share Adjustment Factor shall continue to be subject to further adjustments in connection with Adjustment Effective Dates occurring after the final Ending Averaging Date as described under “General Terms of Notes — Anti-Dilution Adjustments.”

On any trading day, the “Vanguard Emerging Markets Return” is calculated as follows, unless otherwise specified in the relevant terms supplement:

$$\text{Vanguard Emerging Markets Return} = \frac{\text{Vanguard Emerging Markets Final Share Price} - \text{Vanguard Emerging Markets Initial Share Price}}{\text{Vanguard Emerging Markets Initial Share Price}}$$

where the “Vanguard Emerging Markets Initial Share Price” is the closing price of one share of the Vanguard Emerging Markets ETF on the pricing date or such other date as specified in the relevant terms supplement, or the arithmetic average of the closing prices of one share of the Vanguard Emerging Markets ETF on each of the Initial Averaging Dates, and the “Vanguard Emerging Markets Final Share Price” is the closing price of one share of the Vanguard Emerging Markets ETF times the applicable Share Adjustment Factor (as defined below) on such trading day. Notwithstanding the foregoing, if the relevant terms supplement specifies that the Vanguard Emerging Markets Initial Share Price will be determined based on the arithmetic average of the closing prices of the Vanguard Emerging Markets ETF on each of the Initial Averaging Dates and an adjustment to the applicable Share Adjustment Factor would have become effective in accordance with “General Terms of Notes — Anti-Dilution Adjustments” after the first Initial Averaging Date but on or prior to the final Initial Averaging Date, then the closing price of the Vanguard Emerging Markets ETF on each Initial Averaging Date occurring on or after the applicable Adjustment Effective Date to be used to determine the Vanguard Emerging Markets Initial Share Price will be deemed to equal such closing price multiplied by the applicable Share Adjustment Factor, as adjusted (assuming that the applicable Share Adjustment Factor prior to such adjustment is equal to 1.0). However, if the Basket consists of only the Vanguard Emerging Markets ETF, the “Vanguard Emerging Markets Final Share Price” is the closing price of one share of the Vanguard Emerging Markets ETF times the applicable Share Adjustment Factor on the Observation Date or such other date as specified in the relevant terms supplement, or the arithmetic average of the closing prices of one share of the Vanguard Emerging Markets ETF on each of the Ending Averaging Dates each multiplied by the applicable Share Adjustment Factor; *provided* that, if Ending Averaging Dates are used, if an adjustment to the applicable Share Adjustment Factor would have become effective in accordance with “General Terms of Notes — Anti-Dilution Adjustments” after the first Ending Averaging Date but on or prior to the final Ending Averaging Date, the applicable Share Adjustment Factor will be so adjusted for the event giving rise to such Adjustment Effective Date only on the Ending Averaging Dates occurring on or after such Adjustment Effective Date. The applicable Share Adjustment Factor will continue to be subject to further adjustments in connection with Adjustment Effective Dates occurring after the final Ending Averaging Date as described under “General Terms of Notes — Anti-Dilution Adjustments.”

We refer to each of the MSCI Emerging Markets Initial Share Price and the Vanguard Emerging Markets Initial Share Price as an "Initial Share Price" and each of the MSCI Emerging Markets Final Share Price and the Vanguard Emerging Markets Final Share Price as a "Final Share Price."

Unless otherwise specified in the relevant terms supplement with respect to each Basket Index, the "Share Adjustment Factor" will be set initially at 1.0, subject to adjustment upon the occurrence of certain events affecting such Basket Fund. See "General Terms of Notes — Anti-Dilution Adjustments."

With respect to each Basket Index, the "closing level" on any trading day will equal the official closing value of such Basket Index or any successor index thereto (as described below) published following the regular official weekday close of trading for such Basket Index on that trading day. In certain circumstances, the "closing level" for a Basket Index will be based on the alternate calculation of such Basket Index described under the index description section for the relevant Basket Index.

With respect to each Basket Fund, the "closing price" of one share of such Basket Fund (or any relevant successor index fund (as defined under either "The iShares® MSCI Emerging Markets Index Fund — Discontinuation of the iShares® MSCI Emerging Markets Index Fund; Alternate Calculation of Closing Price" for the iShares® MSCI Emerging Markets Index Fund or "The Vanguard® Emerging Markets ETF — Discontinuation of the Vanguard® Emerging Markets ETF; Alternate Calculation of Closing Price" for the Vanguard® Emerging Markets ETF) or one unit of any other security for which a price must be determined) on any trading day (as defined below) means:

- if such Basket Fund (or any such successor index fund or such other security) is listed or admitted to trading on a national securities exchange, the last reported sale price, regular way (or, in the case of The NASDAQ Stock Market, the official closing price) of the principal trading session on such day on the principal U.S. securities exchange registered under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"), on which such Basket Fund (or any such successor index fund or such other security) is listed or admitted to trading;
- if such Basket Fund (or any such successor index fund or such other security) is not listed or admitted to trading on any national securities exchange but is included in the OTC Bulletin Board Service operated by the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority ("FINRA"), the last reported sale price of the principal trading session on the OTC Bulletin Board Service on such day;
- if such Basket Fund (or any such successor index fund) is de-listed, liquidated or otherwise terminated, the price calculated pursuant to the alternative methods of calculation of price described under either the "The iShares® MSCI Emerging Markets Index Fund — Discontinuation of the iShares® MSCI Emerging Markets Index Fund; Alternate Calculation of Closing Price" for the iShares® MSCI Emerging Markets Index Fund or "The Vanguard® Emerging Markets ETF — Discontinuation of the Vanguard® Emerging Markets ETF; Alternate Calculation of Closing Price" for the Vanguard® Emerging Markets ETF; or
- if, because of a market disruption event (as defined under "General Terms of Notes — Market Disruption Events") or otherwise, the last reported sale price for such Basket Fund (or any such successor index fund or such other security) is not available pursuant to the preceding bullet points, the mean, as determined by the calculation agent, of the bid prices for the shares of such Basket Fund (or any such successor index fund or such other security) obtained from as many recognized dealers in such security, but not exceeding three, as will make such bid prices available to the calculation agent. Bids of any of our affiliates may be included in the calculation of such mean, but only to the extent that any such bid is not the highest or the lowest of the bids obtained,

in each case subject to the provisions of either "The iShares® MSCI Emerging Markets Index Fund — Discontinuation of the iShares® MSCI Emerging Markets Index Fund; Alternate Calculation of Closing Price" for the iShares® MSCI Emerging Markets Index Fund or "The Vanguard® Emerging Markets ETF — Discontinuation of the Vanguard® Emerging Markets ETF; Alternate Calculation of Closing Price" for the Vanguard® Emerging Markets ETF. The term OTC Bulletin Board Service will include any successor service thereto.

With respect to each Basket Index other than the Commodity Index (each an "Equity Index" and collectively, the "Equity Indices") and each Basket Fund, a "trading day" is, unless otherwise specified in the relevant terms supplement, a day, as determined by the calculation agent, on which trading is generally conducted on (i) the relevant exchanges (as defined below) for securities underlying such Basket Component or the relevant successor index or relevant successor index fund, if applicable, and (ii) the exchanges on which futures or options contracts related to such Basket Component or the relevant successor index or relevant successor index fund, if applicable, are traded, other than a day on which trading on such relevant exchange or exchange on which such futures or options contracts are traded is scheduled to close prior to its regular weekday closing time.

With respect to the Commodity Index, a "trading day" is, unless otherwise specified in the relevant terms supplement, a day, as determined by the calculation agent, on which trading is generally conducted on (i) the Commodity Index or any AIG Commodity successor index is calculated and (ii) futures contracts constituting more than 80% of the value of the Commodity Index or such AIG Commodity successor index on such day are capable of being traded on their relevant exchanges during the one-half hour before the determination of the closing level of the Commodity Index or such AIG Commodity successor index.

The Initial Averaging Dates, if applicable, will be specified in the relevant terms supplement and any such date is subject to adjustment as described below. If an Initial Averaging Date is not a trading day with respect to any Basket Component, or there is a market disruption event with respect to any Basket Component on such Initial Averaging Date (any such Basket Component affected by a non-trading day or a market disruption event, a "Disrupted Basket Component"), the applicable Initial Averaging Date will be the immediately succeeding trading day for any such Disrupted Basket Component during which no market disruption event for such Disrupted Basket Component shall have occurred or be continuing; *provided* that the Basket Closing Level on such Initial Averaging Date, as postponed, will be determined by using (1) the closing level or closing price, as applicable, for each Basket Component (other than any such Disrupted Basket Component) on the originally scheduled Initial Averaging Date and (2) the closing level or closing price, as applicable, for any such Disrupted Basket Component on the immediately succeeding trading day for such Disrupted Basket Component during which no market disruption event for such Disrupted Basket Component shall have occurred or be continuing. For the avoidance of doubt, if an Initial Averaging Date is to be postponed as described above, and there are two or more Disrupted Basket Components and the first trading day on which there is no market disruption event relating to the first Disrupted Basket Component is different from such trading day for one or more of the other Disrupted Basket Components, such Initial Averaging Date will be postponed to the latest of such trading days. Under these circumstances, the calculation agent will calculate the Basket Closing Level for such Initial Averaging Date using the closing levels or prices of the Disrupted Basket Components on different trading days.

In no event, however, will any Initial Averaging Date be postponed more than ten business days following the date originally scheduled to be such Initial Averaging Date. If the tenth business day following the date originally scheduled to be the applicable Initial Averaging Date is not a trading day with respect to any Disrupted Basket Component, or there is a market disruption event with respect to any Disrupted Basket Component on such tenth business day, the calculation agent will determine the closing level or closing price for any such Disrupted Basket Component for such date in accordance with the formula for and method of calculating such closing level or closing price, as applicable, last in effect prior to commencement of the market disruption event (or prior to the non-trading day), using the closing price (or, if trading in the relevant securities has been materially suspended or materially limited, the calculation agent's good faith estimate of the closing price that would have prevailed but for such suspension or limitation or non-trading day) on such tenth scheduled business day of each security most recently constituting such Disrupted Basket Component (or if the Disrupted Basket Component is a Basket Fund, of such Basket Fund).

The Basket Valuation Date(s), which will either be a single date, which we refer to as the Observation Date, or several dates, each of which we refer to as an Ending Averaging Date, will be specified in the relevant terms supplement, and any such date is subject to adjustment as described below. If a Basket Valuation Date is not a trading day with respect to any Basket Component, or there is a market disruption event with respect to any Basket Component on such Basket Valuation Date, the applicable Basket Valuation Date will be the immediately succeeding trading day for any such Disrupted Basket Component during which no market disruption event for such Disrupted Basket Component shall have occurred or be continuing; *provided* that the Basket Closing Level on such Basket Valuation Date, as postponed, will be determined by using (1) the closing level or closing price, as applicable, for each Basket Component (other than any such Disrupted Basket Component) on the originally scheduled Basket Valuation Date and (2) the closing level or closing price, as applicable, for any such Disrupted Basket Component on the immediately succeeding trading day for such Disrupted Basket Component during which no market disruption event for such Disrupted Basket Component shall have occurred or be continuing. For the avoidance of doubt, if a Basket Valuation Date is to be postponed as described above, and there are two or more Disrupted Basket Components and the first trading day on which there is no market disruption event relating to the first Disrupted Basket Component is different from such trading day for one or more of the other Disrupted Basket Components, such Basket Valuation Date will be postponed to the latest of such trading days. Under these circumstances, the calculation agent will calculate the Basket Closing Level for such Basket Valuation Date using the closing levels or prices of the Disrupted Basket Components on different trading days.

In no event, however, will any Basket Valuation Date be postponed more than ten business days following the date originally scheduled to be such Basket Valuation Date. If the tenth business day following the date originally scheduled to be the applicable Basket Valuation Date is not a trading day with respect to any Disrupted Basket Component, or there is a market disruption event with respect to any Disrupted Basket Component on such tenth business day, the calculation agent will determine the closing level or closing price for any such Disrupted Basket Component for such date in accordance with the formula for and method of calculating such closing level or closing price, as applicable, last in effect prior to commencement of the market disruption event (or prior to the non-trading day), using the closing price (or, if trading in the relevant securities has been materially suspended or materially limited, the calculation agent's good faith estimate of the closing price that would have prevailed but for such suspension or limitation or non-trading day) on such tenth scheduled business day of each security most recently constituting such Disrupted Basket Component (or if the Disrupted Basket Component is a Basket Fund, of such Basket Fund).

The maturity date will be set forth in the relevant terms supplement. If the scheduled maturity date (as specified in the relevant terms supplement) is not a business day, then the maturity date will be the next succeeding business day following such scheduled maturity date. If, due to a market disruption event or otherwise, the final Basket Valuation Date is postponed so that it falls less than three business days prior to the scheduled maturity date, the maturity date will be the third business day following that final Basket Valuation Date, as postponed, unless otherwise specified in the relevant terms supplement. We describe market disruption events under "General Terms of Notes — Market Disruption Events."

We will irrevocably deposit with DTC no later than the opening of business on the applicable date or dates funds sufficient to make payments of the amount payable with respect to the notes on such date. We will give DTC irrevocable instructions and authority to pay such amount to the holders of the notes entitled thereto.

A "business day" is, unless otherwise specified in the relevant terms supplement, any day other than a day on which banking institutions in The City of New York are authorized or required by law, regulation or executive order to close or a day on which transactions in dollars are not conducted.

Subject to the foregoing and to applicable law (including, without limitation, U.S. federal laws), we or our affiliates may, at any time and from time to time, purchase outstanding notes by tender, in the open market or by private agreement.

Basket Consisting of a Single Basket Component

If the Basket consists of only one Basket Component, unless otherwise specified in the relevant terms supplement, all references to (1) the "Basket Return" will be deemed to refer to the "S&P 500 Return," the "S&P BRIC Return," the "Nikkei Return," the "EURO STOXX Return," the "Dow Jones U.S. Real Estate Return," the "AIG Commodity Return," the "FTSE Return," the "MSCI EAFE Return," the "NASDAQ-100 Return," the "Russell 1000 Growth Return," the "Russell 1000 Value Return," the "Russell 2000 Return," the "MSCI Emerging Markets Return" or the "Vanguard Emerging Markets Return," as applicable, and may be referred to as the "Index Return" or the "Fund Return," as applicable, in the relevant terms supplement, (2) the "Ending Basket Level" will be deemed to refer to the "S&P 500 Closing Level," the "S&P BRIC Closing Level," the "Nikkei Closing Level," the "EURO STOXX Closing Level," the "Dow Jones U.S. Real Estate Closing Level," the "AIG Commodity Closing Level," the "FTSE Closing Level," the "MSCI EAFE Closing Level," the "NASDAQ-100 Closing Level," the "Russell 1000 Growth Closing Level," the "Russell 1000 Value Closing Level," the "Russell 2000 Closing Level," the "MSCI Emerging Markets Final Share Price" or the "Vanguard Emerging Markets Final Share Price," as applicable, and may be referred to as the "Ending Index Level" or the "Final Share Price," as applicable, in the relevant terms supplement and (3) the "Starting Basket Level" will be deemed to refer to the "S&P 500 Starting Level," the "S&P BRIC Starting Level," the "Nikkei Starting Level," the "EURO STOXX Starting Level," the "Dow Jones U.S. Real Estate Starting Level," the "AIG Commodity Starting Level," the "FTSE Starting Level," the "MSCI EAFE Starting Level," the "NASDAQ-100 Starting Level," the "Russell 1000 Growth Starting Level," the "Russell 1000 Value Starting Level," the "Russell 2000 Starting Level," the "MSCI Emerging Markets Initial Share Price" or the "Vanguard Emerging Markets Initial Share Price," as applicable, and may be referred to as the "Initial Index Level" or the "Initial Share Price," as applicable, in the relevant terms supplement.

RISK FACTORS

Your investment in the notes will involve certain risks. The notes do not pay interest or guarantee any return of principal at, or prior to, maturity. Investing in the notes is not equivalent to investing directly in the Basket, any of the Basket Components, or any of the component securities of the Basket Components. In addition, your investment in the notes entails other risks not associated with an investment in conventional debt securities. You should consider carefully the following discussion of risks before you decide that an investment in the notes is suitable for you.

The notes do not pay interest or guarantee the return of your investment.

The notes do not pay interest and may not return any of your investment. The amount payable at maturity will be determined pursuant to the terms described in this product supplement no. 39-VIII and the relevant terms supplement. For notes with a buffer, you will lose some or all of your investment at maturity if the Ending Basket Level declines from the Starting Basket Level (or the Strike Level, if applicable) by more than the buffer amount. For notes without a buffer, you will lose some or all of your investment at maturity if the Ending Basket Level declines from the Starting Basket Level (or the Strike Level, if applicable). The relevant terms supplement will specify whether the notes have a buffer and/or Strike Level.

The appreciation potential of the notes is limited to the Maximum Total Return, if applicable.

If the notes are subject to a Maximum Total Return, the appreciation potential of the notes will be limited to the Maximum Total Return. Any applicable Maximum Total Return will be a percentage which we will determine on the pricing date and which will be set forth in the relevant terms supplement. Accordingly, if the relevant terms supplement specifies a Maximum Total Return for the notes, the appreciation potential of the notes will be limited to that Maximum Total Return even if the Basket Return multiplied by the upside leverage factor is greater than that Maximum Total Return.

The Basket Components may not be equally weighted.

Unless otherwise specified in the relevant terms supplement, the Basket is composed of fourteen Basket Components, each of which may have a different weight in determining the value of the Basket, depending on the Component Weightings specified in the relevant terms supplement. For example, the relevant terms supplement may specify that the S&P 500 Weighting, the S&P BRIC Weighting, the Nikkei Weighting, the EURO STOXX Weighting, the Dow Jones U.S. Real Estate Weighting, the AIG Commodity Weighting, the FTSE Weighting, the MSCI EAFE Weighting, the NASDAQ-100 Weighting, the Russell 1000 Growth Weighting, the Russell 1000 Value Weighting, the Russell 2000 Weighting, the MSCI Emerging Markets Weighting, and the Vanguard Emerging Markets Weighting are 10%, 13%, 12%, 15%, 9%, 5%, 8%, 7%, 5%, 5%, 5%, 2%, 3%, and 1% respectively. One consequence of such an unequal weighting of the Basket Components is that the same percentage change in two of the Basket Components may have different effects on the Basket Closing Level. For example, if the Nikkei Weighting is greater than the S&P 500 Weighting, a 5% decrease in the Nikkei 225 Index will have a greater effect on the Basket Closing Level than a 5% decrease in the S&P 500® Index.

The weight of each Basket Component may be determined on a date other than the pricing date.

If so specified in the relevant terms supplement, the weight of each Basket Component in the Basket may be determined on a date or dates other than the pricing date. For example, the relevant terms supplement may specify that the weights of the Basket Components in the Basket will be determined based on the relative magnitude of the Component Return of each Basket Component on the Observation Date. As a result, if the relevant terms supplement so specifies, you will not know the weight assigned to each Basket Component until a date later than the pricing date, and you may not know the weight assigned to each Basket Component in the Basket prior to the final Basket Valuation Date.

Changes in the value of the Basket Components may offset each other.

Unless otherwise specified in the relevant terms supplement, the notes are linked to a weighted Basket composed of the Basket Components. Price movements in the Basket Components may not correlate with each other. At a time when the value of one or more of the Basket Components increases, the value of the other Basket Components may not increase as much or may even decline. Therefore, in calculating the Ending Basket Level, increases in the value of one or more of the Basket Components may be moderated, or more than offset, by lesser increases or declines in the level of the other Basket Component or Components, particularly if the Basket Component or Components that appreciate are of relatively low weight in the Basket. There can be no assurance that the Ending Basket Level will be higher than the Starting Basket Level or, if applicable, the Strike Level. You may lose some or all of your investment in the notes if the Ending Basket Level is lower than the Starting Basket Level or, if applicable, the Strike Level.

Your return on the notes will not reflect dividends on the common stocks of the companies in the Basket Components.

Your return on the notes will not reflect the return you would realize if you actually owned the common stocks of the companies included in the Basket Components and received the dividends paid on those stocks. This is because the calculation agent will calculate the amount payable to you at maturity of the notes by reference to the Ending Basket Level. The Ending Basket Level reflects the prices of the common stocks as calculated in the Basket Components without taking into consideration the value of dividends paid on those stocks.

Secondary trading may be limited.

Unless otherwise specified in the relevant terms supplement, the notes will not be listed on a securities exchange. There may be little or no secondary market for the notes. Even if there is a secondary market, it may not provide enough liquidity to allow you to trade or sell the notes easily.

J.P. Morgan Securities Inc. may act as a market maker for the notes, but is not required to do so. Because we do not expect that other market makers will participate significantly in the secondary market for the notes, the price at which you may be able to trade your notes is likely to depend on the price, if any, at which J.P. Morgan Securities Inc. is willing to buy the notes. If at any time J.P. Morgan Securities Inc. or another Agent does not act as a market maker, it is likely that there would be little or no secondary market for the notes.

The starting level or initial share price for the Basket Components may be determined after the issue date of the notes.

If so specified in the relevant terms supplement, the starting level or initial share price for the Basket Components will be determined based on the arithmetic average of the closing levels or closing prices of the Basket Components on the Initial Averaging Dates specified in that relevant terms supplement. One or more of the Initial Averaging Dates specified may occur on or following the issue date of the notes; as a result, the starting level or initial share price for the Basket Components may not be determined, and you may therefore not know such value, until after the issue date. Similarly, the global note certificate constituting the notes, which will be deposited with DTC on the issue date as described under "General Terms of Notes — Book-Entry Only Issuance — The Depository Trust Company," will not set forth the starting level or initial share price for the Basket Components. The starting level or initial share price for the Basket Components will be used in the calculation of the returns for the various Basket Components, and the returns will be used in calculating the Basket Return and the payment at maturity. If there are any increases in the closing levels or closing prices for the Basket Components on the Initial Averaging Dates that occur after the issue date and such increases result in the starting level or initial share price for one or more of the Basket Components being higher than the closing level or closing price of such Basket Component(s) on the issue date, this may establish higher levels that the Basket Components must achieve for you to attain a positive return on your investment or to avoid a loss of principal at maturity.

The Ending Basket Level may be less than the Basket Closing Level at the maturity date of the notes or at other times during the term of the notes.

Because the Ending Basket Level is calculated based on the Basket Closing Level on one or more Basket Valuation Dates during the term of the notes, the level of the Basket at the maturity date or at other times during the term of the notes, including dates near the Basket Valuation Date(s), could be higher than the Ending Basket Level. This difference could be particularly large if there is a significant increase in the level of the Basket after the final Basket Valuation Date, if there is a significant decrease in the level of the Basket around the time of the Basket Valuation Date(s) or if there is significant volatility in the Basket level during the term of the notes (especially on dates near the Basket Valuation Date(s)). For example, when the Basket Valuation Date for the notes is near the end of the term of the notes, then if the Basket levels increase or remain relatively constant during the initial term of the notes and then decrease below the Starting Basket Level (or Strike Level, if applicable), the Ending Basket Level may be significantly less than if it were calculated on a date earlier than the Basket Valuation Date. Under these circumstances, you may receive a lower payment at maturity than you would have received if you had invested in the Basket, the Basket Components, the securities underlying the Basket Components or contracts relating to the Basket or Basket Components for which there is an active secondary market.

The Basket may consist of only one Basket Component.

In certain cases, only one Basket Component may compose the entire Basket. If there is only one Basket Component, that Basket Component will be weighted as 100% of the Basket and the remaining Basket Components will each be weighted as 0% of the Basket. In such cases, the Basket Closing Level will be determined with respect to the closing level or closing price of the single Basket Component, and changes in other Basket Components will have no effect on the Basket Closing Level.

The notes are not designed to be short-term trading instruments.

The price at which you will be able to sell your notes to us or our affiliates prior to maturity, if at all, may be at a substantial discount from the principal amount of the notes, even in cases where the Basket has appreciated since the pricing date. The potential returns described in the relevant terms supplement assume that your notes, which are not designed to be short-term trading instruments, are held to maturity.

Prior to maturity, the value of the notes will be influenced by many unpredictable factors.

Many economic and market factors will influence the value of the notes. We expect that, generally, the level or price of the Basket Components on any day will affect the value of the notes more than any other single factor. However, you should not expect the value of the notes in the secondary market to vary in proportion to changes in the level of the Basket. The value of the notes will be affected by a number of other factors that may either offset or magnify each other, including:

- the expected volatility in the Basket Components;
- the time to maturity of the notes;
- the dividend rate on the common stocks underlying the Equity Indices and the Basket Funds;
- the market price of the physical commodities upon which the futures contracts that compose the Commodity Index are based (the "Index Commodities") or the exchange-traded futures contracts on the Index Commodities.;
- the occurrence of certain events to a Basket Fund that may or may not require an adjustment to the applicable Share Adjustment Factor (as defined below);
- interest and yield rates in the market generally as well as in each of the markets of the securities or Indices composing the Basket Components;
- developments in the real estate market;
- economic, financial, political, regulatory, geographical, agricultural, meteorological, or judicial events that affect the stocks composing the Basket Components (other than the Commodity Index) or stock markets generally, or the commodities underlying the Commodity Index or commodities markets generally and which may affect the Basket Return;
- the exchange rate and the volatility of the exchange rate between the U.S. dollar and the currencies in which the stocks composing each of the Basket Components are traded, and the correlation between those rates and the levels of the S&P BRIC 40 Index and the MSCI EAFE® Index and the prices of each Basket Fund; and
- our creditworthiness, including actual or anticipated downgrades in our credit ratings.

You cannot predict the future performance of the Basket based on its historical performance. The value of the Basket may decrease such that you may not receive any return of your investment. For notes with a buffer, if the Ending Basket Level declines compared to the Starting Basket Level (or the Strike Level, if applicable) by more than the buffer amount, you will lose some or all of your investment at maturity. For notes without a buffer, if the Basket Return is negative, you will lose some or all of your investment at maturity.

If the Basket includes the Commodity Index, suspension or disruptions of market trading in the commodity and related futures markets may adversely affect the value of the notes.

The commodity markets are subject to temporary distortions or other disruptions due to various factors, including the lack of liquidity in the markets, the participation of speculators and government regulation and intervention. In addition, U.S. futures exchanges and some foreign exchanges have regulations that limit the amount of fluctuation in futures contract prices that may occur during a single business day. These limits are generally referred to as "daily price fluctuation limits" and the maximum or minimum price of a contract on any given day as a result of these limits is referred to as a "limit price." Once the limit price has been reached in a particular contract, no trades may be made at a different price. Limit prices have the effect of precluding trading in a particular contract or forcing the liquidation of contracts at disadvantageous times or prices. These circumstances could adversely affect the level of the Commodity Index and, therefore, the value of your notes.

If the Basket includes the Commodity Index, index calculation disruption events may require an adjustment to the calculation of the Commodity Index.

At any time during the term of the notes, the daily calculation of the Commodity Index may be adjusted in the event that AIG Financial Products ("AIG-FP") determines that any of the following index calculation disruption events exists: the termination or suspension of, or material limitation or disruption in the trading of, any futures contract used in the calculation of the Commodity Index on that day; the settlement price of any futures contract used in the calculation of the Commodity Index reflects the maximum permitted price change from the previous day's settlement price; the failure of an exchange to publish official settlement prices for any futures contract used in the calculation of the Commodity Index; or, with respect to any futures contract used in the calculation of the Commodity Index that trades on the London Metal Exchange (the "LME"), a business day on which the LME is not open for trading. Any such index calculation disruption event may have an adverse impact on the level of the Commodity Index or the manner in which it is calculated and, therefore, the value of your notes. See "The Dow Jones — AIG Commodity IndexSM — Index Calculation Disruption Events."

If the Basket includes the Commodity Index, AIG Financial Products may be required to replace a designated contract if the existing futures contract is terminated or replaced.

A futures contract known as a "Designated Contract" has been selected as the reference contract for most of the commodities included in the Commodity Index. See "Dow Jones — AIG Commodity IndexSM — Designated Contracts for Each Commodity." Data concerning this Designated Contract will be used to calculate the Commodity Index. The termination or replacement of a futures contract on an established exchange occurs infrequently; if a Designated Contract were to be terminated or replaced by an exchange, a comparable futures contract, if available, would be selected by the Dow Jones — AIG Commodity IndexSM Supervisory Committee to replace that Designated Contract. The termination or replacement of any Designated Contract may have an adverse impact on the level of the Commodity Index and, therefore, the value of your notes.

If the Basket includes the Commodity Index, commodity prices may change unpredictably, affecting the Basket Return and the value of your notes in unforeseeable ways.

Trading in futures contracts associated with the Index Commodities is speculative and can be extremely volatile. Market prices of the Index Commodities may fluctuate rapidly based on numerous factors, including: changes in supply and demand relationships; weather; agriculture; trade; fiscal, monetary and exchange control programs; domestic and foreign political and economic events and policies; disease; technological developments and changes in interest rates. These factors may affect the level of the Commodity Index, and the value of your notes in varying ways, and different factors may cause the value of different commodities included in the Commodity Index, and the volatilities of their prices, to move in inconsistent directions at inconsistent rates.

If the Basket includes the Commodity Index, the Basket will include the Dow Jones — AIG Commodity IndexSM, not the Dow Jones — AIG Commodity Index Total ReturnSM.

If the Basket includes the Commodity Index, the Basket will include the Dow Jones — AIG Commodity IndexSM, which, as discussed below, reflects the returns that are potentially available through an unleveraged investment in the futures contracts on physical commodities constituting the Dow Jones — AIG Commodity IndexSM. In contrast, the Dow Jones — AIG Commodity Index Total ReturnSM is a total return index which, in addition to reflecting such returns, also reflects interest that could be earned on cash collateral invested in 3-month U.S. Treasury bills. Because the Basket includes the Dow Jones — AIG Commodity IndexSM, the Basket Return will not reflect the total return feature of the Dow Jones — AIG Commodity Index Total ReturnSM.

If the Basket includes the Commodity Index, risks associated with the Commodity Index may adversely affect the market price of the notes.

If the Basket includes the Commodity Index, the Basket will reflect the return on exchange-traded futures contracts on nineteen different physical commodities, and it will be less diversified than other funds or investment portfolios investing in a broader range of products and, therefore, could experience greater volatility. Additionally, the annual composition of the Commodity Index will be calculated in reliance upon historical price, liquidity and production data that are subject to potential errors in data sources or errors that may affect the weighting of components of the Commodity Index. Any discrepancies that require revision are not applied retroactively but will be reflected in the weighting calculations of the Commodity Index for the following year. However, Dow Jones and AIG-FP may not discover every discrepancy. Furthermore, the annual weightings for the Commodity Index are determined each year in June or July and announced in July or August by AIG-FP under the supervision of the Dow Jones — AIG Commodity IndexSM Supervisory Committee, which has a significant degree of discretion in exercising its supervisory duties with respect to the Commodity Index and has no obligation to take the needs of any parties to transactions involving the Commodity Index into consideration when reweighting or making any other changes to the Commodity Index. Finally, subject to the minimum/maximum diversification limits described in “The Dow Jones — AIG Commodity IndexSM—Diversification Rules,” the Index Commodities underlying the exchange-traded futures contracts included in the Dow Jones — AIG Commodity IndexSM from time to time are concentrated in a limited number of sectors, particularly energy and agriculture. If the Basket includes the Commodity Index, an investment in the notes may therefore carry risks similar to a concentrated securities investment in a limited number of industries or sectors.

If the Basket includes the Commodity Index, higher future prices of the commodity futures contracts constituting the Commodity Index relative to their current prices may decrease the amount payable at maturity.

The Commodity Index is composed of futures contracts on physical commodities. Unlike equities, which typically entitle the holder to a continuing stake in a corporation, commodity futures contracts normally specify a certain date for delivery of the underlying physical commodity. As the exchange-traded futures contracts that compose the Commodity Index approach expiration, they are replaced by contracts that have a later expiration. Thus, for example, a contract purchased and held in August may specify an October expiration. As time passes, the contract expiring in October is replaced by a contract for delivery in November. This process is referred to as “rolling.” If the market for these contracts is (putting aside other considerations) in “backwardation,” where the prices are lower in the distant delivery months than in the nearer delivery months, the sale of the October contract would take place at a price that is higher than the price of the November contract, thereby creating a “roll yield.” While many of the contracts included in the Commodity Index have historically exhibited consistent periods of backwardation, backwardation will most likely not exist at all times. Moreover, certain Index Commodities, such as gold, have historically traded in “contango” markets. Contango markets are those in which the prices of contracts are higher in the distant delivery months than in the nearer delivery months. The absence of backwardation in the commodity markets could result in negative “roll yields,” which could adversely affect the level of the Commodity Index and, therefore, the value of your notes.

If the Basket includes the Commodity Index, trading and other transactions by AIG-FP and Dow Jones in the futures contracts constituting the Commodity Index and the underlying commodities may affect the level of the Commodity Index.

AIG-FP and its affiliates actively trade futures contracts and options on futures contracts on the Index Commodities. AIG-FP and its affiliates also actively enter into or trade market securities, swaps, options, derivatives, and related instruments that are linked to the performance of the Commodity Index, the futures contracts underlying the Commodity Index or the Index Commodities. Certain of AIG-FP’s affiliates may underwrite or issue other securities or financial instruments indexed to the Commodity Index and related indices, and Dow Jones and AIG-FP and certain of their affiliates may license the Commodity Index for publication or for use by unaffiliated third parties.

These activities could present conflicts of interest and could affect the level of the Commodity Index. For instance, a market maker in a financial instrument linked to the performance of the Commodity Index may expect to hedge some or all of its position in that financial instrument. Purchase (or selling) activity in the underlying Commodity Index components in order to hedge the market maker's position in the financial instrument may affect the market price of the futures contracts included in the Commodity Index, which in turn may affect the level of the Commodity Index and, therefore, the value of your notes. With respect to any of the activities described above, none of AIG-FP, Dow Jones or their respective affiliates has any obligation to take the needs of any buyers, sellers or holders of the notes into consideration at any time.

If the Basket includes the Commodity Index, changes that affect the calculation of the Commodity Index will affect the market value of the notes and the amount you will receive at maturity.

The policies of Dow Jones and AIG-FP concerning the methodology and calculation of the Commodity Index, additions, deletions or substitutions of the Index Commodities or exchange-traded futures contracts on the Index Commodities could affect the Commodity Index and, therefore, could affect the amount payable on the notes at maturity and the market value of the notes prior to maturity. The amount payable on the notes and their market value could also be affected if Dow Jones and AIG-FP, in their sole discretion, change these policies, for example, by changing the methodology for compiling and calculating the Commodity Index, or if Dow Jones and AIG-FP discontinue or suspend calculation or publication of the Commodity Index, in which case it may become difficult to determine the market value of the notes. If events such as these occur, or if either the AIG Commodity Starting Level or the AIG Commodity Closing Level is not available because of a market disruption event or for any other reason, the calculation agent – which will be JPMSI, an affiliate of ours – will make a good faith estimate in its sole discretion of the Commodity Index level that would have prevailed in the absence of the market disruption event. If the calculation agent determines that the market disruption event is due to the fact that the publication of the Commodity Index is discontinued and that there is no successor index on the date when the AIG Commodity Starting Level or the Commodity Index closing level on an Initial Averaging Date, if applicable, is required to be determined, the calculation agent will instead make a good faith estimate in its sole discretion of the AIG Commodity Closing Level or the Commodity Index closing level on an Initial Averaging Date, if applicable, by reference to a group of commodities or indexes and a computation methodology that the calculation agent determines will as closely as reasonably possible replicate the Commodity Index. For more information, see the section below called “The Dow Jones — AIG Commodity IndexSM — Discontinuation of the Dow Jones — AIG Commodity IndexSM; Alteration of Method of Calculation.”

If the Basket includes the Dow Jones U.S. Real Estate Index, risks associated with the real estate industry will affect the value of the notes.

The real estate industry is cyclical and has from time to time experienced significant difficulties. The prices of the stocks included in the Dow Jones U.S. Real Estate Index and, in turn, the level of the Dow Jones U.S. Real Estate Index will be affected by a number of factors that may either offset or magnify each other, including:

- employment levels and job growth;
- the availability of financing for real estate;
- interest rates;
- consumer confidence;
- the availability of suitable undeveloped land;
- federal, state and local laws and regulations concerning the development of land, construction, home and commercial real estate sales, financing and environmental protection; and
- competition among companies which engage in the real estate business.

The difficulties described above could cause a downturn in the real estate industry generally or regionally and could cause the value of the stocks included in the Dow Jones U.S. Real Estate Index and the level of the Dow Jones U.S. Real Estate Index to decline or remain flat during the term of the notes.

If the Basket includes the Dow Jones U.S. Real Estate Index, risks associated with Real Estate Investment Trusts will affect the value of the notes.

The Dow Jones U.S. Real Estate Index is composed of a variety of real estate related stocks including real estate investment trusts (“REITs”). REITs invest primarily in income producing real estate or real estate related loans or interests. Investments in REITs, though not direct investments in real estate, are still subject to the risks associated with investing in real estate. The following are some of the conditions that might impact the structure of and cash flow generated by REITs and, consequently, the value of REITs and, in turn, the Dow Jones U.S. Real Estate Index:

- a decline in the value of real estate properties;
- extended vacancies of properties ;
- increases in property and operating taxes;
- increased competition or overbuilding;
- a lack of available mortgage funds or other limits on accessing capital;
- tenant bankruptcies and other credit problems;
- limitation on rents, including decreases in market rates for rents;
- changes in zoning laws and governmental regulations;
- costs resulting from the clean-up of, and legal liability to third parties for damages resulting from environmental problems;
- investments in developments that are not completed or that are subject to delays in completion;
- risks associated with borrowing;
- changes in interest rates;
- casualty and condemnation losses; and
- uninsured damages from floods, earthquakes or other natural disasters.

The factors above may either offset or magnify each other. To the extent that any of these conditions occur, they may negatively impact a REIT’s cash flow and cause a decline in the share price of a REIT, and, consequently, the Dow Jones U.S. Real Estate Index. In addition, some REITs have relatively small market capitalizations, which can increase the volatility of the market price of securities issued by those REITs. Furthermore, REITs are dependent upon specialized management skills, have limited diversification and are, as a result, subject to risks inherent in operating and financing a limited number of projects. To the extent that such risks increase the volatility of the market price of securities issued by REITs, they may also, consequently, increase the volatility of the Dow Jones U.S. Real Estate Index.

The Basket Return for the notes will not be adjusted for changes in exchange rates that might affect the Nikkei 225 Index, the Dow Jones EURO STOXX 50® Index and the FTSE™ 100 Index.

Although the stocks composing the Nikkei 225 Index, the Dow Jones EURO STOXX 50® Index and the FTSE™ 100 Index are traded in currencies other than U.S. dollars, and the notes, which are linked to the Basket Components, are denominated in U.S. dollars, the amount payable on the notes at maturity will not be adjusted for changes in the exchange rate between the U.S. dollar and each of the currencies in which the stocks composing the Nikkei 225 Index, the Dow Jones EURO STOXX 50® Index and the FTSE™ 100 Index are denominated. Changes in exchange rates, however, may reflect changes in various non-U.S. economies that in turn may affect the Basket Return for the notes. The amount we pay in respect of the notes on the maturity date, if any, will be determined solely in accordance with the procedures described in “Description of Notes — Payment at Maturity.”

If the Basket includes the S&P BRIC 40 Index, the MSCI EAFE® Index or a Basket Fund, the notes will be subject to currency exchange risk.

Because the prices of the stocks composing the S&P BRIC 40 Index and the MSCI country indices (the “Component Securities”) that make up the S&P BRIC 40 Index and MSCI EAFE® Index (the “Component Country Indices”) are converted into U.S. dollars for the purposes of calculating the value of the Component Country Indices, the S&P BRIC 40 Index and the MSCI EAFE® Index, and the prices of the equity securities held by the Basket Funds are converted into U.S. dollars for purposes of calculating the net asset value of the Basket Funds, holders of the notes will be exposed to currency exchange rate risk with respect to each of the currencies in which the Component Securities or the equity securities held by the Basket Funds trade. An investor’s net exposure will depend on the extent to which such currencies strengthen or weaken against the U.S. dollar and the relative weight of the Component Securities in the S&P BRIC 40 Index and the MSCI EAFE® Index and the equity securities held by the Basket Funds denominated in each such currency. If, taking into account such weighting, the U.S. dollar strengthens against such currencies, the value of the S&P BRIC 40 Index, the MSCI EAFE® Index or the Basket Funds will be adversely affected and the payment at maturity of the notes may be reduced.

Of particular importance to potential currency exchange risk are:

- existing and expected rates of inflation;
- existing and expected interest rate levels;
- the balance of payments; and
- the extent of governmental surpluses or deficits in the component countries and the United States of America.

All of these factors are in turn sensitive to the monetary, fiscal and trade policies pursued by the governments of various component countries and the United States and other countries important to international trade and finance. See also “The MSCI EAFE® Index — The MSCI EAFE® Index Is Subject to Currency Exchange Risk” and “The S&P BRIC 40 Index — The S&P BRIC 40 Index Is Subject to Currency Exchange Risk.”

If the Basket includes the S&P BRIC 40 Index, MSCI EAFE® Index or a Basket Fund, changes in the volatility of exchange rates, and the correlation between those rates and the levels of the S&P BRIC 40 Index and the MSCI EAFE® Index and the closing prices of such Basket Fund are likely to affect the market value of the notes.

The exchange rate between the U.S. dollar and each of the currencies in which the Component Securities or the currencies in which the equity securities held by the Basket Funds are denominated refers to a foreign exchange spot rate that measures the relative values of two currencies — the particular currency in which a Component Security or an equity security held by the Basket Funds is denominated and the U.S. dollar. This exchange rate reflects the amount of the particular currency in which a Component Security or an equity security held by the Basket Funds is denominated that can be purchased for one U.S. dollar and thus increases when the U.S. dollar appreciates relative to the particular currency upon which a Component Security or an equity security held by the Basket Funds is denominated. The volatility of the exchange rate between the U.S. dollar and each of the currencies in which the Component Securities or an equity security held by the Basket Funds are denominated refer to the size and frequency of that exchange rate.

Because the S&P BRIC 40 Index and the MSCI EAFE® Index and the net asset value of the Basket Funds are calculated, in part, by converting the closing prices of the Component Securities and the equity securities held by the Basket Funds into U.S. dollars, the volatility of the exchange rate between the U.S. dollar and each of the currencies in which the Component Securities and the equity securities held by the Basket Funds are denominated could affect the market value of the notes

The correlation of the exchange rate between the U.S. dollar and each of the currencies in which the Component Securities and the equity securities held by the Basket Funds are denominated and the level of the S&P BRIC 40 Index and the MSCI EAFE[®] Index and the net asset value of the Basket Funds, as applicable, refer to the relationship between the percentage changes in that exchange rate and the percentage changes in the level of the S&P BRIC 40 Index and the MSCI EAFE[®] Index or the net asset value of the Basket Funds, as applicable. The direction of the correlation (whether positive or negative) and the extent of the correlation between the percentage changes in the exchange rate between the U.S. dollar and each of the currencies in which the Component Securities or the equity securities held by the Basket Funds are denominated and the percentage changes in the level of the S&P BRIC 40 Index and the MSCI EAFE[®] Index or the net asset value of the Basket Funds, as applicable, could affect the value of the notes.

If the Basket includes the Russell 2000[®] Index, an investment in the notes is subject to risks associated with small capitalization stocks.

The stocks that constitute the Russell 2000[®] Index are issued by companies with relatively small market capitalization. The stock prices of smaller companies may be more volatile than stock prices of large capitalization companies. Small capitalization companies may be less able to withstand adverse economic, market, trade and competitive conditions relative to larger companies. These companies tend to be less well-established than large market capitalization companies. Small capitalization companies are less likely to pay dividends on their stocks, and the presence of a dividend payment could be a factor that limits downward stock price pressure under adverse market conditions.

If the Basket includes a Basket Fund, the anti-dilution protection is limited.

The calculation agent will make adjustments to the Share Adjustment Factor, which will be set initially at 1.0, for certain events affecting the shares of the Basket Funds. See “General Terms of Notes — Anti-Dilution Adjustments.” The calculation agent is not required, however, to make such adjustments in response to all events that could affect the shares of the Basket Funds. If an event occurs that does not require the calculation agent to make an adjustment, the value of the notes may be materially and adversely affected.

There are risks associated with the iShares[®] MSCI Emerging Markets Index Fund.

The iShares[®] MSCI Emerging Markets Index Fund has a limited operating history, having commenced trading in April 2003 on the American Stock Exchange (“AMEX”) and having switched to the New York Stock Exchange (“NYSE”) in February 2007. Although its shares are listed for trading on the NYSE and a number of similar products have been traded on the NYSE for varying periods of time, there is no assurance that an active trading market will continue for the shares of the iShares[®] MSCI Emerging Markets Index Fund or that there will be liquidity in the trading market.

In addition, Barclays Global Fund Advisors (“BGFA”) is the iShares[®] MSCI Emerging Markets Index Fund’s investment adviser. The iShares[®] MSCI Emerging Markets Index Fund is subject to management risk, which is the risk that the BGFA’s investment strategy, the implementation of which is subject to a number of constraints, may not produce the intended results.

The performance of the iShares[®] MSCI Emerging Markets Index Fund may not correlate with the performance of the MSCI Emerging Markets Index.

The iShares[®] MSCI Emerging Markets Index Fund uses a representative sampling strategy (as described under “The iShares[®] MSCI Emerging Markets Index Fund — Representative Sampling”) to attempt to track the performance of the MSCI Emerging Markets Index. The iShares[®] MSCI Emerging Markets Index Fund invests in a representative sample of equity securities included in the MSCI Emerging Markets Index; however, the iShares[®] MSCI Emerging Markets Index Fund may not hold all or substantially all of the equity securities included in the MSCI Emerging Markets Index. Therefore, while the performance of the iShares[®] MSCI Emerging Markets Index Fund is linked principally to the performance of the MSCI Emerging Markets Index, the performance of the iShares[®] MSCI Emerging Markets Index Fund is also generally linked in part to shares of other exchange traded funds because

BGFA may invest up to 10% of the iShares® MSCI Emerging Markets Index Fund's assets in other iShares® funds that seek to track the performance of equity securities of constituent countries of the MSCI Emerging Markets Index. In addition, the performance of the iShares® MSCI Emerging Markets Index Fund will reflect additional transaction costs and fees that are not included in the calculation of the MSCI Emerging Markets Index. Also, corporate actions with respect to the sample of equity securities (such as mergers and spin-offs) may impact the variance between the iShares® MSCI Emerging Markets Index Fund and the MSCI Emerging Markets Index. Finally, because the shares of the iShares® MSCI Emerging Markets Index Fund are traded on the NYSE and are subject to market supply and investor demand, the market value of one share of the iShares® MSCI Emerging Markets Index Fund may differ from the net asset value per share of the iShares® MSCI Emerging Markets Index Fund.

For all of the foregoing reasons, the performance of the iShares® MSCI Emerging Markets Index Fund may not correlate with the performance of the MSCI Emerging Markets Index. Consequently, the return on the notes will not be the same as investing directly in the iShares® MSCI Emerging Markets Index Fund or in the MSCI Emerging Markets Index or in the equity securities held by the iShares® MSCI Emerging Markets Index Fund or included in the MSCI Emerging Markets Index, and will not be the same as investing in a debt security with a payment at maturity linked to the performance of the MSCI Emerging Markets Index.

The policies of Morgan Stanley Capital International and of BGFA could affect the value and the amount payable on the notes.

The policies of BGFA concerning the calculation of the iShares® MSCI Emerging Markets Index Fund's net asset value, additions, deletions or substitutions of equity securities held by the iShares® MSCI Emerging Markets Index Fund and manner in which changes affecting the MSCI Emerging Markets Index are reflected in the iShares® MSCI Emerging Markets Index Fund could affect the market price of the shares of the iShares® MSCI Emerging Markets Index Fund and, therefore, affect the amount payable on the notes at maturity, and the value of the notes before maturity. The amount payable on the notes and its value could also be affected if BGFA changes these policies, for example, by changing the manner in which it calculates the iShares® MSCI Emerging Markets Index Fund's net asset value, or if BGFA discontinues or suspends calculation or publication of the iShares® MSCI Emerging Markets Index Fund's net asset value, in which case it may become difficult to determine the value of the note.

In addition, Morgan Stanley Capital International ("MSCI") owns the MSCI Emerging Markets Index and is responsible for the design and maintenance of the MSCI Emerging Markets Index. The policies of MSCI concerning the calculation of the MSCI Emerging Markets Index, including decisions regarding the addition, deletion or substitution of the equity securities included in the MSCI Emerging Markets Index, could affect the level of the MSCI Emerging Markets Index and consequently could affect the market prices of the shares of the iShares® MSCI Emerging Markets Index Fund.

There are risks associated with the Vanguard® Emerging Markets ETF.

The Vanguard® Emerging Markets ETF has a limited operating history, having commenced trading in March 2005 on the AMEX. Although its shares are listed for trading on the AMEX and a number of similar products have been traded on the AMEX for varying periods of time, there is no assurance that an active trading market will continue for the shares of the Vanguard Emerging Markets ETF or that there will be liquidity in the trading market.

In addition, the Vanguard® Group, Inc. ("Vanguard") is the Vanguard® Emerging Markets ETF's investment adviser. The Vanguard® Emerging Markets ETF is subject to management risk, which is the risk that the Vanguard's investment strategy, the implementation of which is subject to a number of constraints, may not produce the intended results.

The performance of the Vanguard® Emerging Markets ETF may not correlate with the performance of the MSCI Emerging Markets Index.

The Vanguard® Emerging Markets ETF uses a “passive management,” or indexing, investment approach, while employing a form of sampling to reduce risk (as described under “The Vanguard® Emerging Markets ETF — Investment Objective and Strategy”) to attempt to track the performance of the a benchmark index (currently the MSCI Emerging Markets Index) that measures the investment return of stocks issued by companies located in emerging market countries. Vanguard employs a sampling technique, using its discretion — based on an analysis that considers liquidity, repatriation of capital and entry barriers in various markets — to determine whether or not to invest in particular securities. In addition, Vanguard may invest up to 20% of the assets of the Vanguard® Emerging Markets ETF in non-emerging market stocks, certain derivative contracts, and forward foreign currency exchange contracts. Accordingly, the Vanguard® Emerging Markets ETF may not hold all or substantially all of the equity securities included in the MSCI Emerging Markets Index. Therefore, while the performance of the Vanguard® Emerging Markets ETF is linked principally to the performance of the MSCI Emerging Markets Index, the performance of the Vanguard® Emerging Markets ETF is also generally linked in part to other securities or assets. Furthermore, the performance of the Vanguard® Emerging Markets ETF will reflect additional transaction costs and fees that are not included in the calculation of the MSCI Emerging Markets Index. Also, corporate actions with respect to the equity securities (such as mergers and spin-offs) held by the Vanguard® Emerging Markets ETF may impact the variance between the Vanguard® Emerging Markets ETF and the MSCI Emerging Markets Index. Finally, because the shares of the Vanguard® Emerging Markets ETF are traded on the AMEX and are subject to market supply and investor demand, the market value of one share of the Vanguard® Emerging Markets ETF may differ from the net asset value per share of the Vanguard® Emerging Markets ETF.

For all of the foregoing reasons, the performance of the Vanguard® Emerging Markets ETF may not correlate with the performance of the MSCI Emerging Markets Index. Consequently, the return on the notes will not be the same as investing directly in the Vanguard® Emerging Markets ETF or in the MSCI Emerging Markets Index or in the equity securities held by the Vanguard® Emerging Markets ETF or included in the MSCI Emerging Markets Index, and will not be the same as investing in a debt security with a payment at maturity linked to the performance of the MSCI Emerging Markets Index.

The policies of Vanguard could affect the value and the amount payable on the notes.

The policies of Vanguard concerning the calculation of the Vanguard® Emerging Markets ETF’s net asset value, additions, deletions or substitutions of equity securities held by the Vanguard® Emerging Markets ETF and manner in which changes affecting the MSCI Emerging Markets Index are reflected in the Vanguard® Emerging Markets ETF could affect the market price of the shares of the Vanguard® Emerging Markets ETF and, therefore, affect the amount payable on the notes at maturity, and the value of the notes before maturity. The amount payable on the notes and its value could also be affected if Vanguard changes these policies, for example, by changing the manner in which it calculates the Vanguard® Emerging Markets ETF’s net asset value, or if Vanguard discontinues or suspends calculation or publication of the Vanguard® Emerging Markets ETF’s net asset value, in which case it may become difficult to determine the value of the note.

Also, Vanguard reserves the right to substitute a different index for the MSCI Emerging Markets Index if the MSCI Emerging Markets Index is discontinued, if the Vanguard® Emerging Markets ETF’s agreement with the sponsor of the MSCI Emerging Markets Index is terminated, or for any other reason determined in good faith by the Vanguard® Emerging Markets ETF’s board of trustees. If a new index is substituted by Vanguard for the MSCI Emerging Markets Index, this could affect the market price of the shares of the Vanguard® Emerging Markets ETF and, therefore, affect the amount payable on the notes at maturity, and the value of the notes before maturity.

In addition, MSCI owns the MSCI Emerging Markets Index and is responsible for the design and maintenance of the MSCI Emerging Markets Index. The policies of MSCI concerning the calculation of the MSCI Emerging Markets Index, including decisions regarding the addition, deletion or substitution of the equity securities included in the MSCI Emerging Markets Index, could affect the level of the MSCI Emerging Markets Index and consequently could affect the market prices of the shares of the Vanguard® Emerging Markets ETF.

The inclusion in the original issue price of each agent's commission and the estimated cost of hedging our obligations under the notes through one or more of our affiliates is likely to adversely affect the value of the notes prior to maturity.

While the payment at maturity will be based on the full principal amount of your notes as described in the relevant terms supplement, the original issue price of the notes includes each agent's commission and the estimated cost of hedging our obligations under the notes through one or more of our affiliates. Such estimated cost includes our affiliates' expected cost of providing such hedge, as well as the profit our affiliates expect to realize in consideration for assuming the risks inherent in providing such hedge. As a result, assuming no change in market conditions or any other relevant factors, the price, if any, at which J.P. Morgan Securities Inc. will be willing to purchase notes from you in secondary market transactions, if at all, will likely be lower than the original issue price. In addition, any such prices may differ from values determined by pricing models used by J.P. Morgan Securities Inc., as a result of such compensation or other transaction costs.

S&P may adjust the S&P 500® Index in a way that affects its level, and S&P has no obligation to consider your interests.

Standard & Poor's, a division of The McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc. ("S&P") is responsible for calculating and maintaining the S&P 500® Index. S&P can add, delete or substitute the stocks underlying the S&P 500® Index or make other methodological changes that could change the level of the S&P 500® Index. On March 21, 2005, S&P began to use a revised methodology for calculating the S&P 500® Index and on September 16, 2005, S&P completed its transition to the new calculation methodology. You should realize that the changing of companies included in the S&P 500® Index may affect the S&P 500® Index as a newly added company may perform significantly better or worse than the company or companies it replaces. Additionally, S&P may alter, discontinue or suspend calculation or dissemination of the S&P 500® Index. Any of these actions could adversely affect the value of the notes. S&P has no obligation to consider your interests in calculating or revising the S&P 500® Index. See "The S&P 500® Index."

S&P may adjust the S&P BRIC 40 Index in a way that affects its level, and S&P has no obligation to consider your interests.

S&P is responsible for calculating and maintaining the S&P BRIC 40 Index. S&P can add, delete or substitute the stocks underlying the S&P BRIC 40 Index or make other methodological changes that could change the level of the S&P BRIC 40 Index. You should realize that the changing of companies included in the S&P BRIC 40 Index may affect the S&P BRIC 40 Index as a newly added company may perform significantly better or worse than the company or companies it replaces. Additionally, S&P may alter, discontinue or suspend calculation or dissemination of the S&P BRIC 40 Index. Any of these actions could adversely affect the value of the notes. S&P has no obligation to consider your interests in calculating or revising the S&P BRIC 40 Index. See "The S&P BRIC 40 Index."

Nikkei Inc. may adjust the Nikkei 225 Index in a way that affects its level, and Nikkei Inc. has no obligation to consider your interests.

Nikkei Inc. is responsible for calculating and maintaining the Nikkei 225 Index. Nikkei Inc. can add, delete or substitute the stocks underlying the Nikkei 225 Index or make other methodological changes that could change the level of the Nikkei 225 Index. You should realize that the changing of companies included in the Nikkei 225 Index may affect the Nikkei 225 Index as a newly added company may perform significantly better or worse than the company or companies it replaces. Additionally, Nikkei Inc. may alter, discontinue or suspend calculation or dissemination of the Nikkei 225 Index. Any of these actions could adversely affect the value of the notes. Nikkei Inc. has no obligation to consider your interests in calculating or revising the Nikkei 225 Index. See "The Nikkei 225 Index."

STOXX Limited may adjust the Dow Jones EURO STOXX 50® Index in a way that affects its level, and STOXX Limited has no obligation to consider your interests.

STOXX Limited, a joint venture between Deutsche Börse AG, Dow Jones & Company and SWX Swiss Exchange, is responsible for calculating and maintaining the Dow Jones EURO STOXX 50® Index. STOXX Limited can add, delete or substitute the stocks underlying the Dow Jones EURO STOXX 50® Index or make other methodological changes that could change the level of the Dow Jones EURO STOXX 50® Index. You should realize that the changing of companies included in the Dow Jones EURO STOXX 50® Index may affect the Dow Jones EURO STOXX 50® Index as a newly added company may perform significantly better or worse than the company or companies it replaces. Additionally, STOXX Limited may alter, discontinue or suspend calculation or dissemination of the Dow Jones EURO STOXX 50® Index. Any of these actions could adversely affect the value of the notes. STOXX Limited has no obligation to consider your interests in calculating or revising the Dow Jones EURO STOXX 50® Index. See "The Dow Jones EURO STOXX 50® Index."

Dow Jones may adjust the Dow Jones U.S. Real Estate Index in a way that affects its level, and Dow Jones has no obligation to consider your interests.

Dow Jones & Company ("Dow Jones") is responsible for calculating and maintaining the Dow Jones U.S. Real Estate Index. Dow Jones can add, delete or substitute the stocks underlying the Dow Jones U.S. Real Estate Index or make other methodological changes that could change the level of the Dow Jones U.S. Real Estate Index. You should realize that the changing of companies included in the Dow Jones U.S. Real Estate Index may affect the Dow Jones U.S. Real Estate Index as a newly added company may perform significantly better or worse than the company or companies it replaces. Additionally, Dow Jones may alter, discontinue or suspend calculation or dissemination of the Dow Jones U.S. Real Estate Index. Any of these actions could adversely affect the value of the notes. Dow Jones has no obligation to consider your interests in calculating or revising the Dow Jones U.S. Real Estate Index. See "The Dow Jones U.S. Real Estate Index."

FTSE International Limited may adjust the FTSE™ 100 Index in a way that affects its level, and FTSE has no obligation to consider your interests.

FTSE International Limited ("FTSE") is responsible for calculating and maintaining the FTSE™ 100 Index. FTSE can add, delete or substitute the stocks underlying the FTSE™ 100 Index or make other methodological changes that could change the level of the FTSE™ 100 Index. You should realize that the changing of companies included in the FTSE™ 100 Index may affect the FTSE™ 100 Index as a newly added company may perform significantly better or worse than the company or companies it replaces. Additionally, FTSE may alter, discontinue or suspend calculation or dissemination of the FTSE™ 100 Index. Any of these actions could adversely affect the value of the notes. FTSE has no obligation to consider your interests in calculating or revising the FTSE™ 100 Index. See "The FTSE™ 100 Index."

MSCI may adjust the MSCI EAFE® Index in a way that affects its level, and MSCI has no obligation to consider your interests.

MSCI is responsible for calculating and maintaining the MSCI EAFE® Index. MSCI can add, delete or substitute the Component Country Indices underlying the MSCI EAFE® Index or the stocks underlying any Component Country Index or make other methodological changes that could change the level of the MSCI EAFE® Index. You should realize that the changing of Component Country Indices or stocks included in the MSCI EAFE® Index may affect the MSCI EAFE® Index as a newly added Component Country Index or stock may perform significantly better or worse than the Component Country Index or stock it replaces. Additionally, MSCI may alter, discontinue or suspend calculation or dissemination of the MSCI EAFE® Index. Furthermore, the policies and judgments for which MSCI is responsible with respect to the calculation of the MSCI EAFE® Index, including, without limitation, the selection of the foreign exchange rates used for the purpose of establishing the daily prices of the stocks underlying the MSCI EAFE® Index could also affect the value of the MSCI EAFE® Index. Any of these actions could adversely affect the value of the notes. MSCI has no obligation to consider your interests in calculating or revising the MSCI EAFE® Index. See "The MSCI EAFE® Index."

The Nasdaq Stock Market, Inc. may adjust the NASDAQ-100 Index® in a way that affects its level, and Nasdaq has no obligation to consider your interests.

The Nasdaq Stock Market, Inc. (“Nasdaq”) is responsible for calculating and maintaining the NASDAQ-100 Index®. Nasdaq can add, delete or substitute the stocks underlying the NASDAQ-100 Index® or make other methodological changes that could change the level of the NASDAQ-100 Index®. You should realize that the changing of companies included in the NASDAQ-100 Index® may affect the NASDAQ-100 Index® as a newly added company may perform significantly better or worse than the company or companies it replaces. Additionally, Nasdaq may alter, discontinue or suspend calculation or dissemination of the NASDAQ-100 Index®. Any of these actions could adversely affect the value of the notes. Nasdaq has no obligation to consider your interests in calculating or revising the NASDAQ-100 Index®. See “The NASDAQ-100 Index®.”

Frank Russell Company may adjust the Russell 1000® Growth Index, the Russell 1000® Value Index or the Russell 2000® Index in a way that affects its level, and Frank Russell Company has no obligation to consider your interests.

Frank Russell Company (“Frank Russell”), is responsible for calculating and maintaining the Russell 1000® Growth Index, the Russell 1000® Value Index and the Russell 2000® Index. Frank Russell can add, delete or substitute the stocks underlying the Russell 1000® Growth Index, the Russell 1000® Value Index or the Russell 2000® Index or make other methodological changes that could change the level of the Russell 1000® Growth Index, the Russell 1000® Value Index or the Russell 2000® Index, as applicable. You should realize that the changing of companies included in the Russell 1000® Growth Index, the Russell 1000® Value Index or the Russell 2000® Index may affect the Russell 1000® Growth Index, the Russell 1000® Value Index or the Russell 2000® Index, as applicable, as a newly added company may perform significantly better or worse than the company or companies it replaces. Additionally, Frank Russell may alter, discontinue or suspend calculation or dissemination of the Russell 1000® Growth Index, the Russell 1000® Value Index or the Russell 2000® Index. Any of these actions could adversely affect the value of the notes. Frank Russell has no obligation to consider your interests in calculating or revising the Russell 1000® Growth Index, the Russell 1000® Value Index or the Russell 2000® Index. See “The Russell 1000® Growth Index and the Russell 1000® Value Index” and “The Russell 2000® Index.”

We are currently one of the companies that make up the S&P 500® Index and the Russell 1000® Value Index, but, to our knowledge, we are not currently affiliated with any other company included in the Equity Indices.

We are currently one of the companies that make up the S&P 500® Index and the Russell 1000® Value Index, but, to our knowledge, we are not currently affiliated with any of the other companies the stock of which is represented in the Equity Indices. As a result, we will have no ability to control the actions of such other companies, including actions that could affect the value of the stocks underlying the Equity Indices or your notes. None of the money you pay us will go to S&P, Nikkei Inc., Dow Jones, AIG-FP, STOXX Limited, FTSE, MSCI, Nasdaq, Frank Russell or any of the other companies included in the Equity Indices, and none of those companies will be involved in the offering of the notes in any way. Neither they nor we will have any obligation to consider your interests as a holder of the notes in taking any corporate actions that might affect the value of your notes.

To our knowledge, we are not affiliated with any of the issuers of the equity securities held by the Basket Funds or included in the MSCI Emerging Markets Index.

To our knowledge, we are not affiliated with any of the equity securities held by the Basket Funds. As a result, we will have no ability to control the actions of the issuers of such equity securities, including actions that could affect the value of the equity securities held by the Basket Funds or your notes. None of the money you pay us will go to BGFA, Vanguard or any of the issuers of the equity securities held by the Basket Funds and none of those issuers will be involved in the offering of the notes in any way. Neither those issuers nor we will have any obligation to consider your interests as a holder of the notes in taking any actions that might affect the value of your notes.

You will have no shareholder rights in issuers of the stocks that compose the Equity Indices or the equity securities held by the Basket Funds.

As a holder of the notes, you will not have voting rights or rights to receive dividends or other distributions or other rights that holders of the securities composing the Equity Indices or the equity securities held by the Basket Funds would have.

We or our affiliates may have adverse economic interests to the holders of the notes.

J.P. Morgan Securities Inc. and other affiliates of ours trade the stocks underlying the Equity Indices and the Basket Funds, the futures contracts that compose the Commodity Index, options on such futures contracts, the Index Commodities and other financial instruments related to the Basket Components and their component stocks or futures contracts, or such options and Index Commodities on a regular basis, for their accounts and for other accounts under their management. J.P. Morgan Securities Inc. and these affiliates may also issue or underwrite or assist unaffiliated entities in the issuance or underwriting of other securities or financial instruments with returns linked to one or more of the Basket Components. To the extent that we or one of our affiliates serves as issuer, agent or underwriter for such securities or financial instruments, our or their interests with respect to such products may be adverse to those of the holders of the notes. Any of these trading activities could potentially affect the level of one or more of the Basket Components and, accordingly, could affect the value of the notes and the amount payable to you at maturity, if any.

We or our affiliates may currently or from time to time engage in business with companies the stock of which is included in one of the Equity Indices or either Basket Fund or with companies that are included in the index underlying the Basket Funds, including extending loans to, or making equity investments in, or providing advisory services to them, including merger and acquisition advisory services. In the course of this business, we or our affiliates may acquire non-public information about the companies, and we will not disclose any such information to you. In addition, one or more of our affiliates may publish research reports or otherwise express views about companies the stock of which is included in one of the Equity Indices or about companies the stock of which is held by either Basket Fund or about companies included in the index underlying the Basket Funds. Any prospective purchaser of notes should undertake an independent investigation of each company the stock of which is included in one of the Equity Indices, or about companies the stock of which is held by the Basket Fund or about companies included in the index underlying the Basket Funds, as in its judgment is appropriate to make an informed decision with respect to an investment in the notes. We do not make any representation or warranty to any purchaser of a note with respect to any matters whatsoever relating to our business with companies whose equity securities are held by the Basket Funds or included in the index underlying the Basket Funds or future price movements of the index underlying the Basket Funds.

In the course of our business, we or our affiliates may acquire non-public information about the Commodity Index, the futures contracts underlying the Commodity Index and the Index Commodities, and we will not disclose any such information to you. In addition, one or more of our affiliates may publish research reports or otherwise express views about the Commodity Index, the Index Commodities or the Designated Contracts. Any prospective purchaser of notes should undertake an independent investigation of the Commodity Index, the futures contracts underlying the Commodity Index, the Index Commodities and the related Designated Contracts as in its judgment is appropriate to make an informed decision with respect to an investment in the notes.

Additionally, we or one of our affiliates may serve as issuer, agent or underwriter for additional issuances of notes with returns linked or related to changes in the level of the Basket Components, the Basket Funds, or the stocks that compose or are held by the Equity Indices and the Basket Funds, the futures contracts underlying the Commodity Index or the Index Commodities. By introducing competing products into the marketplace in this manner, we or one or more of our affiliates could adversely affect the value of the notes.

We may have hedged our obligations under the notes through certain affiliates, who would expect to make a profit on such hedge. Because hedging our obligations entails risk and may be influenced by market forces beyond our or our affiliates' control, such hedging may result in a profit that is more or less than expected, or it may result in a loss.

We or one of our affiliates may currently or from time to time engage in trading activities related to the currencies in which the stocks composing the S&P BRIC 40 Index or MSCI EAFE® Index or equity securities held by the Basket Funds, are denominated. These trading activities could potentially affect the exchange rates with respect to such currencies and, because currency exchange rate calculations are involved in the calculation of the closing levels of the S&P BRIC 40 Index and the MSCI EAFE® Index and the closing prices of the Basket Funds, could affect the closing levels of the S&P BRIC 40 Index and the MSCI EAFE® Index and the closing prices of the Basket Funds and, accordingly, the value of the notes.

In the course of our or our affiliates' currency trading activities, we or our affiliates may acquire material nonpublic information with respect to currency exchange rates, and we will not disclose any such information to you. In addition, one or more of our affiliates may produce and/or publish research reports, or otherwise express views, with respect to expected movements in currency exchange rates. We do not make any representation or warranty to any purchaser of notes with respect to any matters whatsoever relating to future currency exchange rate movements and any prospective purchaser of notes should undertake an independent investigation of the currencies in which stocks composing or held by the S&P BRIC 40 Index and the MSCI EAFE® Index and the Basket Funds are denominated and their related exchange rates as, in its judgment, is appropriate to make an informed decision with respect to an investment in the notes.

J.P. Morgan Securities Inc., one of our affiliates, will act as the calculation agent. The calculation agent will determine, among other things, the Starting Level and Ending Level (or the Initial Share Price and the Final Share Price) for each of the Basket Components, the Ending Basket Level, the Strike Level, if applicable, the Basket Return, the payment at maturity, if any, on the notes, the closing level or closing price of each Basket Component on each Initial Averaging Date, if applicable, the Share Adjustment Factor and anti-dilution adjustments, if any, related to each Basket Fund, the Basket Closing Level on any Basket Valuation Date, including the S&P 500 Return, the S&P 500 Closing Level, the S&P BRIC Return, the S&P BRIC Closing Level, the Nikkei Return, the Nikkei Closing Level, the EURO STOXX Return, the EURO STOXX Closing Level, the Dow Jones U.S. Real Estate Return, the Dow Jones U.S. Real Estate Closing Level, the AIG Commodity Return, the AIG Commodity Closing Level, the FTSE Return, the FTSE Closing Level, the MSCI EAFE Return, the MSCI EAFE Closing Level, the NASDAQ-100 Return, the NASDAQ-100 Closing Level, the Russell 1000 Growth Return, the Russell 1000 Growth Closing Level, the Russell 1000 Value Return, the Russell 1000 Value Closing Level, the Russell 2000 Return, the Russell 2000 Closing Level, the MSCI Emerging Markets Return, the MSCI Emerging Markets Final Share Price, the Vanguard Emerging Markets Return, and the Vanguard Emerging Markets Final Share Price. The calculation agent will also be responsible for determining whether a market disruption event has occurred, whether any of the Basket Components have been discontinued and whether there has been a material change in the method of calculation of any of the Basket Components, as well as which exchange traded fund will be substituted for a Basket Fund (or relevant successor index fund, if applicable) if such Basket Fund (or relevant successor index fund, if applicable) is de-listed, liquidated or otherwise terminated; whether the index underlying the Basket Funds (or the index underlying the relevant successor index fund, if applicable) has been changed in a material respect and whether a Basket Fund (or relevant successor index fund, if applicable) has been modified so that such Basket Fund (or such successor index fund, if applicable) does not, in the opinion of the calculation agent, fairly represent the price of such Basket Fund (or such successor index fund, if applicable) had those modifications not been made. In performing these duties, J.P. Morgan Securities Inc. may have interests adverse to the interests of the holders of the notes, which may affect your return on the notes, particularly where J.P. Morgan Securities Inc., as the calculation agent, is entitled to exercise discretion.

Market disruptions may adversely affect your return.

The calculation agent may, in its sole discretion, determine that the markets have been affected in a manner that prevents it from properly valuing the Basket Closing Level or the Basket Return on any Basket Valuation Date and calculating the amount that we are required to pay you, if any, at maturity. Market disruptions might also prevent the calculation agent from properly valuing the closing level or closing price of a Basket Component on an Initial Averaging Date, if applicable. These events may include disruptions or suspensions of trading in the markets as a whole. If the calculation agent, in its sole discretion, determines that any of these events prevents us or any of our affiliates from properly hedging our obligations under the notes, it is possible that one or more of the Basket Valuation Dates and the maturity date will be postponed and your return will be adversely affected. See "General Terms of Notes — Market Disruption Events."

The tax consequences of an investment in the notes are unclear.

There is no direct legal authority as to the proper U.S. federal income tax characterization of the notes, and we do not intend to request a ruling from the Internal Revenue Service (the "IRS") regarding the notes. No assurance can be given that the IRS will accept, or that a court will uphold, the characterization and tax treatment of the notes described in "Certain U.S. Federal Income Tax Consequences." If the IRS were successful in asserting an alternative characterization or treatment for the notes, the timing and character of income on the notes could differ materially from our description herein. Non-U.S. Holders should note that they may be withheld upon at a rate of 30% unless they have submitted a properly completed IRS Form W-8BEN or otherwise satisfied the applicable documentation requirements. You should review carefully the section entitled "Certain U.S. Federal Income Tax Consequences" in this product supplement no. 39-VIII and consult your tax adviser regarding your particular circumstances. In addition, on December 7, 2007, Treasury and the IRS released a notice requesting comments on a number of possible U.S. federal income tax treatments for "prepaid forward contracts" and similar instruments. The notice focuses in particular on whether to require holders of instruments such as the notes to accrue income over the term of their investment. It also asks for comments on a number of related topics, including the character of income or loss with respect to these investments; the degree, if any, to which any income (including any mandated accruals) recognized by Non-U.S. Holders should be subject to withholding tax; and whether these investments are or should be subject to the "constructive ownership" regime, which very generally can operate to recharacterize certain long-term capital gains as ordinary income that is subject to an interest charge. While the notice requests comments on appropriate transition rules and effective dates, any Treasury regulations or other guidance issued after consideration of these issues could materially and adversely affect the tax consequences of ownership and disposition of the notes, possibly on a retroactive basis. You should consult your tax adviser regarding the tax treatment of the notes, including possible alternative characterizations in general and the possible impact of this notice in particular.

JPMorgan Chase & Co. employees holding the notes must comply with policies that limit their ability to trade the notes and may affect the value of their notes.

If you are an employee of JPMorgan Chase & Co. or one of its affiliates, you may only acquire the notes for investment purposes and you must comply with all of our internal policies and procedures. Because these policies and procedures limit the dates and times that you may transact in the notes, you may not be able to purchase any notes described in the relevant terms supplement from us and your ability to trade or sell any such notes in the secondary market may be limited.

An investment in the notes is subject to risks associated with non-U.S. securities markets.

The stocks that compose the S&P BRIC 40 Index, the Nikkei 225 Index, the Dow Jones EURO STOXX 50[®] Index, the FTSE[™] 100 Index and the MSCI EAFE[®] Index and the stocks that are held by the Basket Funds have been issued by non-U.S. companies. Investments in securities linked to the value of such non-U.S. equity securities involve risks associated with the securities markets in those countries, including risks of volatility in those markets, governmental intervention in those markets and cross shareholdings in companies in certain countries. Also, there is generally less publicly available information about companies in some of these jurisdictions than about U.S. companies that are subject to the reporting requirements of the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC"), and generally non-U.S. companies are subject to accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards and requirements and securities trading rules different from those applicable to U.S. reporting companies.

The prices of securities in non-U.S. jurisdictions may be affected by political, economic, financial and social factors in such markets, including changes in a country's government, economic and fiscal policies, currency exchange laws and other foreign laws or restrictions. Moreover, the economies in such countries may differ favorably or unfavorably from the economy of the United States in such respects as growth of gross national product, rate of inflation, capital reinvestment, resources and self sufficiency. Such countries may be subjected to different and, in some cases, more adverse economic environments.

The economies of emerging market countries in particular face several concerns, including the relatively unstable governments which may present the risks of nationalization of businesses, restrictions on foreign ownership and prohibitions on the repatriation of assets, and which may have less protection of property rights than more developed countries. These economies may also be based on only a few industries, be highly vulnerable to changes in local and global trade conditions and may suffer from extreme and volatile debt burdens or inflation rates. In addition, local securities markets may trade a small number of securities and may be unable to respond effectively to increases in trading volume, potentially making prompt liquidation of holdings difficult or impossible at times. The risks of the economies of emerging market countries are relevant for notes where the Basket includes a Basket Fund or an Equity Index composed of securities traded in one or more emerging market countries.

Some or all of these factors may influence the closing level or closing price of the S&P BRIC 40 Index, the Nikkei 225 Index, the Dow Jones EURO STOXX 50[®] Index, the FTSE[™] 100 Index, the MSCI EAFE[®] Index or the Basket Funds. The impact of any of the factors set forth above may enhance or offset some or all of any change resulting from another factor or factors. You cannot predict the future performance of such Basket Components based on their historical performance. The value of any such Basket Component may decrease such that you may not receive any return of your investment. There can be no assurance that the closing level or closing price of any such Basket Component will not decrease so that at maturity, you will not lose some or all of your investment.

USE OF PROCEEDS

Unless otherwise specified in the relevant terms supplement, the net proceeds we receive from the sale of the notes will be used for general corporate purposes and, in part, by us or by one or more of our affiliates in connection with hedging our obligations under the notes. The original issue price of the notes includes each agent's commissions (as shown on the cover page of the relevant terms supplement) paid with respect to the notes. Unless otherwise specified in the relevant terms supplement, these commissions will include the reimbursement of certain issuance costs and the estimated cost of hedging our obligations under the notes. The estimated cost of hedging includes the projected profit that our affiliates expect to realize in consideration for assuming the risks inherent in hedging our obligations under the notes. Because hedging our obligations entails risk and may be influenced by market forces beyond our or our affiliates' control, the actual cost of such hedging may result in a profit that is more or less than expected, or could result in a loss. See also "Use of Proceeds" in the accompanying prospectus.

On or prior to the date of the relevant terms supplement we, through our affiliates or others, may hedge some or all of our anticipated exposure in connection with the notes by taking positions in one or more Basket Components, the equity securities underlying one or more Equity Indices or either Basket Fund, the futures contracts underlying the Commodity Index, the Index Commodities or instruments the value of which is derived from one or more Basket Components or their underlying equity securities, or futures contracts or the Index Commodities. While we cannot predict an outcome, such hedging activity or other hedging and investment activities of ours could potentially increase the level of one or more Basket Components, and therefore, effectively establish a higher level that the relevant Basket Component must achieve for you to obtain a return on your investment or avoid a loss of principal at maturity. From time to time, prior to maturity of the notes, we may pursue a dynamic hedging strategy that may involve taking long or short positions in one or more Basket Components, the equity securities underlying one or more Equity Indices, or either Basket Fund, the futures contracts underlying the Commodity Index, the Index Commodities, or instruments the value of which is derived from one or more Basket Components or their underlying equity securities or futures contracts of the Index Commodities. Although we have no reason to believe that any of these activities will have a material impact on the level of any of the Basket Components or the value of the notes, we cannot assure you that these activities will not have such an effect.

We have no obligation to engage in any manner of hedging activity and will do so solely at our discretion and for our own account. No note holder will have any rights or interest in our hedging activity or any positions we may take in connection with our hedging activity.

THE S&P 500® INDEX

We have derived all information regarding the S&P 500® Index contained in this product supplement, including, without limitation, its make-up, method of calculation and changes in its components, from publicly available information. Such information reflects the policies of, and is subject to change by, Standard & Poor's, a division of the McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc. ("S&P"). The S&P 500® Index was developed by S&P and is calculated, maintained and published by S&P. We make no representation or warranty as to the accuracy or completeness of such information.

The S&P 500® Index is intended to provide a performance benchmark for the U.S. equity markets. The calculation of the level of the S&P 500® Index (discussed below in further detail) is based on the relative value of the aggregate Market Value (as defined below) of the common stocks of 500 companies (the "Component Stocks") as of a particular time as compared to the aggregate average Market Value of the common stocks of 500 similar companies during the base period of the years 1941 through 1943. Historically, the "Market Value" of any Component Stock was calculated as the product of the market price per share and the number of the then-outstanding shares of such Component Stock. As discussed below, on March 21, 2005, S&P began to use a new methodology to calculate the Market Value of the Component Stocks and on September 16, 2005, S&P completed its transition to the new calculation methodology. The 500 companies are not the 500 largest companies listed on the New York Stock Exchange (the "NYSE") and not all 500 companies are listed on such exchange. S&P chooses companies for inclusion in the S&P 500® Index with the objective of achieving a distribution by broad industry groupings that approximates the distribution of these groupings in the common stock population of the U.S. equity market. S&P may from time to time, in its sole discretion, add companies to, or delete companies from, the S&P 500® Index to achieve the objectives stated above. Relevant criteria employed by S&P include the viability of the particular company, the extent to which that company represents the industry group to which it is assigned, the extent to which the company's common stock is widely-held and the Market Value and trading activity of the common stock of that company.

On March 21, 2005, S&P began to calculate the S&P 500® Index based on a half float-adjusted formula, and on September 16, 2005, the S&P 500® Index became fully float-adjusted. S&P's criteria for selecting stocks for the S&P 500® Index was not changed by the shift to float adjustment. However, the adjustment affects each company's weight in the S&P 500® Index (*i.e.*, its Market Value).

Under float adjustment, the share counts used in calculating the S&P 500® Index reflect only those shares that are available to investors, not all of a company's outstanding shares. S&P defines three groups of shareholders whose holdings are subject to float adjustment:

- holdings by other publicly traded corporations, venture capital firms, private equity firms, strategic partners, or leveraged buyout groups;
- holdings by government entities, including all levels of government in the United States or foreign countries; and
- holdings by current or former officers and directors of the company, founders of the company or family trusts of officers, directors or founders, as well as holdings of trusts, foundations, pension funds, employee stock ownership plans, or other investment vehicles associated with and controlled by the company.

However, treasury stock, stock options, restricted shares, equity participation units, warrants, preferred stock, convertible stock and rights are not part of the float. In cases where holdings in a group exceed 10% of the outstanding shares of a company, the holdings of that group will be excluded from the float-adjusted count of shares to be used in the S&P 500® Index calculation. Mutual funds, investment advisory firms, pension funds or foundations not associated with the company and investment funds in insurance companies, shares of a U.S. company traded in Canada as "exchangeable shares," shares that trust beneficiaries may buy or sell without difficulty or significant additional expense beyond typical brokerage fees, and, if a company has multiple classes of stock outstanding, shares in an unlisted or non-traded class if such shares are convertible by shareholders without undue delay and cost, are also part of the float.

For each stock, an investable weight factor (“IWF”) is calculated by dividing the available float shares, defined as the total shares outstanding less shares held in one or more of the three groups listed above where the group holdings exceed 10% of the outstanding shares, by the total shares outstanding. (On March 21, 2005, the S&P 500® Index moved halfway to float adjustment, meaning that if a stock has an IWF of 0.80, the IWF used to calculate the S&P 500® Index between March 21, 2005 and September 16, 2005 was 0.90. On September 16, 2005, S&P began to calculate the S&P 500® Index on a fully float-adjusted basis, meaning that if a stock has an IWF of 0.80, the IWF used to calculate the S&P 500® Index on and after September 16, 2005 is 0.80.) The float-adjusted Index is calculated by dividing the sum of the IWF multiplied by both the price and the total shares outstanding for each stock by the Index Divisor. For companies with multiple classes of stock, S&P calculates the weighted average IWF for each stock using the proportion of the total company market capitalization of each share class as weights.

As of the date of this product supplement, the S&P 500® Index is calculated using a base-weighted aggregate methodology: the level of the S&P 500® Index reflects the total Market Value of all 500 Component Stocks relative to the S&P 500® Index’s base period of 1941–43 (the “Base Period”).

An indexed number is used to represent the results of this calculation in order to make the value easier to work with and track over time.

The actual total Market Value of the Component Stocks during the Base Period has been set equal to an indexed value of 10. This is often indicated by the notation 1941–43=10. In practice, the daily calculation of the S&P 500® Index is computed by dividing the total Market Value of the Component Stocks by a number called the Index Divisor. By itself, the Index Divisor is an arbitrary number. However, in the context of the calculation of the S&P 500® Index, it is the only link to the original Base Period level of the S&P 500® Index. The Index Divisor keeps the Index comparable over time and is the manipulation point for all adjustments to the Index (“Index Maintenance”).

Index Maintenance includes monitoring and completing the adjustments for company additions and deletions, share changes, stock splits, stock dividends and stock price adjustments due to company restructurings or spin-offs.

To prevent the level of the S&P 500® Index from changing due to corporate actions, all corporate actions which affect the total Market Value of the S&P 500® Index require an Index Divisor adjustment. By adjusting the Index Divisor for the change in total Market Value, the level of the S&P 500® Index remains constant. This helps maintain the level of the S&P 500® Index as an accurate barometer of stock market performance and ensures that the movement of the S&P 500® Index does not reflect the corporate actions of individual companies in the S&P 500® Index. All Index Divisor adjustments are made after the close of trading and after the calculation of the closing levels of the S&P 500® Index. Some corporate actions, such as stock splits and stock dividends, require simple changes in the common shares outstanding and the stock prices of the companies in the S&P 500® Index and do not require Index Divisor adjustments.

The table below summarizes the types of Index maintenance adjustments and indicates whether or not an Index Divisor adjustment is required.

Type of Corporate Action	Adjustment Factor	Divisor Adjustment Required
Stock Split (<i>e.g.</i> , 2-for-1)	Shares Outstanding multiplied by 2; Stock Price divided by 2	No
Share Issuance (<i>i.e.</i> , change $\geq 5\%$)	Shares Outstanding plus newly issued Shares	Yes
Share Repurchase (<i>i.e.</i> , change $\geq 5\%$)	Shares Outstanding minus Repurchased Shares	Yes
Special Cash Dividends	Share Price minus Special Dividend	Yes
Company Change	Add new company Market Value minus old company Market Value	Yes
Rights Offering	Price of parent company minus: $\frac{\text{Price of Rights}}{\text{Rights Ratio}}$	Yes
Spin-offs	Price of parent company minus: $\frac{\text{Price of Spin-off Co.}}{\text{Share Exchange Ratio}}$	Yes

Stock splits and stock dividends do not affect the Index Divisor, because following a split or dividend, both the stock price and number of shares outstanding are adjusted by S&P so that there is no change in the Market Value of the Component Stock. All stock split and dividend adjustments are made after the close of trading on the day before the ex-date.

Each of the corporate events exemplified in the table requiring an adjustment to the Index Divisor has the effect of altering the Market Value of the Component Stock and consequently of altering the aggregate Market Value of the Component Stocks (the "Post-Event Aggregate Market Value"). In order that the level of the S&P 500® Index (the "Pre-Event Index Value") not be affected by the altered Market Value (whether increase or decrease) of the affected Component Stock, a new Index Divisor ("New Divisor") is derived as follows:

$$\frac{\text{Post-Event Aggregate Market Value}}{\text{New Divisor}} = \text{Pre-Event Index Value}$$

$$\text{New Divisor} = \frac{\text{Post-Event Aggregate Market Value}}{\text{Pre-Event Index Value}}$$

A large part of the Index maintenance process involves tracking the changes in the number of shares outstanding of each of the S&P 500[®] Index companies. Four times a year, on a Friday close to the end of each calendar quarter, the share totals of companies in the S&P 500[®] Index are updated as required by any changes in the number of shares outstanding. After the totals are updated, the Index Divisor is adjusted to compensate for the net change in the total Market Value of the S&P 500[®] Index. In addition, any changes over 5% in the current common shares outstanding for the S&P 500[®] Index companies are carefully reviewed on a weekly basis, and when appropriate, an immediate adjustment is made to the Index Divisor.

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Discontinuation of the S&P 500[®] Index; Alteration of Method of Calculation

If S&P discontinues publication of the S&P 500[®] Index and S&P or another entity publishes a successor or substitute index that the calculation agent determines, in its sole discretion, to be comparable to the discontinued S&P 500[®] Index (such index being referred to herein as an "S&P successor index"), then the closing level for the S&P 500[®] Index on any relevant Initial Averaging Date, if applicable, Basket Valuation Date or other relevant date on which the closing level for the S&P 500[®] Index is to be determined will be determined by reference to the level of such S&P successor index at the close of trading on the NYSE, the AMEX, The NASDAQ Stock Market or the relevant exchange or market for the S&P successor index on such day.

Upon any selection by the calculation agent of an S&P successor index, the calculation agent will cause written notice thereof to be promptly furnished to the trustee, to us and to the holders of the notes.

If S&P discontinues publication of the S&P 500[®] Index prior to, and such discontinuation is continuing on, an Initial Averaging Date, if applicable, Basket Valuation Date or any other relevant date on which the closing level for the S&P 500[®] Index is to be determined, and the calculation agent determines, in its sole discretion, that no S&P successor index is available at such time, or the calculation agent has previously selected an S&P successor index and publication of such S&P successor index is discontinued prior to, and such discontinuation is continuing on, such Initial Averaging Date, Basket Valuation Date or other relevant date, then the calculation agent will determine the closing level for the S&P 500[®] Index for such date. The closing level for the S&P 500[®] Index will be computed by the calculation agent in accordance with the formula for and method of calculating the S&P 500[®] Index or S&P successor index, as applicable, last in effect prior to such discontinuation, using the closing price (or, if trading in the relevant securities has been materially suspended or materially limited, the calculation agent's good faith estimate of the closing price that would have prevailed but for such suspension or limitation) at the close of the principal trading session on such date of each security most recently composing the S&P 500[®] Index or S&P successor index, as applicable. Notwithstanding these alternative arrangements, discontinuation of the publication of the S&P 500[®] Index may adversely affect the value of the notes.

If at any time the method of calculating the S&P 500[®] Index or an S&P successor index, or the level thereof, is changed in a material respect, or if the S&P 500[®] Index or an S&P successor index is in any other way modified so that the S&P 500[®] Index or such S&P successor index does not, in the opinion of the calculation agent, fairly represent the level of the S&P 500[®] Index or such S&P successor index had such changes or modifications not been made, then the calculation agent will, at the close of business in New York City on each date on which the closing level for the S&P 500[®] Index is to be determined, make such calculations and adjustments as, in the good faith judgment of the calculation agent, may be necessary in order to arrive at a level of a stock index comparable to the S&P 500[®] Index or such S&P successor index, as the case may be, as if such changes or modifications had not been made, and the calculation agent will calculate the closing level for the S&P 500[®] Index with reference to the S&P 500[®] Index or such S&P successor index, as adjusted. Accordingly, if the method of calculating the S&P 500[®] Index or an S&P successor index is modified so that the level of the S&P 500[®] Index or such S&P successor index is a fraction of what it would have been if there had been no such modification (*e.g.*, due to a split in the S&P 500[®] Index), then the calculation agent will adjust its calculation of the S&P 500[®] Index or such S&P successor index in order to arrive at a level of the S&P 500[®] Index or such S&P successor index as if there had been no such modification (*e.g.*, as if such split had not occurred).

THE S&P BRIC 40 INDEX

We have derived all information contained in this product supplement regarding the S&P BRIC 40 Index, including, without limitation, its make-up, method of calculation and changes in its components, from publicly available information. Such information reflects the policies of, and is subject to change by, S&P. The S&P BRIC 40 Index was developed by S&P and is calculated, maintained and published by S&P. We make no representation or warranty as to the accuracy or completeness of such information.

S&P BRIC 40 Composition and Maintenance

Launched by S&P on June 20, 2006, the S&P BRIC 40 Index is intended to provide exposure to 40 leading companies from the emerging markets of Brazil, Russia, India and China. There is no minimum number of stocks from the respective four countries that have to be included. All stocks in the S&P BRIC 40 Index trade in developed market exchanges – the Hong Kong Stock Exchange, London Stock Exchange, Nasdaq Stock Market and New York Stock Exchange. The S&P BRIC 40 Index uses a particular selection procedure for its composition stocks, and a modified market capitalization weighting scheme, both discussed in further detail below.

All constituent companies are also members of the S&P/IFCI index series for one of the four countries. The S&P/IFCI indices are designed to measure the type of returns foreign portfolio investors might receive from investing in emerging market stocks that are legally and practically available to them. Constituents for the S&P/IFCI series are chosen based on size, liquidity, and their legal and practical availability to foreign institutional investors. The S&P/IFCI indices are calculated on a daily basis for each country.

The process of selecting the 40 companies is as follows. All constituents of the S&P/IFCI country indices for Brazil, Russia, India and China comprise the initial selection universe. All companies that do not have a developed market listing are removed from the list. Companies with a float-adjusted market capitalization of less than \$1 billion and/or an average six-month daily trading volume of less than \$5 million are removed. In addition, if a company has multiple share classes, the share class with the lower liquidity is removed. The remaining stocks are sorted in decreasing order of their float-adjusted market capitalization, and the top forty become index members. In the rare event that fewer than 40 stocks qualify for inclusion, S&P may modify the criteria to include multiple share classes or reduce the market capitalization limit.

The S&P BRIC 40 Index is rebalanced once a year on the third Friday of December. The reference date for additions and deletions is the third Friday of November. No companies are added between rebalancings, but a company can be deleted during that time due to corporate events such as mergers, acquisitions, takeovers or de-listings. In case of any changes, an announcement will be made followed by the immediate revision of the methodology.

The S&P BRIC 40 Index Committee maintains the S&P BRIC 40 Index, meeting as often as needed. The committee members are full-time professionals of the Standard & Poor's staff. At each meeting, the S&P BRIC 40 Index Committee reviews pending corporate actions that may affect index constituents, statistics comparing the composition of the indices to the market, and any significant market events. In addition, the S&P BRIC 40 Committee can revise index policy covering rules for selecting companies, share counts, the liquidity and market cap thresholds or other matters.

The S&P BRIC 40 Index is calculated in U.S. dollars and Euros. Local market prices are converted using the Reuters / WM London closing. The pricing of individual index constituents is taken from their listing in the developed market exchange in which it trades. If a stock trades on more than one developed market exchange, the listing from the market with the most liquidity is taken.

As of June 30, 2007, 39.07% of the S&P BRIC 40 Index weight was made up of Chinese stocks, 26.69% by Brazilian stocks, 27.06% by Russian stocks and 7.18% by Indian stocks. As of the same date, the largest sectors of the S&P BRIC 40 Index were energy (composing 37.06% of Index weight), financials (composing 28.13 of Index weight), telecom (composing 14.61% of Index weight), and materials (composing 9.63% of Index weight).

S&P BRIC 40 Index Calculation

Once the constituent companies are identified, S&P utilizes a modified market capitalization weighing procedure to determine the composition of the S&P BRIC 40 Index. In short, at rebalancing, the starting weight of each stock is proportional to its available market capitalization, which accounts for available float and investment restrictions for foreign investors. Modifications are made, if required, to ensure that no stock has a weight of more than 10% in the index. In addition, changes are made to ensure that the minimum initial portfolio size for 1-day trade (based on recent trading volume) will be at least \$600 million.

The details of the weighing procedure at every rebalancing are as follows:

1. Every stock is given an initial Adjustment Factor (AF) of 1. Basket Liquidity (BL) and Maximum Weight (MW) are set to U.S.\$ 600 million and 10%, respectively.
2. The weight for each stock in the S&P BRIC 40 Index is calculated as follows:

$$W_i = \frac{AF_i \times \text{Market Cap}_i}{\sum_{i=1}^{40} (\text{Market Cap})_i \times (AF)_i}$$

3. Trade size, S_i , is calculated for each stock as follows:

$$S_i = L_i / W_i$$

where L_i is the liquidity of the i^{th} stock, as defined by the six-month average daily value traded.

4. The adjustment factor for each stock is modified as follows:

$$\text{If } S_i < \text{BL and/or } W_i \geq \text{MW}$$

$$\text{Then } AF_i = AF_{i \text{ previous}} - 0.2$$

$$\text{Else } AF_i = AF_{i \text{ previous}}$$

5. If, for every stock, $S_i \geq \text{BL}$ and $W_i < \text{MW}$, then the process is complete and the weights derived in step 2 are used. If not, steps 2,3 and 4 are repeated until all stocks meet the market cap and liquidity requirements. No further adjustments are made for stocks which have $AF = 0.2$.

The basket liquidity (BL) parameter essentially sets a limit of the minimum portfolio size that must be turned over in a single day, based on the historical average value-traded pattern. The MW parameter is the maximum weight of each stock at the rebalancing. These parameters can be changed depending on market circumstances. Steps 1 through 5 modify the market cap weighting scheme in a looped manner until the BL and MW constraints are satisfied for all index constituents.

The index is calculated by means of the divisor methodology used in all Standard & Poor's equity indices. The index value is simply the index market value divided by the index divisor:

$$\text{Index Value} = \frac{\text{Index Market Value}}{\text{Index Divisor}}$$

(1)

$$\text{Index Market Value} = \sum_{i=1}^N (\text{Index Shares})_i \times (\text{Price})_i$$

(2)

Index Shares are set at the time of rebalancing in the following manner such that for the i^{th} constituent:

$$\text{Index Shares}_i = \frac{(1000,000 \times W_i)}{\text{Price}_{\text{rebalancing day close, } i}}$$

where W_i is the weight for the i^{th} constituent at the rebalancing as derived from the previous section, and $\text{Price}_{\text{rebalancing day close, } i}$ is its price at the close of the rebalancing date.

In order to maintain basket series continuity, it is also necessary to adjust the divisor at the rebalancing.

$$(\text{Index Value})_{\text{before rebalancing}} = (\text{Index Value})_{\text{after rebalancing}}$$

(4)

Therefore,

$$(\text{Divisor})_{\text{after rebalancing}} = \left\{ \frac{1}{(\text{Index Value})_{\text{before rebalancing}}} \right\} \times (\text{Index Market Value})_{\text{after rebalancing}}$$

(5)

Index Adjustments

The table below summarizes the types of Index maintenance adjustments and indicates whether or not an Index Divisor Adjustment is required.

Type of Corporate Action	Adjustment made to Index	Divisor Adjustment
Spin-off	No weight change. The price is adjusted to Price of Parent Company minus (Price of Spin-off company/Share Exchange Ratio). Index Shares change so that the company's weight remains the same as its weight before the spin-off.	No
Rights offering	The price is adjusted as follows: $([\text{Ratio Received} * \text{Rights Price}] + [\text{Ratio Held} * \text{Close Price}]) / [\text{Ratio Received} + \text{Ratio Held}] * \text{Close Price}$. Index Shares are changed correspondingly so that there is no change in weight.	No
Stock split	Index Shares are multiplied by and price is divided by the split factor.	No
Share issuance or Reduction	None	No
Special dividends	Price of the stock making the special dividend payment is reduced by the per-share special dividend amount after the close of trading on the day before ex-date.	Yes
Delisting	The stock is removed. No replacements are made.	Yes
Merger or acquisition	If the surviving company is already an index member, it is retained in the index. If the surviving company does not belong to BRIC countries or does not maintain the exchange listing included in the index, it is removed. An announcement will be made in other cases.	Yes, if there is a removal.

In situations where an exchange is forced to close early due to unforeseen events, such as computer or electric power failures, weather conditions, or other events, S&P will calculate the closing price of the indices based on (1) the closing prices published by the exchange, or (2) if no closing price is available, the last regular trade reported for each stock before the exchange closed. In all cases, the prices will be from the exchange listing included in the index. If an exchange fails to open due to unforeseen circumstances, the index will use the prior day's closing prices. If all exchanges fail to open, S&P may determine not to publish the index for that day.

The S&P BRIC 40 Index is Subject to Currency Exchange Risk

Because the closing prices of the stocks composing the S&P BRIC 40 Index are converted into U.S. dollars for purposes of calculating the value of the S&P BRIC 40 Index, investors in the notes will be exposed to currency exchange rate risk with respect to each of the currencies in which the component stocks trade. Exposure to currency changes will depend on the extent to which such currencies strengthen or weaken against the U.S. dollar and the relative weight of the component stocks in the S&P BRIC 40 Index denominated in each such currency. The devaluation of the U.S. dollar against the

currencies in which the component stocks trade will result in an increase in the value of the S&P BRIC 40 Index. Conversely, if the U.S. dollar strengthens against such currencies, the value of the S&P BRIC 40 Index will be adversely affected and may reduce or eliminate the payment at maturity, if any, on the notes. Fluctuations in currency exchange rates can have a continuing impact on the value of the S&P BRIC 40 Index, and any negative currency impact on the S&P BRIC 40 Index may significantly decrease the value of the notes. The return on an index composed of the component stocks where the closing price is not converted into U.S. dollars can be significantly different from the return on the S&P BRIC 40 Index, which is converted into U.S. dollars.

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Discontinuation of the S&P BRIC 40 Index; Alteration of Method of Calculation

If S&P discontinues publication of the S&P BRIC 40 Index and S&P or another entity publishes a successor or substitute index that the calculation agent determines, in its sole discretion, to be comparable to the discontinued S&P BRIC 40 Index (such index being referred to herein as a "S&P BRIC 40 successor index"), then the closing level for the S&P BRIC 40 Index on any relevant Initial Averaging Date, if applicable, Basket Valuation Date or other relevant date on which the closing level for the S&P BRIC 40 Index is to be determined will be determined by reference to the level of such S&P BRIC 40 successor index at the close of trading on the relevant exchange or market for the S&P BRIC 40 successor index on such day.

Upon any selection by the calculation agent of a S&P BRIC 40 successor index, the calculation agent will cause written notice thereof to be promptly furnished to the trustee, to us and to the holders of the notes.

If S&P discontinues publication of the S&P BRIC 40 Index prior to, and such discontinuation is continuing on, an Initial Averaging Date, if applicable, a Basket Valuation Date or any other relevant date on which the closing level for the S&P BRIC 40 Index is to be determined, and the calculation agent determines, in its sole discretion, that no S&P BRIC 40 successor index is available at such time, or the calculation agent has previously selected a S&P BRIC 40 successor index and publication of such S&P BRIC 40 successor index is discontinued prior to, and such discontinuation is continuing on, such Initial Averaging Date, Basket Valuation Date or other relevant date, then the calculation agent will determine the closing level for the S&P BRIC 40 Index for such date. The closing level for the S&P BRIC 40 Index will be computed by the calculation agent in accordance with the formula for and method of calculating the S&P BRIC 40 Index or S&P BRIC 40 successor index, as applicable, last in effect prior to such discontinuation, using the closing price (or, if trading in the relevant securities has been materially suspended or materially limited, the calculation agent's good faith estimate of the closing price that would have prevailed but for such suspension or limitation) at the close of the principal trading session on such date of each security most recently composing the S&P BRIC 40 Index or S&P BRIC 40 successor index, as applicable. Notwithstanding these alternative arrangements, discontinuation of the publication of the S&P BRIC 40 Index or S&P BRIC 40 successor index, as applicable, may adversely affect the value of the notes.

If at any time the method of calculating the S&P BRIC 40 Index or a S&P BRIC 40 successor index, or the level thereof, is changed in a material respect, or if the S&P BRIC 40 Index or a S&P BRIC 40 successor index is in any other way modified so that the S&P BRIC 40 Index or such S&P BRIC 40 successor index does not, in the opinion of the calculation agent, fairly represent the level of the S&P BRIC 40 Index or such S&P BRIC 40 successor index had such changes or modifications not been made, then the calculation agent will, at the close of business in New York City on each date on which the closing level for the S&P BRIC 40 Index is to be determined, make such calculations and adjustments as, in the good faith judgment of the calculation agent, may be necessary in order to arrive at a level of a stock index comparable to the S&P BRIC 40 Index or such S&P BRIC 40 successor index, as the case may be, as if such changes or modifications had not been made, and the calculation agent will calculate the closing level for the S&P BRIC 40 Index with reference to the S&P BRIC Index or such S&P BRIC 40 successor index, as adjusted. Accordingly, if the method of calculating the S&P BRIC 40 Index or a S&P BRIC 40 successor index is modified so that the level of the S&P BRIC 40 Index or such S&P BRIC 40 successor index is a fraction of what it would have been if there had been no such modification (*e.g.*, due to a split in the S&P BRIC 40 Index), then the calculation agent will adjust its calculation of the S&P BRIC 40 Index or such S&P BRIC 40 successor index in order to arrive at a level of the S&P BRIC 40 Index or such S&P BRIC 40 successor index as if there had been no such modification (*e.g.*, as if such split had not occurred).

THE NIKKEI 225 INDEX

We have derived all information regarding the Nikkei 225 Index contained in this product supplement, including, without limitation, its make-up, method of calculation and changes in its components, from publicly available information. Such information reflects the policies of, and is subject to change by Nikkei Inc. The Nikkei 225 Index was developed by Nikkei Inc. and is calculated, maintained and published by Nikkei Inc. We make no representation or warranty as to the accuracy or completeness of such information. Nikkei Inc. has no obligation to continue to publish, and may discontinue publication of, the Nikkei 225 Index.

The Nikkei 225 Index is a stock index calculated, published and disseminated by Nikkei Inc. that measures the composite price performance of selected Japanese stocks. The Nikkei 225 Index, as of the date of this product supplement, is based on 225 underlying stocks (the "Nikkei Underlying Stocks") trading on the Tokyo Stock Exchange ("TSE") representing a broad cross-section of Japanese industries. All 225 Nikkei Underlying Stocks are stocks listed in the First Section of the TSE. Stocks listed in the First Section of the TSE are among the most actively traded stocks on the TSE. Nikkei Inc. rules require that the 75 most liquid issues (one-third of the component count of the Nikkei 225 Index) be included in the Nikkei 225 Index.

The 225 companies included in the Nikkei 225 Index are divided into six sector categories: Technology, Financials, Consumer Goods, Materials, Capital Goods/Others and Transportation and Utilities. These six sector categories are further divided into 36 industrial classifications as follows:

- Technology — Pharmaceuticals, Electrical Machinery, Automobiles, Precision Machinery, Telecommunications;
- Financials — Banks, Miscellaneous Finance, Securities, Insurance;
- Consumer Goods — Marine Products, Food, Retail, Services;
- Materials — Mining, Textiles, Paper and Pulp, Chemicals, Oil, Rubber, Ceramics, Steel, Nonferrous Metals, Trading House;
- Capital Goods/Others — Construction, Machinery, Shipbuilding, Transportation Equipment, Miscellaneous Manufacturing, Real Estate; and
- Transportation and Utilities — Railroads and Buses, Trucking, Shipping, Airlines, Warehousing, Electric Power, Gas.

The Nikkei 225 Index is a modified, price-weighted index (*i.e.*, an Nikkei Underlying Stock's weight in the index is based on its price per share rather than the total market capitalization of the issuer) which is calculated by (i) multiplying the per share price of each Nikkei Underlying Stock by the corresponding weighting factor for such Nikkei Underlying Stock (a "Weight Factor"), (ii) calculating the sum of all these products and (iii) dividing such sum by a divisor (the "Divisor"). The Divisor was initially set at 225 for the date of May 16, 1949 using historical numbers from May 16, 1949, the date on which the TSE was reopened. The Divisor was 23.154 as of October 1, 2003 and is subject to periodic adjustments as set forth below. Each Weight Factor is computed by dividing ¥50 by the par value of the relevant Nikkei Underlying Stock, so that the share price of each Nikkei Underlying Stock when multiplied by its Weight Factor corresponds to a share price based on a uniform par value of ¥50. The stock prices used in the calculation of the Nikkei 225 Index are those reported by a primary market for the Nikkei Underlying Stocks (currently the TSE). The level of the Nikkei 225 Index is calculated once per minute during TSE trading hours.

In order to maintain continuity in the Nikkei 225 Index in the event of certain changes due to non-market factors affecting the Nikkei Underlying Stocks, such as the addition or deletion of stocks, substitution of stocks, stock splits or distributions of assets to stockholders, the Divisor used in calculating the Nikkei 225 Index is adjusted in a manner designed to prevent any instantaneous change or discontinuity in the level of the Nikkei 225 Index. Thereafter, the Divisor remains at the new value until a further adjustment is necessary as the result of another change. As a result of such change affecting any Nikkei Underlying Stock, the Divisor is adjusted in such a way that the sum of all share prices immediately after such change multiplied by the applicable Weight Factor and divided by the new Divisor (*i.e.*, the level of the Nikkei 225 Index immediately after such change) will equal the level of the Nikkei 225 Index immediately prior to the change.

A Nikkei Underlying Stock may be deleted or added by Nikkei Inc. Any stock becoming ineligible for listing in the First Section of the TSE due to any of the following reasons will be deleted from the Nikkei Underlying Stocks: (i) bankruptcy of the issuer, (ii) merger of the issuer with, or acquisition of the issuer by, another company, (iii) delisting of such stock, (iv) transfer of such stock to the "Seiri-Post" because of excess debt of the issuer or because of any other reason or (v) transfer of such stock to the Second Section. In addition, a component stock transferred to the "Kanri-Post" (Posts for stocks under supervision) is in principle a candidate for deletion. Nikkei Underlying Stocks with relatively low liquidity, based on trading value and rate of price fluctuation over the past five years, may be deleted by Nikkei Inc. Upon deletion of a stock from the Nikkei Underlying Stocks, Nikkei Inc. will select a replacement for such deleted Nikkei Underlying Stock in accordance with certain criteria. In an exceptional case, a newly listed stock in the First Section of the TSE that is recognized by Nikkei Inc. to be representative of a market may be added to the Nikkei Underlying Stocks. In such a case, an existing Nikkei Underlying Stock with low trading volume and deemed not to be representative of a market will be deleted by Nikkei Inc.

A list of the issuers of the Nikkei Underlying Stocks constituting the Nikkei 225 Index is available from the Nikkei Economic Electronic Databank System and from the Stock Market Indices Data Book published by Nikkei Inc. Nikkei Inc. may delete, add or substitute any stock underlying the Nikkei 225 Index. Nikkei Inc. first calculated and published the Nikkei 225 Index in 1970.

License Agreement with Nikkei Inc. and Disclaimers

We expect to enter into an agreement with Nikkei Inc. that would provide us and certain of our affiliates or subsidiaries identified in that agreement with a non-exclusive license and, for a fee, with the right to use the Nikkei 225 Index, which is owned and published by Nikkei Inc., in connection with certain securities.

Our license agreement with Nikkei Inc. will provide that Nikkei Inc. will assume no obligation or responsibility for use of the Nikkei 225 Index by us or our affiliates.

The Nikkei 225 Index is an intellectual property of Nikkei Inc. Nikkei Inc. was formerly known as Nihon Keizai Shimbun, Inc. The name was changed on January 1, 2007. "Nikkei," "Nikkei 225" and "Nikkei Stock Average" are the service marks of Nikkei Inc. Nikkei Inc. reserves all the rights, including copyright, to the index. Nikkei Digital Media, Inc., a wholly-owned subsidiary of Nikkei Inc., calculates and disseminates the Nikkei 225 Index under exclusive agreement with Nikkei Inc. Nikkei Inc. and Nikkei Digital Media Inc. are collectively referred to as the "Nikkei 225 Index Sponsor."

The notes are not in any way sponsored, endorsed or promoted by the Nikkei 225 Index Sponsor. The Nikkei 225 Index Sponsor does not make any warranty or representation whatsoever, express or implied, either as to the results to be obtained as to the use of the Nikkei 225 Index or the figure as which the Index stands at any particular day or otherwise. The Nikkei 225 Index is compiled and calculated solely by the Nikkei 225 Index Sponsor. However, the Nikkei 225 Index Sponsor shall not be liable to any person for any error in the Nikkei 225 Index and the Nikkei 225 Index Sponsor shall not be under any obligation to advise any person, including a purchase or vendor of the notes, of any error therein.

In addition, the Nikkei 225 Index Sponsor gives no assurance regarding any modification or change in any methodology used in calculating the Nikkei 225 Index and is under no obligation to continue the calculation, publication and dissemination of the Nikkei 225 Index.

Discontinuation of the Nikkei 225 Index; Alteration of Method of Calculation

If Nikkei Inc. discontinues publication of the Nikkei 225 Index and Nikkei Inc. or another entity publishes a successor or substitute index that the calculation agent determines, in its sole discretion, to be comparable to the discontinued Nikkei 225 Index (such index being referred to herein as a "Nikkei successor index"), then the closing level for the Nikkei 225 Index on any relevant Initial Averaging Date, if applicable, Basket Valuation Date or other relevant date on which the closing level for the Nikkei 225 Index is to be determined will be determined by reference to the level of such Nikkei successor index at the close of trading on the TSE (2nd session) or the relevant exchange or market for the Nikkei successor index on such day.

Upon any selection by the calculation agent of a Nikkei successor index, the calculation agent will cause written notice thereof to be promptly furnished to the trustee, to us and to the holders of the notes.

If Nikkei Inc. discontinues publication of the Nikkei 225 Index prior to, and such discontinuation is continuing on, an Initial Averaging Date, if applicable, Basket Valuation Date or any other relevant date on which the closing level for the Nikkei 225 Index is to be determined, and the calculation agent determines, in its sole discretion, that no Nikkei successor index is available at such time, or the calculation agent has previously selected a Nikkei successor index and publication of such Nikkei successor index is discontinued prior to, and such discontinuation is continuing on, such Initial Averaging Date, Basket Valuation Date or other relevant date or dates, then the calculation agent will determine the closing level for the Nikkei 225 Index for such date. The closing level for Nikkei 225 Index will be computed by the calculation agent in accordance with the formula for and method of calculating the Nikkei 225 Index or Nikkei successor index, as applicable, last in effect prior to such discontinuation, using the closing price (or, if trading in the relevant securities has been materially suspended or materially limited, the calculation agent's good faith estimate of the closing price that would have prevailed but for such suspension or limitation) at the close of the principal trading session on such date of each security most recently composing the Nikkei 225 Index or Nikkei successor index, as applicable. Notwithstanding these alternative arrangements, discontinuation of the publication of the Nikkei 225 Index may adversely affect the value of the notes.

If at any time the method of calculating the Nikkei 225 Index or a Nikkei successor index, or the level thereof, is changed in a material respect, or if the Nikkei 225 Index or a Nikkei successor index is in any other way modified so that the Nikkei 225 Index or such Nikkei successor index does not, in the opinion of the calculation agent, fairly represent the level of the Nikkei 225 Index or such Nikkei successor index had such changes or modifications not been made, then the calculation agent will, at the close of business in New York City on each date on which the closing level for the Nikkei 225 Index is to be determined, make such calculations and adjustments as, in the good faith judgment of the calculation agent, may be necessary in order to arrive at a level of a stock index comparable to the Nikkei 225 Index or such Nikkei successor index, as the case may be, as if such changes or modifications had not been made, and the calculation agent will calculate the closing level for the Nikkei 225 Index with reference to the Nikkei 225 Index or such Nikkei successor index, as adjusted. Accordingly, if the method of calculating the Nikkei 225 Index or a Nikkei successor index is modified so that the level of the Nikkei 225 Index or such Nikkei successor index is a fraction of what it would have been if there had been no such modification (*e.g.*, due to a split in the Nikkei 225 Index), then the calculation agent will adjust its calculation of the Nikkei 225 Index or such Nikkei successor index in order to arrive at a level of the Nikkei 225 Index or such Nikkei successor index as if there had been no such modification (*e.g.*, as if such split had not occurred).

The Tokyo Stock Exchange

The TSE is one of the world's largest securities exchanges in terms of market capitalization. Trading hours are currently from 9:00 a.m. to 11:00 a.m. and from 12:30 p.m. to 3:00 p.m., Tokyo time, Monday through Friday.

Due to the time zone difference, on any normal trading day the TSE will close prior to the opening of business in New York City on the same calendar day. Therefore, the closing level of the Nikkei 225 Index on a trading day will generally be available in the United States by the opening of business on the same calendar day.

The TSE has adopted certain measures, including daily price floors and ceilings on individual stocks, intended to prevent any extreme short-term price fluctuations resulting from order imbalances. In general, any stock listed on the TSE cannot be traded at a price lower than the applicable price floor or higher than the applicable price ceiling. These price floors and ceilings are expressed in absolute Japanese yen, rather than percentage limits based on the closing price of the stock on the previous trading day. In addition, when there is a major order imbalance in a listed stock, the TSE posts a "special bid quote" or a "special asked quote" for that stock at a specified higher or lower price level than the stock's last sale price in order to solicit counter-orders and balance supply and demand for the stock. Prospective investors should also be aware that the TSE may suspend the trading of individual stocks in certain limited and extraordinary circumstances, including, for example, unusual trading activity in that stock. As a result, changes in the Nikkei 225 Index may be limited by price limitations or special quotes, or by suspension of trading, on individual stocks that make up the Nikkei 225 Index, and these limitations, in turn, may adversely affect the value of the notes.

THE DOW JONES EURO STOXX 50® INDEX

We have derived all information regarding the Dow Jones EURO STOXX 50® Index contained in this product supplement, including, without limitation, its make-up, method of calculation and changes in its components, from publicly available information. Such information reflects the policies of, and is subject to change by, STOXX Limited. The Dow Jones EURO STOXX 50® Index is calculated, maintained and published by STOXX Limited. We make no representation or warranty as to the accuracy or completeness of such information.

The Dow Jones EURO STOXX 50® Index was created by STOXX Limited, a joint venture between Deutsche Börse AG, Dow Jones & Company and SWX Swiss Exchange. Publication of the Dow Jones EURO STOXX 50® Index began on February 26, 1998, based on an initial Dow Jones EURO STOXX 50® Index value of 1,000 at December 31, 1991. The Dow Jones EURO STOXX 50® Index is published in *The Wall Street Journal* and disseminated on the STOXX Limited website: <http://www.stoxx.com>, which sets forth, among other things, the country and industrial sector weightings of the securities included in the Dow Jones EURO STOXX 50® Index and updates these weightings at the end of each quarter. Information contained in the STOXX Limited website is not incorporated by reference in, and should not be considered a part of, this product supplement or any terms supplement.

Dow Jones EURO STOXX 50® Index Composition and Maintenance

The Dow Jones EURO STOXX 50® Index is composed of 50 component stocks of market sector leaders from within the Dow Jones EURO STOXX® Index, which includes stocks selected from the Eurozone. The component stocks have a high degree of liquidity and represent the largest companies across all market sectors defined by the Dow Jones Global Classification Standard.

The composition of the Dow Jones EURO STOXX 50® Index is reviewed annually, based on the closing stock data on the last trading day in August. The component stocks are announced the first trading day in September. Changes to the component stocks are implemented on the third Friday in September and are effective the following trading day. Changes in the composition of the Dow Jones EURO STOXX 50® Index are made to ensure that the Dow Jones EURO STOXX 50® Index includes the 50 market sector leaders from within the Dow Jones EURO STOXX® Index. A current list of the issuers that comprise the Dow Jones EURO STOXX 50® Index is available on the STOXX Limited website: <http://www.stoxx.com>. Information contained in the STOXX Limited website is not incorporated by reference in, and should not be considered a part of, this product supplement or any terms supplement.

The free float factors for each component stock used to calculate the Dow Jones EURO STOXX 50® Index, as described below, are reviewed, calculated and implemented on a quarterly basis and are fixed until the next quarterly review.

The Dow Jones EURO STOXX 50® Index is also reviewed on an ongoing basis. Corporate actions (including initial public offerings, mergers and takeovers, spin-offs, delistings and bankruptcy) that affect the Dow Jones EURO STOXX 50® Index composition are immediately reviewed. Any changes are announced, implemented and effective in line with the type of corporate action and the magnitude of the effect.

Dow Jones EURO STOXX 50® Index Calculation

The Dow Jones EURO STOXX 50® Index is calculated with the "Laspeyres formula," which measures the aggregate price changes in the component stocks against a fixed base quantity weight. The formula for calculating the Dow Jones EURO STOXX 50® Index value can be expressed as follows:

$$\text{Index} = \frac{\text{free float market capitalization of the Dow Jones EURO STOXX 50® Index}}{\text{adjusted base date market capitalization of the Dow Jones EURO STOXX 50® Index}} \times 1,000$$

The "free float market capitalization of the Dow Jones EURO STOXX 50® Index" is equal to the sum of the products of the closing price, market capitalization and free float factor for each component stock as of the time the Dow Jones EURO STOXX 50® Index is being calculated.

The Dow Jones EURO STOXX 50® Index is also subject to a divisor, which is adjusted to maintain the continuity of Dow Jones EURO STOXX 50® Index values despite changes due to corporate actions. The following is a summary of the adjustments to any component stock made for corporate actions and the effect of such adjustment on the divisor, where shareholders of the component stock will receive "B" number of shares for every "A" share held (where applicable).

<p>(1) <i>Split and reverse split:</i></p> <p>Adjusted price = closing price * A/B</p> <p>New number of shares = old number of shares * B/A</p> <p>Divisor: no change</p>	<p>(2) <i>Rights offering:</i></p> <p>Adjusted price = (closing price * A + subscription price * B) / (A + B)</p> <p>New number of shares = old number of shares * (A + B) / A</p> <p>Divisor: increases</p>
<p>(3) <i>Stock dividend:</i></p> <p>Adjusted price = closing price * A / (A + B)</p> <p>New number of shares = old number of shares * (A + B) / A</p> <p>Divisor: no change</p>	<p>(4) <i>Stock dividend of another company:</i></p> <p>Adjusted price = (closing price * A - price of other company * B) / A</p> <p>Divisor: decreases</p>
<p>(5) <i>Return of capital and share consideration:</i></p> <p>Adjusted price = (closing price - dividend announced by company * (1-withholding tax)) * A / B</p> <p>New number of shares = old number of shares * B / A</p> <p>Divisor: decreases</p>	<p>(6) <i>Repurchase shares / self tender:</i></p> <p>Adjusted price = ((price before tender * old number of shares) - (tender price * number of tendered shares)) / (old number of shares - number of tendered shares)</p> <p>New number of shares = old number of shares - number of tendered shares</p> <p>Divisor: decreases</p>
<p>(7) <i>Spin-off:</i></p> <p>Adjusted price = (closing price * A - price of spun-off shares * B) / A</p> <p>Divisor: decreases</p>	
<p>(8) <i>Combination stock distribution (dividend or split) and rights offering:</i></p> <p>For this corporate action, the following additional assumptions apply: Shareholders receive B new shares from the distribution and C new shares from the rights offering for every A share held. If A is not equal to one share, all the following "new number of shares" formulae need to be divided by A:</p>	
<p>- <i>If rights are applicable after stock distribution (one action applicable to other):</i></p> <p>Adjusted price = (closing price * A + subscription price * C * (1 + B / A)) / ((A + B) * (1 + C / A))</p> <p>New number of shares = old number of shares * ((A + B) * (1 + C / A)) / A</p> <p>Divisor: increases</p>	<p>- <i>If stock distribution is applicable after rights (one action applicable to other):</i></p> <p>Adjusted price = (closing price * A + subscription price * C) / ((A + C) * (1 + B / A))</p> <p>New number of shares = old number of shares * ((A + C) * (1 + B / A))</p> <p>Divisor: increases</p>
<p>- <i>Stock distribution and rights (neither action is applicable to the other):</i></p> <p>Adjusted price = (closing price * A + subscription price * C) / (A + B + C)</p> <p>New number of shares = old number of shares * (A + B + C) / A</p> <p>Divisor: increases</p>	

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We have entered into an agreement with STOXX Limited providing us and certain of our affiliates or subsidiaries identified in that agreement with a non-exclusive license and, for a fee, with the right to use the Dow Jones EURO STOXX 50[®] Index, which is owned and published by STOXX Limited, in connection with certain securities, including the notes.

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Discontinuation of the Dow Jones EURO STOXX 50[®] Index; Alteration of Method of Calculation

If STOXX Limited discontinues publication of the Dow Jones EURO STOXX 50[®] Index and STOXX Limited or another entity publishes a successor or substitute index that the calculation agent determines, in its sole discretion, to be comparable to the discontinued Dow Jones EURO STOXX 50[®] Index (such index being referred to herein as a "EURO STOXX successor index"), then the closing level for the Dow Jones EURO STOXX 50[®] Index on any relevant Initial Averaging Date, if applicable, Basket Valuation Date or other relevant date on which the closing level for the Dow Jones EURO STOXX 50[®] Index is to be determined will be determined by reference to the level of such EURO STOXX successor index at the close of trading on the relevant exchange or market for the EURO STOXX successor index on such day.

Upon any selection by the calculation agent of a EURO STOXX successor index, the calculation agent will cause written notice thereof to be promptly furnished to the trustee, to us and to the holders of the notes.

If STOXX Limited discontinues publication of the Dow Jones EURO STOXX 50[®] Index prior to, and such discontinuation is continuing on, an Initial Averaging Date, if applicable, Basket Valuation Date or any other relevant date on which the closing level for the Dow Jones EURO STOXX 50[®] Index is to be determined, and the calculation agent determines, in its sole discretion, that no EURO STOXX successor index is available at such time or the calculation agent has previously selected a EURO STOXX successor index and publication of such EURO STOXX successor index is discontinued prior to, and such discontinuation is continuing on, such Initial Averaging Date, Basket Valuation Date or other relevant date, then the calculation agent will determine the closing level for the Dow Jones EURO STOXX 50[®] Index for such date. The closing level for the Dow Jones EURO STOXX 50[®] Index will be computed by the calculation agent in accordance with the formula for and method of calculating the Dow Jones EURO STOXX 50[®] Index or EURO STOXX successor index, as applicable, last in effect prior to such discontinuation, using the closing price (or, if trading in the relevant securities has been materially suspended or materially limited, the calculation agent's good faith estimate of the closing price that would have prevailed but for such suspension or limitation) at the close of the principal trading session on such date of each security most recently composing the Dow Jones EURO STOXX 50[®] Index or EURO STOXX successor index, as applicable. Notwithstanding these alternative arrangements, discontinuation of the publication of the Dow Jones EURO STOXX 50[®] Index may adversely affect the value of the notes.

If at any time the method of calculating the Dow Jones EURO STOXX 50[®] Index or a EURO STOXX successor index, or the level thereof, is changed in a material respect, or if the Dow Jones EURO STOXX 50[®] Index or a EURO STOXX successor index is in any other way modified so that the Dow Jones EURO STOXX 50[®] Index or such EURO STOXX successor index does not, in the opinion of the calculation agent, fairly represent the level of the Dow Jones EURO STOXX 50[®] Index or such EURO STOXX successor index had such changes or modifications not been made, then the calculation agent will, at the close of business in New York City on each date on which the closing level for the Dow Jones EURO STOXX 50[®] Index is to be determined, make such calculations and adjustments as, in the good faith judgment of the calculation agent, may be necessary in order to arrive at a level of a stock index comparable to the Dow Jones EURO STOXX 50[®] Index or such EURO STOXX successor index, as the case may be, as if such changes or modifications had not been made, and the calculation agent will calculate the closing level for the Dow Jones EURO STOXX 50[®] Index with reference to the Dow Jones EURO STOXX 50[®] Index or such EURO STOXX successor index, as adjusted. Accordingly, if the method of calculating the Dow Jones EURO STOXX 50[®] Index or a EURO STOXX successor index is modified so that the level of the Dow Jones EURO STOXX 50[®] Index or such EURO STOXX successor index is a fraction of what it would have been if there had been no such modification (*e.g.*, due to a split in the Dow Jones EURO STOXX 50[®] Index), then the calculation agent will adjust its calculation of the Dow Jones EURO STOXX 50[®] Index or such EURO STOXX successor index in order to arrive at a level of the Dow Jones EURO STOXX 50[®] Index or such EURO STOXX successor index as if there had been no such modification (*e.g.*, as if such split had not occurred).

THE DOW JONES U.S. REAL ESTATE INDEX

We have derived all information contained in this product supplement regarding the Dow Jones U.S. Real Estate Index, including, without limitation, its make-up, method of calculation and changes in its components, from publicly available information. Such information reflects the policies of, and is subject to change by, Dow Jones & Company ("Dow Jones"). The Dow Jones U.S. Real Estate Index is calculated, maintained and published by Dow Jones. We make no representation or warranty as to the accuracy or completeness of such information.

Dow Jones U.S. Real Estate Index Composition and Maintenance

The Dow Jones U.S. Real Estate Index measures the performance of the real estate sector of the United States equity market. Component companies include those that invest directly or indirectly through development, management or ownership of shopping malls, apartment buildings and housing developments; and REITs that invest in apartments, office and retail properties. REITs are passive investment vehicles that invest primarily in income-producing real estate or real estate related loans and interests.

The Dow Jones U.S. Real Estate Index is one of the 37 economic sectors that make up the Dow Jones U.S. Total Market Index. The Dow Jones U.S. Real Estate Index is a subset of the Dow Jones U.S. Financial Services Index, which in turn is a subset of the Dow Jones U.S. Total Market Index. The Dow Jones U.S. Total Market Index is part of the Dow Jones World Stock Index, which is a benchmark family that follows some 6,000 stocks from 44 countries. It is a market capitalization-weighted index in which only the shares of each company that are readily available to investors - the "float" - are counted.

Index component candidates must be common shares or other securities that have the characteristics of common equities. All classes of common shares, both fully and partially paid, are eligible. Fixed-dividend shares and securities such as convertible notes, warrants, rights, mutual funds, unit investment trusts, closed-end fund shares, and shares in limited partnerships are not eligible. Temporary issues arising from corporate actions, such as "when-issued" shares, are considered on a case-by-case basis when necessary to maintain continuity in a company's index membership. REITs also are eligible. Multiple classes of shares are included if each issue, on its own merit, meets the other eligibility criteria. Securities that have had more than ten nontrading days during the past quarter are excluded. Stocks in the top 95% of the index universe by free-float market capitalization are selected as components of the U.S. Total Market Index, skipping stocks that fall within the bottom 1% of the universe by free-float market capitalization and within the bottom .01% of the universe by turnover. To be included in the Dow Jones U.S. Real Estate Index, the issuer of the component securities must be classified in the Real Estate Sector of industry classifications as maintained by the Industry Classification Benchmark ("ICB").

The Dow Jones U.S. Real Estate Index is reviewed by Dow Jones on a quarterly basis. Shares outstanding totals for component stocks are updated during the quarterly review. However, if the number of outstanding shares for an index component changes by more than 10% due to a corporate action, the shares total will be adjusted immediately after the close of trading on the date of the event. Whenever possible, Dow Jones will announce the change at least two business days prior to its implementation. Changes in shares outstanding due to stock dividends, splits and other corporate actions also are adjusted immediately after the close of trading on the day they become effective. Quarterly reviews are implemented during March, June, September and December. Both component changes and share changes become effective at the opening on the first Monday after the third Friday of the review month. Changes to the Dow Jones U.S. Real Estate Index are implemented after the official closing values have been established. All adjustments are made before the start of the next trading day. Constituent changes that result from the periodic review will be announced at least two business days prior to the implementation date.

In addition to the scheduled quarterly review, the Dow Jones U.S. Real Estate Index is reviewed on an ongoing basis. Changes in index composition and related weight adjustments are necessary whenever there are extraordinary events such as delistings, bankruptcies, mergers or takeovers involving index components. In these cases, each event will be taken into account as soon as it is effective. Whenever possible, the changes in the index components will be announced at least two business days prior to their implementation date. In the event that a component no longer meets the eligibility requirements, it will be removed from the Dow Jones U.S. Real Estate Index. You can find a list of the companies whose common stocks are currently included in the Dow Jones U.S. Real Estate Index on the Dow Jones website at <http://www.djindexes.com>. Information included in such website is not a part of this product supplement.

Background on the ICB

ICB, a joint classification system launched by FTSE Group and Dow Jones Indexes offers broad, global coverage of companies and securities and classifies them based on revenue, not earnings. ICB classifies the component stocks into groups of 10 industries, 18 supersectors, 37 sectors and 102 subsectors. The Real Estate Sector is composed of two Subsectors. The Real Estate Holding & Development Subsector consists of companies that invest directly or indirectly in real estate through development, management or ownership, including property agencies. This Subsector excludes REITs and similar entities. The Real Estate Investment Trusts Subsector consists of real estate investment trusts or corporations and listed property trusts.

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Discontinuation of the Dow Jones U.S. Real Estate Index; Alteration of Method of Calculation

If Dow Jones discontinues publication of the Dow Jones U.S. Real Estate Index and Dow Jones or another entity publishes a successor or substitute index that the calculation agent determines, in its sole discretion, to be comparable to the discontinued Dow Jones U.S. Real Estate Index (such index being referred to herein as a "Dow Jones U.S. Real Estate successor index"), then the closing level for the Dow Jones U.S. Real Estate Index on any relevant Initial Averaging Date, if applicable, Basket Valuation Date or other relevant date on which the closing level for the Dow Jones U.S. Real Estate Index is to be determined will be determined by reference to the level of such Dow Jones U.S. Real Estate successor index at the close of trading on the relevant exchange or market for the Dow Jones U.S. Real Estate successor index on such day.

Upon any selection by the calculation agent of a Dow Jones U.S. Real Estate successor index, the calculation agent will cause written notice thereof to be promptly furnished to the trustee, to us and to the holders of the notes.

If Dow Jones discontinues publication of the Dow Jones U.S. Real Estate Index prior to, and such discontinuation is continuing on, an Initial Averaging Date, if applicable, a Basket Valuation Date or any other relevant date on which the closing level for the Dow Jones U.S. Real Estate Index is to be determined, and the calculation agent determines, in its sole discretion, that no Dow Jones U.S. Real Estate successor index is available at such time, or the calculation agent has previously selected a Dow Jones U.S. Real Estate successor index and publication of such successor index is discontinued prior to, and such discontinuation is continuing on, such Initial Averaging Date, Basket Valuation Date or other relevant date, then the calculation agent will determine the closing level for the Dow Jones U.S. Real Estate Index for such date. The closing level for the Dow Jones U.S. Real Estate Index will be computed by the calculation agent in accordance with the formula for and method of calculating the Dow Jones U.S. Real Estate Index or successor index, as applicable, last in effect prior to such discontinuation, using the closing price (or, if trading in the relevant securities has been materially suspended or materially limited, the calculation agent's good faith estimate of the closing price that would have prevailed but for such suspension or limitation) at the close of the principal trading session on such date of each security most recently comprising the Dow Jones U.S. Real Estate Index or Dow Jones U.S. Real Estate successor index, as applicable. Notwithstanding these alternative arrangements, discontinuation of the publication of the Dow Jones U.S. Real Estate Index or any Dow Jones U.S. Real Estate successor index, as applicable, may adversely affect the value of the notes.

If at any time the method of calculating the Dow Jones U.S. Real Estate Index or a Dow Jones U.S. Real Estate successor index, or the level thereof, is changed in a material respect, or if the Dow Jones U.S. Real Estate Index or a Dow Jones U.S. Real Estate successor index is in any other way modified so that the Dow Jones U.S. Real Estate Index or such Dow Jones U.S. Real Estate successor index does not, in the opinion of the calculation agent, fairly represent the level of the Dow Jones U.S. Real Estate Index or such Dow Jones U.S. Real Estate successor index had such changes or modifications not been made, then the calculation agent will, at the close of business in New York City on each date on which the closing level for the Dow Jones U.S. Real Estate Index is to be determined, make such calculations and adjustments as, in the good faith judgment of the calculation agent, may be necessary in order to arrive at a level of a stock index comparable to the Dow Jones U.S. Real Estate Index or such Dow Jones U.S. Real Estate successor index, as the case may be, as if such changes or modifications had not been made, and the calculation agent will calculate the closing level for the Dow Jones U.S. Real Estate Index with reference to the Dow Jones U.S. Real Estate Index or such Dow Jones U.S. Real Estate successor index, as adjusted. Accordingly, if the method of calculating the Dow Jones U.S. Real Estate Index or a Dow Jones U.S. Real Estate successor index is modified so that the level of the Dow Jones U.S. Real Estate Index or such Dow Jones U.S. Real Estate successor index is a fraction of what it would have been if there had been no such modification (*e.g.*, due to a split in the Dow Jones U.S. Real Estate Index), then the calculation agent will adjust its calculation of the Dow Jones U.S. Real Estate Index or such Dow Jones U.S. Real Estate successor index, as applicable, in order to arrive at a level of the Dow Jones U.S. Real Estate Index or such Dow Jones U.S. Real Estate successor index as if there had been no such modification (*e.g.*, as if such split had not occurred).

THE DOW JONES — AIG COMMODITY INDEXSM

We have derived all information contained in this product supplement regarding the Dow Jones — AIG Commodity IndexSM, including, without limitation, its make-up, method of calculation and changes in its components from (i) publicly available sources and (ii) a summary of the Dow Jones — AIG Commodity IndexSM Handbook (a document that is considered proprietary to Dow Jones and AIG Financial Products (“AIG-FP”) and is available to those persons who enter into a license agreement available at www.aigfp.com/home/commodities). Such information reflects the policies of, and is subject to change by, Dow Jones and AIG-FP. We have not independently verified this information. You, as an investor in the notes, should make your own investigation into the Dow Jones — AIG Commodity IndexSM, AIG-FP and Dow Jones. Dow Jones and AIG-FP are not involved in the offer of the notes in any way and have no obligation to consider your interests as a holder of the notes. Dow Jones and AIG-FP have no obligation to continue to publish the Dow Jones — AIG Commodity IndexSM, and may discontinue publication of the Dow Jones — AIG Commodity IndexSM at any time in their sole discretion.

Overview

The Dow Jones — AIG Commodity IndexSM was introduced in July of 1998 to provide a unique, diversified, economically rational and liquid benchmark for commodities as an asset class. The Dow Jones — AIG Commodity IndexSM currently is composed of the prices of nineteen exchange-traded futures contracts on physical commodities. A futures contract is a bilateral agreement providing for the purchase and sale of a specified type and quantity of a commodity or financial instrument during a stated delivery month for a fixed price. For a general description of the commodity futures markets, please see “The Commodity Futures Markets.” The commodities included in the Dow Jones — AIG Commodity IndexSM for 2008 are as follows: aluminum, coffee, copper, corn, cotton, crude oil, gold, heating oil, lean hogs, live cattle, natural gas, nickel, silver, soybean oil, soybeans, sugar, unleaded gasoline, wheat and zinc. Futures contracts and options on futures contracts on the Dow Jones — AIG Commodity IndexSM are currently listed for trading on the Chicago Board of Trade (“CBOT”).

The Dow Jones — AIG Commodity IndexSM is a proprietary index that Dow Jones and AIG-FP developed and that Dow Jones, in conjunction with AIG-FP, calculates. The methodology for determining the composition and weighting of the Dow Jones — AIG Commodity IndexSM and for calculating its value is subject to modification by Dow Jones and AIG-FP at any time. As of the date of this product supplement, Dow Jones disseminates the Dow Jones — AIG Commodity IndexSM level approximately every fifteen (15) seconds (assuming the Dow Jones — AIG Commodity IndexSM level has changed within such fifteen-second interval) from 8:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m. (New York time) and publishes the final Dow Jones — AIG Commodity IndexSM level for each DJ-AIG Business Day (as defined below) at approximately 4:00 p.m. (New York time) on each such day on Reuters page AIGCI1. Dow Jones — AIG Commodity IndexSM levels can also be obtained from the official websites of both Dow Jones and AIG-FP and are also published in *The Wall Street Journal*.

A “DJ-AIG Business Day” is a day on which the sum of the Commodity Index Percentages (as defined below in “Annual Reweightings and Rebalancings of the Dow Jones — AIG Commodity IndexSM”) for the Index Commodities that are open for trading is greater than 50%. For example, based on the weighting of the Index Commodities for 2008, if the CBOT and the New York Mercantile Exchange (“NYMEX”) are closed for trading on the same day, a DJ-AIG Business Day will not exist.

AIG-FP and its affiliates actively trade futures contracts and options on futures contracts on the commodities that underlie the Dow Jones — AIG Commodity IndexSM, as well as commodities, including commodities included in the Dow Jones — AIG Commodity IndexSM. For information about how this trading may affect the value of the Dow Jones — AIG Commodity IndexSM, see “Risk Factors — If the Basket includes the Commodity Index, trading and other transactions by AIG-FP and Dow Jones in the futures contracts constituting the Commodity Index and the underlying commodities may affect the level of the Commodity Index.”

The Dow Jones — AIG Commodity IndexSM Supervisory and Advisory Committees

Dow Jones and AIG-FP have established the Dow Jones — AIG Commodity IndexSM Supervisory Committee and the Dow Jones — AIG Commodity IndexSM Advisory Committee to assist them in connection with the operation of the Dow Jones — AIG Commodity IndexSM. The Dow Jones — AIG Commodity IndexSM Supervisory Committee is comprised of three members, two of whom are appointed by AIG-FP and one of whom is appointed by Dow Jones, and makes all final decisions related to the Dow Jones — AIG Commodity IndexSM, with advice and recommendations from the Advisory Committee. The Dow Jones — AIG Commodity IndexSM Advisory Committee includes six to twelve members drawn from the financial, academic and legal communities selected by AIG-FP. Both the Supervisory and Advisory Committees meet annually to consider any changes to be made to the Dow Jones — AIG Commodity IndexSM for the coming year. These committees may also meet at such other times as may be necessary.

As described in more detail below, the Dow Jones — AIG Commodity IndexSM is reweighted and rebalanced each year in January on a price-percentage basis. The annual weightings for the Dow Jones — AIG Commodity IndexSM are determined each year in June or July by AIG-FP under the supervision of the Dow Jones — AIG Commodity IndexSM Supervisory Committee following advice from the Dow Jones — AIG Commodity IndexSM Advisory Committee. After the Supervisory and Advisory Committees' annual meetings in June or July, the annual weightings for the next calendar year are publicly announced.

For example, the composition of the Dow Jones — AIG Commodity IndexSM for 2008 was approved by the Dow Jones — AIG Index Oversight Committee in August of 2007 and published on August 3, 2007. The January 2008 reweighting and rebalancing is based on the following percentages:

The Dow Jones — AIG Commodity IndexSM 2008 Commodity Index Percentages

COMMODITY	WEIGHTING
Crude Oil	13.156592%
Natural Gas	12.237084%
Soybeans	7.628541%
Gold	7.396190%
Aluminum	7.107971%
Copper	7.040516%
Corn	5.663457%
Live Cattle	4.887400%
Wheat	4.703406%
Heating Oil	3.822525%
Unleaded Gasoline	3.783798%
Sugar	3.185145%
Zinc	3.033016%
Coffee	3.001585%
Soybean Oil	2.811933%
Nickel	2.791708%
Silver	2.721423%
Lean Hogs	2.548123%
Cotton	2.479588%

Information concerning the Dow Jones — AIG Commodity IndexSM, including weightings and composition, may be obtained at the Dow Jones web site (www.djindexes.com). Information contained in the Dow Jones web site is not incorporated by reference in, and should not be considered part of, this product supplement or any terms supplement.

Four Main Principles Guiding the Creation of the Dow Jones — AIG Commodity IndexSM

The Dow Jones — AIG Commodity IndexSM was created using the following four main principles:

- **ECONOMIC SIGNIFICANCE.** A commodity index should fairly represent the importance of a diversified group of commodities to the world economy. To achieve a fair representation, the Dow Jones — AIG Commodity IndexSM uses both liquidity data and dollar-weighted production data in determining the relative quantities of included commodities. The Dow Jones — AIG Commodity IndexSM primarily relies on liquidity data, or the relative amount of trading activity of a particular commodity, as an important indicator of the value placed on that commodity by financial and physical market participants. The Dow Jones — AIG Commodity IndexSM also relies on production data as a useful measure of the importance of a commodity to the world economy. Production data alone, however, may underestimate the economic significance of storable commodities (*e.g.*, gold) relative to non-storable commodities (*e.g.*, live cattle). Production data alone also may underestimate the investment value that financial market participants place on certain commodities, and/or the amount of commercial activity that is centered around various commodities. Additionally, production statistics alone do not necessarily provide as accurate a blueprint of economic importance as the markets themselves. The Dow Jones — AIG Commodity IndexSM thus relies on data that is both endogenous to the futures market (liquidity) and exogenous to the futures market (production) in determining relative weightings.
- **DIVERSIFICATION.** A second major goal of the Dow Jones — AIG Commodity IndexSM is to provide diversified exposure to commodities as an asset class. Disproportionate weightings of any particular commodity or sector increase volatility and negate the concept of a broad-based commodity index. Instead of diversified commodities exposure, the investor is unduly subjected to micro-economic shocks in one commodity or sector. As described further below, diversification rules have been established and are applied annually. Additionally, the Dow Jones — AIG Commodity IndexSM is re-balanced annually on a price-percentage basis in order to maintain diversified commodities exposure over time.
- **CONTINUITY.** The third goal of the Dow Jones — AIG Commodity IndexSM is to be responsive to the changing nature of commodity markets in a manner that does not completely reshape the character of the Dow Jones — AIG Commodity IndexSM from year to year. The Dow Jones — AIG Commodity IndexSM is intended to provide a stable benchmark so that end-users may be reasonably confident that historical performance data (including such diverse measures as correlation, spot yield, roll yield and volatility) is based on a structure that bears some resemblance to both the current and future composition of the Dow Jones — AIG Commodity IndexSM.
- **LIQUIDITY.** Another goal of the Dow Jones — AIG Commodity IndexSM is to provide a highly liquid index. The explicit inclusion of liquidity as a weighting factor helps to ensure that the Dow Jones — AIG Commodity IndexSM can accommodate substantial investment flows. The liquidity of an index affects transaction costs associated with current investments. It also may affect the reliability of historical price performance data.

These four principles represent goals of the Dow Jones — AIG Commodity IndexSM and its creators, and there can be no assurance that these goals will be reached by either Dow Jones or AIG-FP.

Composition of the Dow Jones — AIG Commodity IndexSM — Commodities Available for Inclusion

A number of commodities have been selected which are believed to be sufficiently significant to the world economy to merit consideration for inclusion in the Dow Jones — AIG Commodity IndexSM and which are the subject of a qualifying related futures contract. With the exception of several metals contracts (aluminum, lead, tin, nickel and zinc) that trade on the London Metal Exchange (“LME”), each of the potential commodities is the subject of a futures contract that trades on a U.S. exchange.

As of the date of this product supplement, the 23 commodities available for inclusion in the Dow Jones — AIG Commodity IndexSM were aluminum, cocoa, coffee, copper, corn, cotton, crude oil, gold, heating oil, lead, lean hogs, live cattle, natural gas, nickel, platinum, silver, soybean oil, soybeans, sugar, tin, unleaded gasoline, wheat and zinc.

The 19 Index Commodities for 2008 are as follows: aluminum, coffee, copper, corn, cotton, crude oil, gold, heating oil, lean hogs, live cattle, natural gas, nickel, silver, soybean oil, soybeans, sugar, unleaded gasoline, wheat and zinc.

Designated Contracts for Each Commodity

A futures contract known as a Designated Contract is selected for each commodity available for inclusion in the Dow Jones — AIG Commodity IndexSM. With the exception of several LME contracts, where the Dow Jones — AIG Commodity IndexSM Supervisory Committee believes that there exists more than one futures contract with sufficient liquidity to be chosen as a Designated Contract for a commodity, the Dow Jones — AIG Commodity IndexSM Supervisory Committee selects the futures contract that is traded in the United States and denominated in dollars. If more than one such contract exists, the Dow Jones — AIG Commodity IndexSM Supervisory Committee selects the most actively traded contract. Data concerning each Designated Contract is used to calculate the Dow Jones — AIG Commodity IndexSM. The termination or replacement of a futures contract on an established exchange occurs infrequently; if a Designated Contract were to be terminated or replaced, a comparable futures contract, if available, would be selected to replace that Designated Contract. The Dow Jones — AIG Commodity IndexSM Supervisory Committee may, however, terminate, replace or otherwise change a Designated Contract, or make other changes to the Dow Jones — AIG Commodity IndexSM, pursuant to special meetings. Please see "Risk Factors – AIG Financial Products may be required to replace a designated contract if the existing futures contract is terminated or replaced."

The Designated Contracts for 2008 Index Commodities are as follows:

Dow Jones — AIG Commodity IndexSM Breakdown by Commodity

Commodity	Designated Contract	Exchange	Units	Price quote
Aluminum	High Grade Primary Aluminum	LME	25 metric tons	\$/metric ton
Coffee	Coffee "C"	NYBOT*	37,500 lbs	cents/pound
Copper**	High Grade Copper	COMEX***	25,000 lbs	cents/pound
Corn	Corn	CBOT	5,000 bushels	cents/bushel
Cotton	Cotton	NYBOT	50,000 lbs	cents/pound
Crude Oil	Light, Sweet Crude Oil	NYMEX	1,000 barrels	\$/barrel
Gold	Gold	COMEX	100 troy oz.	\$/troy oz.
Heating Oil	Heating Oil	NYMEX	42,000 gallons	cents/gallon
Lean Hogs	Lean Hogs	CME [†]	40,000 lbs	cents/pound
Live Cattle	Live Cattle	CME	40,000 lbs	cents/pound
Natural Gas	Henry Hub Natural Gas	NYMEX	10,000 mmbtu	\$/mmbtu
Nickel	Primary Nickel	LME	6 metric tons	\$/metric ton
Silver	Silver	COMEX	5,000 troy oz.	cents/troy oz.
Soybean Oil	Soybean Oil	CBOT	60,000 lbs	cents/pound
Soybeans	Soybeans	CBOT	5,000 bushels	cents/bushel
Sugar	World Sugar No. 11	NYBOT	112,000 lbs	cents/pound
Unleaded Gasoline	Reformulated Gasoline Blendstock for Oxygen Blending	NYMEX	42,000 gal	cents/gallon
Wheat	Wheat	CBOT	5,000 bushels	cents/bushel
Zinc	Special High Grade Zinc	LME	25 metric tons	\$/metric ton

* The New York Board of Trade ("NYBOT") located in New York City.

** The Dow Jones — AIG Commodity IndexSM uses the High Grade Copper Contract traded on the COMEX division of the New York Mercantile Exchange for copper contract prices and LME volume data in determining the weighting for the Dow Jones — AIG Commodity IndexSM.

*** The New York Commodities Exchange ("COMEX") located in New York City.

† The Chicago Mercantile Exchange ("CME") located in Chicago, Illinois.

• Represents a replacement of the New York Harbor Unleaded Gasoline contract. This replacement occurred during the regularly scheduled roll of futures contracts comprising the Dow Jones — AIG Commodity IndexSM in April 2006.

In addition to the commodities set forth in the above table, cocoa, lead, platinum and tin also are considered annually for inclusion in the Dow Jones — AIG Commodity IndexSM.

Commodity Groups

For purposes of applying the diversification rules discussed above and below, the commodities available for inclusion in the Dow Jones — AIG Commodity IndexSM are assigned to Commodity Groups. The Commodity Groups, and the commodities currently included in each Commodity Group, are as follows:

<u>Commodity Group:</u>	<u>Commodities:</u>	<u>Commodity Group:</u>	<u>Commodities:</u>
Energy	Crude Oil Heating Oil Natural Gas Unleaded Gasoline	Livestock	Lean Hogs Live Cattle
Precious Metals	Gold Silver Platinum	Grains	Corn Soybeans Soybean Oil Wheat
Industrial Metals	Aluminum Copper Lead Nickel Tin Zinc	Softs	Cocoa Coffee Cotton Sugar

Dow Jones — AIG Commodity IndexSM Breakdown by Commodity Group

The Commodity Group Breakdown set forth below is based on the weightings and composition of the Dow Jones — AIG Commodity IndexSM set forth under “The Dow Jones — AIG Commodity IndexSM 2008 Commodity Index Percentages.”

Energy	33.00%
Precious Metals	10.12%
Industrial Metals	19.97%
Livestock	7.44%
Grains	20.81%
Softs	8.67%

Annual Reweightings and Rebalancings of The Dow Jones — AIG Commodity IndexSM

The Dow Jones — AIG Commodity IndexSM is reweighted and rebalanced each year in January on a price-percentage basis. The annual weightings for the Dow Jones — AIG Commodity IndexSM are determined each year in June or July by AIG-FP under the supervision of the Dow Jones — AIG Commodity IndexSM Supervisory Committee following advice from the Dow Jones — AIG Commodity IndexSM Advisory Committee. After the Supervisory and Advisory Committees’ annual meetings in June or July, the annual weightings for the next calendar year are publicly announced and implemented the following January.

Determination of Relative Weightings

The relative weightings of the Index Commodities are determined annually according to both liquidity and dollar-adjusted production data in 2/3 and 1/3 shares, respectively. Each June, for each commodity designated for potential inclusion in the Dow Jones — AIG Commodity IndexSM, liquidity is measured by the Commodity Liquidity Percentage (“CLP”) and production by the Commodity Production Percentage (“CPP”). The CLP for each commodity is determined by taking a five-year average of the product of trading volume and the historical dollar value of the Designated Contract for that commodity, and dividing the result by the sum of such products for all commodities which were designated for potential inclusion in the Dow Jones — AIG Commodity IndexSM. The CPP is determined for each commodity by taking a five-year average of annual world production figures, adjusted by the historical dollar value of the Designated Contract, and dividing the result by the sum of such production figures for all the commodities which were designated for potential inclusion in the Dow Jones — AIG Commodity IndexSM. The CLP and the CPP are then combined (using a ratio of 2:1) to establish the Commodity Index Percentage (“CIP”) for each commodity. This CIP is then adjusted in accordance with certain diversification rules in order to determine the commodities which will be included in the Dow Jones — AIG Commodity IndexSM (the “Index Commodities”) and their respective percentage weights.

Diversification Rules

The Dow Jones — AIG Commodity IndexSM is designed to provide diversified exposure to commodities as an asset class. To ensure that no single commodity or commodity sector dominates the Dow Jones — AIG Commodity IndexSM, the following diversification rules are applied to the annual reweighting and rebalancing of the Dow Jones — AIG Commodity IndexSM as of January of each year:

- No related group of commodities designated as a “Commodity Group” (*e.g.*, energy, precious metals, livestock or grains) may constitute more than 33% of the Dow Jones — AIG Commodity IndexSM.
- No single commodity may constitute more than 15% of the Dow Jones — AIG Commodity IndexSM.
- No single commodity, together with its derivatives (*e.g.*, crude oil, together with heating oil and unleaded gasoline), may constitute more than 25% of the Dow Jones — AIG Commodity IndexSM.
- No single commodity included in the Dow Jones — AIG Commodity IndexSM may constitute less than 2% of the Dow Jones — AIG Commodity IndexSM.

Following the annual reweighting and rebalancing of the Dow Jones — AIG Commodity IndexSM in January, the percentage of any Index Commodity or Commodity Group at any time prior to the next reweighting or rebalancing will fluctuate and may exceed or be less than the percentages established in January.

Commodity Index Multipliers

Following application of the diversification rules discussed above, CIPs are incorporated into the Dow Jones — AIG Commodity IndexSM by calculating the new unit weights for each Index Commodity. Near the beginning of each new calendar year (the “CIM Determination Date”), the CIPs, along with the settlement prices on that date for Designated Contracts included in the Dow Jones — AIG Commodity IndexSM, are used to determine a Commodity Index Multiplier (“CIM”) for each Index Commodity. This CIM is used to achieve the percentage weightings of the Index Commodities, in dollar terms, indicated by their respective CIPs. After the CIMs are calculated, they remain fixed throughout the year. As a result, the observed price percentage of each Index Commodity will float throughout the year, until the CIMs are reset the following year based on new CIPs.

Calculations

The Dow Jones — AIG Commodity IndexSM is calculated by Dow Jones, in conjunction with AIG-FP, by applying the impact of the changes to the futures prices of commodities included in the Dow Jones — AIG Commodity IndexSM (based on their relative weightings). Once the CIMs are determined as discussed above, the calculation of the Dow Jones — AIG Commodity IndexSM is a mathematical process whereby the CIMs for the Index commodities are multiplied by the prices in U.S. dollars for the applicable Designated Contracts. These products are then summed. The percentage change in this sum is then applied to the prior Dow Jones — AIG Commodity IndexSM level to calculate the new Dow Jones — AIG Commodity IndexSM level. Dow Jones disseminates the Dow Jones — AIG Commodity IndexSM level approximately every fifteen (15) seconds (assuming the Dow Jones — AIG Commodity IndexSM level has changed within such fifteen-second interval) from 8:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m. (New York time), and publishes the final Dow Jones — AIG Commodity IndexSM level for each DJ-AIG Business Day at approximately 4:00 p.m. (New York time) on each such day on Reuters page AIGC11. Dow Jones — AIG Commodity IndexSM levels can also be obtained from the official websites of both Dow Jones and AIG-FP and are also published in *The Wall Street Journal*.

The Dow Jones — AIG Commodity IndexSM is a Rolling Index

The Dow Jones — AIG Commodity IndexSM is composed of futures contracts on physical commodities. Unlike equities, which typically entitle the holder to a continuing stake in a corporation, commodity futures contracts normally specify a certain date for the delivery of the underlying commodity. In order to avoid delivering the underlying physical commodities and to maintain exposure to the underlying physical commodities, periodically futures contracts on physical commodities specifying delivery on a nearby date must be sold and futures contracts on physical commodities that have not yet reached the delivery period must be purchased. The rollover for each contract occurs over a period of five DJ-AIG Business Days each month according to a pre-determined schedule. This process is known as “rolling” a futures position. The Dow Jones — AIG Commodity IndexSM is a “rolling index.”

Dow Jones — AIG Commodity IndexSM Calculation Disruption Events

From time to time, disruptions can occur in trading futures contracts on various commodity exchanges. The daily calculation of the Dow Jones — AIG Commodity IndexSM will be adjusted in the event that AIG-FP determines that any of the following index calculation disruption events exists:

- (a) the termination or suspension of, or material limitation or disruption in the trading of any futures contract used in the calculation of the Dow Jones — AIG Commodity IndexSM on that day;
- (b) the settlement price of any futures contract used in the calculation of the Dow Jones — AIG Commodity IndexSM reflects the maximum permitted price change from the previous day's settlement price;
- (c) the failure of an exchange to publish official settlement prices for any futures contract used in the calculation of the Dow Jones — AIG Commodity IndexSM; or
- (d) with respect to any futures contract used in the calculation of the Dow Jones — AIG Commodity IndexSM that trades on the LME, a business day on which the LME is not open for trading.

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The Commodity Futures Markets

Contracts on physical commodities are traded on regulated futures exchanges, in the over-the-counter market and on various types of physical and electronic trading facilities and markets. As of the date of this product supplement, all of the contracts included in the Dow Jones — AIG Commodity IndexSM are exchange-traded futures contracts. An exchange-traded futures contract is a bilateral agreement providing for the purchase and sale of a specified type and quantity of a commodity or financial instrument during a stated delivery month for a fixed price. A futures contract on an index of commodities typically provides for the payment and receipt of a cash settlement based on the value of such commodities. A futures contract provides for a specified settlement month in which the commodity or financial instrument is to be delivered by the seller (whose position is described as “short”) and acquired by the purchaser (whose position is described as “long”) or in which the cash settlement amount is to be made.

There is no purchase price paid or received on the purchase or sale of a futures contract. Instead, an amount of cash or cash equivalents must be deposited with the broker as “initial margin.” This amount varies based on the requirements imposed by the exchange clearing houses, but may be as low as 5% or less of the value of the contract. This margin deposit provides collateral for the obligations of the parties to the futures contract.

By depositing margin in the most advantageous form (which may vary depending on the exchange, clearing house or broker involved), a market participant may be able to earn interest on its margin funds, thereby increasing the potential total return that may be realized from an investment in futures contracts. The market participant normally makes to, and receives from, the broker subsequent payments on a daily basis as the price of the futures contract fluctuates. These payments are called “variation margin” and make the existing positions in the futures contract more or less valuable, a process known as “marking to market.”

Futures contracts are traded on organized exchanges, known as “contract markets” in the United States, through the facilities of a centralized clearing house and a brokerage firm which is a member of the clearing house. The clearing house guarantees the performance of each clearing member which is a party to the futures contract by, in effect, taking the opposite side of the transaction. At any time prior to the expiration of a futures contract, subject to the availability of a liquid secondary market, a trader may elect to close out its position by taking an opposite position on the exchange on which the trade obtained the position. This operates to terminate the position and fix the trader’s profit or loss.

U.S. contract markets, as well as brokers and market participants, are subject to regulation by the Commodity Futures Trading Commission. Futures markets outside the United States are generally subject to regulation by comparable regulatory authorities. However, the structure and nature of trading on non-U.S. exchanges may differ from the foregoing description. From its inception to the present, the Dow Jones — AIG Commodity IndexSM has been composed exclusively of futures contracts traded on regulated exchanges.

Discontinuation of the Dow Jones — AIG Commodity IndexSM; Alteration of Method of Calculation

If Dow Jones discontinues publication of the Dow Jones — AIG Commodity IndexSM and Dow Jones or another entity publishes a successor or substitute index that the calculation agent determines, in its sole discretion, to be comparable to the discontinued Dow Jones — AIG Commodity IndexSM (such index being referred to herein as an “AIG Commodity successor index”), then the closing level for the Dow Jones — AIG Commodity IndexSM on any relevant Initial Averaging Date, if applicable, Basket Valuation Date or other relevant date on which the closing level for the Dow Jones — AIG Commodity IndexSM is to be determined will be determined by reference to the level of such AIG Commodity successor index at the close of trading on the relevant exchange or market for the AIG Commodity successor index on such day.

Upon any selection by the calculation agent of an AIG Commodity successor index, the calculation agent will cause written notice thereof to be promptly furnished to the trustee, to us and to the holders of the notes.

If Dow Jones discontinues publication of the Dow Jones — AIG Commodity IndexSM prior to, and such discontinuation is continuing on, an Initial Averaging Date, if applicable, a Basket Valuation Date or any other relevant date on which the closing level for the Dow Jones — AIG Commodity IndexSM is to be determined, and the calculation agent determines, in its sole discretion, that no AIG Commodity successor index is available at such time, or the calculation agent has previously selected an AIG Commodity successor index and publication of such AIG Commodity successor index is discontinued prior to, and such discontinuation is continuing on, such Initial Averaging Date, if applicable, Basket Valuation Date or other relevant date, then the calculation agent will determine the closing level for the Dow Jones — AIG Commodity IndexSM for such date. The closing level for the Dow Jones — AIG Commodity IndexSM will be computed by the calculation agent in accordance with the formula for and method of calculating the Dow Jones — AIG Commodity IndexSM last in effect prior to such discontinuation, using the closing price (or, if trading in the relevant futures contracts has been materially suspended or materially limited, the calculation agent’s good faith estimate of the closing price that would have prevailed but for such suspension or limitation) at the close of the principal trading session on such date of each futures contract most recently composing the Dow Jones — AIG Commodity IndexSM or AIG Commodity successor index, if applicable. Notwithstanding these alternative arrangements, discontinuation of the publication of the Dow Jones — AIG Commodity IndexSM, or AIG Commodity successor index, as applicable on the relevant exchange may adversely affect the value of the notes.

If at any time the method of calculating the Dow Jones — AIG Commodity IndexSM or an AIG Commodity successor index, or the level thereof, is changed in a material respect, or if the Dow Jones — AIG Commodity IndexSM or an AIG Commodity successor index is in any other way modified so that the Dow Jones — AIG Commodity IndexSM or such AIG Commodity successor index does not, in the opinion of the calculation agent, fairly represent the level of the Dow Jones — AIG Commodity IndexSM or such AIG Commodity successor index had such changes or modifications not been made, then the calculation agent will, at the close of business in New York City on each date on which the closing level for the Dow Jones — AIG Commodity IndexSM is to be determined, make such calculations and adjustments as, in the good faith judgment of the calculation agent, may be necessary in order to arrive at a level of a commodity index comparable to the Dow Jones — AIG Commodity IndexSM or such AIG Commodity successor index, as the case may be, as if such changes or modifications had not been made, and the calculation agent will calculate the closing level for the Dow Jones — AIG Commodity IndexSM with reference to the Dow Jones — AIG Commodity IndexSM or such AIG Commodity successor index, as adjusted. Accordingly, if the method of calculating the Dow Jones — AIG Commodity IndexSM or an AIG Commodity successor index is modified so that the level of the Dow Jones — AIG Commodity IndexSM or such AIG Commodity successor index is a fraction of what it would have been if there had been no such modification, then the calculation agent will adjust its calculation of the Dow Jones — AIG Commodity IndexSM or such AIG Commodity successor index in order to arrive at a level of the Dow Jones — AIG Commodity IndexSM or such AIG Commodity successor index as if there had been no such modification.

THE FTSE™ 100 INDEX

We have derived all information regarding the FTSE™ 100 Index contained in this product supplement, including, without limitation, its make-up, method of calculation, and changes in its components, from publicly available information. The FTSE™ 100 Index is an index calculated, published and disseminated by FTSE International Limited (“FTSE”), a company owned equally by the London Stock Exchange (the “LSE”) and the Financial Times, in association with the Institute and the Faculty of Actuaries. We make no representation or warranty as to the accuracy or completeness of such information. FTSE has no obligation to continue to publish, and may discontinue publication of, the FTSE™ 100 Index.

The FTSE™ 100 Index measures the composite price performance of stocks of the largest 100 companies (determined on the basis of market capitalization) traded on the LSE. Publication of the FTSE™ 100 Index began in February 1984.

The FTSE™ 100 Index is calculated by (i) multiplying the per share price of each stock included in the FTSE™ 100 Index by the number of outstanding shares, (ii) calculating the sum of all these products (such sum being hereinafter the “FTSE Aggregate Market Value”) as of the starting date of the FTSE™ 100 Index, (iii) dividing the FTSE Aggregate Market Value by a divisor which represents the FTSE Aggregate Market Value on the base date of the FTSE™ 100 Index and which can be adjusted to allow changes in the issued share capital of individual underlying stocks including the deletion and addition of stocks, the substitution of stocks, stock dividends and stock splits to be made without distorting the FTSE™ 100 Index and (iv) multiplying the result by 1,000. Because of such capitalization weighting, movements in share prices of companies with relatively larger market capitalization will have a greater effect on the level of the entire FTSE™ 100 than will movements in share prices of companies with relatively smaller market capitalization.

The 100 stocks included in the FTSE™ 100 Index (the “FTSE Underlying Stocks”) were selected from a reference group of stocks trading on the LSE which were selected by excluding certain stocks that have low liquidity based on public float, accuracy and reliability of prices, size and number of trading days. The FTSE Underlying Stocks were selected from this reference group by selecting 100 stocks with the largest market value. A list of the issuers of the FTSE Underlying Stocks is available from FTSE.

The FTSE™ 100 Index is reviewed quarterly by an Index Steering Committee of the LSE in order to maintain continuity in the level. The FTSE Underlying Stocks may be replaced, if necessary, in accordance with deletion/addition rules which provide generally for the removal and replacement of a stock from the FTSE™ 100 Index if such stock is delisted or its issuer is subject to a takeover offer that has been declared unconditional or it has ceased, in the opinion of the Index Steering Committee, to be a viable component of the FTSE™ 100 Index. To maintain continuity, a stock will be added at the quarterly review if it has risen to 90th place or above and a stock will be deleted if at the quarterly review it has fallen to 111th place or below, in each case ranked on the basis of market capitalization.

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Upon any selection by the calculation agent of a FTSE successor index, the calculation agent will cause written notice thereof to be promptly furnished to the trustee, to us and to the holders of the notes.

If FTSE discontinues publication of the FTSE™ 100 Index prior to, and such discontinuation is continuing on, an Initial Averaging Date, if applicable, Basket Valuation Date or any other relevant date on which the closing level for the FTSE™ 100 Index is to be determined, and the calculation agent determines, in its sole discretion, that no FTSE successor index is available at such time, or the calculation agent has previously selected an FTSE successor index and publication of such FTSE successor index is discontinued prior to, and such discontinuation is continuing on, such Initial Averaging Date, Basket Valuation Date or other relevant date, then the calculation agent will determine the closing level for the FTSE™ 100 Index on such date. The closing level for the FTSE™ 100 Index will be computed by the calculation agent in accordance with the formula for and method of calculating the FTSE™ 100 Index or FTSE successor index, as applicable, last in effect prior to such discontinuation, using the closing price (or, if trading in the relevant securities has been materially suspended or materially limited, the calculation agent's good faith estimate of the closing price that would have prevailed but for such suspension or limitation) at the close of the principal trading session on such date of each security most recently composing the FTSE™ 100 Index or FTSE successor index, as applicable. Notwithstanding these alternative arrangements, discontinuation of the publication of the FTSE™ 100 Index or FTSE successor index, as applicable, may adversely affect the value of the notes.

If at any time the method of calculating the FTSE™ 100 Index or an FTSE successor index, or the level thereof, is changed in a material respect, or if the FTSE™ 100 Index or an FTSE successor index is in any other way modified so that the FTSE™ 100 Index or such FTSE successor index does not, in the opinion of the calculation agent, fairly represent the level of the FTSE™ 100 Index or such FTSE successor index had such changes or modifications not been made, then the calculation agent will, at the close of business in New York City on each date on which the closing level for the FTSE™ 100 Index is to be determined, make such calculations and adjustments as, in the good faith judgment of the calculation agent, may be necessary in order to arrive at a level of a stock index comparable to the FTSE™ 100 Index or such FTSE successor index, as the case may be, as if such changes or modifications had not been made, and the calculation agent will calculate the closing level for the FTSE™ 100 Index with reference to the FTSE™ 100 Index or such FTSE successor index, as adjusted. Accordingly, if the method of calculating the FTSE™ 100 Index or an FTSE successor index is modified so that the level of the FTSE™ 100 Index or such FTSE or successor index is a fraction of what it would have been if there had been no such modification (*e.g.*, due to a split in the FTSE™ 100 Index), then the calculation agent will adjust its calculation of the FTSE™ 100 Index or such FTSE successor index in order to arrive at a level of the FTSE™ 100 Index or such FTSE successor index as if there had been no such modification (*e.g.*, as if such split had not occurred).

THE MSCI EAFE® INDEX

We have derived all information regarding the MSCI EAFE® Index contained in this product supplement, including, without limitation, its make-up, method of calculation and changes in its components, from publicly available information. Such information reflects the policies of, and is subject to change by MSCI. We make no representation or warranty as to the accuracy or completeness of such information. MSCI has no obligation to continue to publish, and may discontinue publication of, the MSCI EAFE® Index.

The MSCI EAFE® Index is intended to provide performance benchmarks for certain developed equity markets in Europe, Asia, Australia and the Far East. Equity markets in Australia, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hong Kong, Ireland, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom are currently represented in the MSCI EAFE® Index.

MSCI recently announced changes to the methodology used to calculate its MSCI Standard Indices, including the MSCI EAFE® Index. The current MSCI Standard Indices are transitioning to the new Global Investable Market Indices methodology. During the transition period, MSCI will publish the MSCI Provisional Standard Indices to assist investors in understanding the changes that would occur if the Global Investable Market Indices methodology were immediately implemented in the current MSCI Standard Indices. The first phase of the transition of the MSCI Standard Indices was completed on November 30, 2007. Currently, half of the differences between the Provisional Standard and Standard Indices have been implemented. All companies in the Provisional Standard Index not in the Standard Index were added to the Standard Index at half of their free float-adjusted market capitalization, and companies previously in the Standard Index and not in the Provisional Standard Index had half of their free float-adjusted market capitalization removed. The "Index Calculation," "Selection of Component Securities and Calculating and Adjusting for Free Float," and "Maintenance of the Index and the Component Country Indices" sections below are based on the existing index methodology and do not reflect the new Global Investable Market Indices methodology. For additional information regarding the transition process, please see the "Supplemental Information — Transition of the MSCI Indices to a New Index Methodology" below.

Index Calculation

The performance of the MSCI EAFE® Index is a free float weighted average of the U.S. dollar values of all of the equity securities (the "Component Securities") constituting the MSCI country indices for 21 selected countries (each a "Component Country Index," and collectively, the "Component Country Indices"). Each Component Country Index is a sampling of equity securities across industry groups in such country's equity markets. See "— Maintenance of the Index and the Component Country Indices" below.

Prices used to calculate the Component Securities are the official exchange closing prices or prices accepted as such in the relevant market. In general, all prices are taken from the main stock exchange in each market. Closing prices are converted into U.S. dollars using the closing exchange rates calculated by WM Reuters at 4:00 p.m., London time. The U.S. dollar value of the MSCI EAFE® Index is calculated based on the free float-adjusted market capitalization in U.S. dollars of the Component Securities. The MSCI EAFE® Index was launched on December 31, 1969 at an initial value of 100.

Selection of Component Securities and Calculating and Adjusting for Free Float

The selection of the Component Securities for each Component Country Index is based on the following guidelines:

- (i) Define the universe of listed securities within each country;
- (ii) Adjust the total market capitalization for each security for its respective free float available to foreign investors;

- (iii) Classify securities into industry groups under the Global Industry Classification Standard (the "GICS"); and
- (iv) Select securities for inclusion according to MSCI's index construction rules and guidelines.

Define the Universe of Listed Securities

The index construction process starts at the country level, with the identification of the universe of investment opportunities. MSCI classifies each company and its securities in one and only one country. This allows securities to be sorted distinctly by their respective countries. In general, companies and their respective securities are classified as belonging to the country in which they are incorporated. All listed equity securities, or listed securities that exhibit characteristics of equity securities, except investment trusts, mutual funds, equity derivatives and limited partnerships, are eligible for inclusion in the universe. Generally, only equity or equity-like securities that are listed in the country of classification are included in the universe.

Adjust the Total Market Capitalization of Securities for Free Float

After identifying the universe of securities, MSCI calculates the free float-adjusted market capitalization of each security in that universe. The process of free floating-adjusting market capitalization involves:

- Defining and estimating the free float available to foreign investors for each security, using MSCI's definition of free float.
- Assigning a free float-adjustment factor to each security.
- Calculating the free float-adjustment market capitalization of each security.

MSCI defines the free float of a security as the proportion of shares outstanding that are deemed to be available for purchase in the public equity markets by international investors.

In practice, limitations on free float available to international investors include:

- Strategic and other shareholdings not considered part of available free float.
- Limits on share ownership for foreign investors.

MSCI's estimation of free float is based solely on publicly available shareholder information obtained from multiple information sources. For each security, all available shareholdings are considered where public data is available, regardless of the size of the shareholding. Construction may be conducted with analysts, other industry experts and official company contacts, particularly where disclosure standards or data quality make the estimation of free float difficult.

Classifying the Universe of Securities Under the GICS

In addition to the free floating-adjustment of market capitalization, all securities in the universe are assigned to the industry that best describes their business activities. To this end, MSCI has designed the GICS in conjunction with Standard & Poor's. This comprehensive classification scheme provides a universal approach to industries worldwide and forms the basis for achieving MSCI's objective of reflecting broad and fair representation in its indices. The GICS currently consists of 10 sectors, 24 industry groups, 67 industries and 147 sub-industries.

Under the GICS, each company is assigned uniquely to one sub-industry according to its principal business activity. Therefore, a company can only belong to one industry grouping at each of the four levels of the GICS. A security is classified in a sub-industry according to the business activities that generate approximately 60% or more of the company's revenues. For those companies that are engaged in two or more substantially different business activities, none of which contributes 60% or more of revenues, the company is classified in the sub-industry that provides the majority of both the company's revenues and earnings. Where no sub-industry provides the majority of both the company's revenues and earnings, the classification will be determined based on further MSCI research and

analysis. In addition, a company significantly diversified across three or more sectors, none of which contributes the majority of revenues or earnings, will be classified in the industrial conglomerate or multi-sector holdings sub-industry. S&P and MSCI must agree on the current company classification for it to be labeled as “officially” classified under the GICS structure.

A company’s industry classification is reviewed upon significant corporate events or when new information is made publicly available. S&P and MSCI meet annually to review the overall structure of the GICS system.

Selecting Securities for Index Inclusion

In order to ensure a broad and fair representation in the indices of the diversity of business activities in the universe, MSCI follows a “bottom-up” approach to index construction, building indices from the industry group level up. The bottom-up approach to index construction requires a thorough analysis and understanding of the characteristics of the universe. This analysis drives the individual security selection decisions, which aim to reflect the overall features of the universe in the country index.

MSCI targets an 85% free float-adjusted market representation level within each industry group, within each country. The security selection process within each industry group is based on the analysis of:

- Each company’s business activities and the diversification that its securities would bring to the index.
- The size (based on free float-adjusted market capitalization) and liquidity of securities. All other things being equal, MSCI targets for inclusion the most sizable and liquid securities in an industry group. In addition, securities that do not meet the minimum size guidelines and/or securities with inadequate liquidity are not considered for inclusion.
- The estimated free float for the company and its individual share classes. Only securities of companies with an estimated overall and/or security free float greater than or equal to 15% are, in general, considered for inclusion.

These guidelines and the policies implementing the guidelines are the responsibility of, and, ultimately, subject to adjustment by, MSCI.

Maintenance of the Index and the Component Country Indices

In order to maintain the representativeness of the MSCI EAFE® Index, structural changes to the MSCI EAFE® Index as a whole may be made by adding or deleting Component Country Indices and the related Component Securities. Currently, such changes in the MSCI EAFE® Index may only be made on four dates per year. These dates are the last scheduled MSCI EAFE® Index close in February, May, August and November.

MSCI may add additional Component Country Indices to the MSCI EAFE® Index or subtract one or more of its current Component Country Indices prior to the expiration of the notes. Any such adjustments are made to the MSCI EAFE® Index so that the value of the MSCI EAFE® Index at the effective date of such change is the same as it was immediately prior to such change.

Each Component Country Index is maintained with the objective of reflecting, on a timely basis, the evolution of the underlying equity markets. In maintaining each Component Country Index, emphasis is also placed on its continuity, replicability and on minimizing turnover.

Index maintenance also includes monitoring and completing the adjustments for share changes, stock splits, stock dividends, and stock price adjustments due to company restructurings or spin-offs. Index maintenance of the Component Country Indices is reflected in the MSCI EAFE® Index.

MSCI classifies index maintenance in three broad categories. The first consists of ongoing event-related changes, such as mergers and acquisitions, which are generally implemented in the indices in which they occur. The second category consists of quarterly index reviews, aimed at promptly reflecting other significant market events. The third category consists of full Component Country Index reviews that systematically reassess the various dimensions of the equity universe for all countries simultaneously and are conducted on a fixed annual timetable.

Potential changes in the status of countries (whether they are classified as standalone, emerging or developed countries) follow their own separate timetables. These changes are normally implemented in one or more phases at the regular annual full country index review and quarterly index review dates.

Ongoing Event-Related Changes

Ongoing event-related changes to the indices are the result of mergers, acquisitions, spin-offs, bankruptcies, reorganizations and other similar corporate events. They can also result from capital reorganizations in the form of rights issues, bonus issues, public placements and other similar corporate actions that take place on a continuing basis. These changes are reflected in the indices at the time of the event.

Quarterly Index Review

The quarterly index review process is designed to ensure that the indices continue to be an accurate reflection of evolving equity markets. This goal is achieved by rapidly reflecting significant market driven changes that were not captured in the index at the time of their actual occurrence and that should not wait until the annual full Component Country Index review due to their importance.

These quarterly index reviews may result in additions and deletions of Component Securities from a Component Country Index and changes in "foreign inclusion factors" and in number of shares. Additions and deletions to Component Securities may result from:

- the addition or deletion of securities due to the significant over- or under-representation of one or more industry groups as a result of mergers, acquisitions, restructurings or other major market events affecting the industry group;
- the addition or deletion of securities resulting from changes in industry classification, significant increases or decreases in free float or relaxation/removal or decreases of foreign ownership limits not implemented immediately;
- the additions of large companies that did not meet the minimum size criterion for inclusion at the time of their initial public offering or secondary offering;
- the replacement of companies which are no longer suitable industry representatives;
- the deletion of securities whose company and/or security free float has fallen to less than 15% as a result of a corporate event (other than conversion of share classes or merger of different share classes) and that do not meet specified criteria;
- the deletion of securities that have become very small or illiquid;
- the replacement of securities resulting from the review of price source for Component Securities with both domestic and foreign board quotations; and
- the addition or deletion of securities as a result of other market events.

Significant changes in free float estimates and corresponding changes in the foreign inclusion factor for Component Securities may result from:

- large market transactions involving strategic shareholders that are publicly announced;
- secondary offerings that, given lack of sufficient notice, were not reflected immediately;
- increases in foreign ownership limits;
- decreases in foreign ownership limits not applied earlier;

- corrections resulting from the reclassification of shareholders from strategic to non-strategic, and vice versa;
- updates to foreign inclusion factors following the public disclosure of new shareholder structures for companies involved in mergers, acquisitions or spin-offs, where different from MSCI's pro forma free float estimate at the time of the event;
- large conversions of exchangeable bonds and other similar securities into already existing shares;
- the end of lock-up periods or expiration of loyalty incentives for non-strategic shareholders; and
- changes in the foreign inclusion factor as a result of other events of similar nature.

Adjustments for small changes in a Component Security's shares outstanding are generally deferred to the quarterly index review, and may result from, for example, exercise of options or warrants, conversion of convertible bonds or other instruments or share buybacks. The implementation of changes resulting from quarterly index reviews occurs on only three dates per year. These dates are the close of the last business day of February, August and November. Any country may be impacted at the quarterly index review.

Annual Full Country Index Review

The annual full Component Country Index review includes a reappraisal of the free float-adjusted industry group representation within a country relative to the 85% target (*i.e.*, MSCI targets an 85% free float-adjusted market representation level within each industry group, within each country), a detailed review of the shareholder information used to estimate free float for Component and non-Component Securities, updating the minimum size guidelines for new and existing Component Securities, as well as changes typically considered for quarterly index reviews. During a full Component Country Index review, securities may be added or deleted from a Component Country Index for a range of reasons, including the reasons discussed in the preceding sentence and the reasons for Component Securities changes during quarterly index reviews as discussed above. The annual review is conducted once every 12 months and implemented at the close of the last business day of May.

Announcement Policy

The results of the annual full country index review are announced at least two weeks in advance of their effective implementation dates as of the close of the last business day of May.

The results of the quarterly index reviews are announced at least two weeks in advance of their effective implementation dates as of the close of the last business day of February, August and November.

All changes resulting from the corporate events are announced prior to their implementation.

The changes are typically announced at least ten business days prior to these changes becoming effective in the indices as an "expected" announcement, or as an "undetermined" announcement, when the effective dates are not known yet or when aspects of the event are uncertain. MSCI sends "confirmed" announcements at least two business days prior to events becoming effective in the indices, provided that all necessary public information concerning the event is available. The full list of all new and pending changes is delivered to clients on a daily basis, at 5:30 p.m., U.S. Eastern Standard Time (EST).

In exceptional cases, events are announced during market hours for same or next day implementation. Announcements made by MSCI during market hours are usually linked to late company disclosure of corporate events or unexpected changes to previously announced corporate events.

In the case of large secondary offerings for existing constituents, where possible, these changes will be announced prior to the end of a relevant subscription period and a subsequent announcement confirming the details of the event (including the date of implementation) will be made as soon as the results are available.

Both equity offerings and secondary offerings for U.S. securities will be confirmed through an announcement during market hours for same or next day implementation, as the completion of the events cannot be confirmed prior to the notification of the pricing.

Early deletions of constituents due to bankruptcy or other significant cases are announced as soon as practicable prior to their implementation.

The MSCI EAFE® Index Is Subject to Currency Exchange Risk

Because the closing prices of the Component Securities are converted into U.S. dollars for purposes of calculating the value of the MSCI EAFE® Index, investors in the notes will be exposed to currency exchange rate risk with respect to each of the currencies in which the Component Securities trade. Exposure to currency changes will depend on the extent to which such currencies strengthen or weaken against the U.S. dollar and the relative weight of the Component Securities in the MSCI EAFE® Index denominated in each such currency. The devaluation of the U.S. dollar against the currencies in which the Component Securities trade will result in an increase in the value of the MSCI EAFE® Index. Conversely, if the U.S. dollar strengthens against such currencies, the value of the MSCI EAFE® Index will be adversely affected and may reduce or eliminate the payment at maturity, if any, on the notes. Fluctuations in currency exchange rates can have a continuing impact on the value of the MSCI EAFE® Index, and any negative currency impact on the MSCI EAFE® Index may significantly decrease the value of the notes. The return on an index composed of the Component Securities where the closing price is not converted into U.S. dollars can be significantly different from the return on the MSCI EAFE® Index, which is converted into U.S. dollars.

License Agreement with MSCI

MSCI and J.P. Morgan Securities Inc. expect to enter into a non-exclusive license agreement providing for the sub-license to us, and certain of our affiliated or subsidiary companies, in exchange for a fee, of the right to use the MSCI EAFE® Index, which is owned and published by MSCI, in connection with certain securities, including the notes.

The notes are not sponsored, endorsed, sold or promoted by MSCI. MSCI makes no representation or warranty, express or implied, to the owners of the notes or any member of the public regarding the advisability of investing in securities generally or in the notes particularly, or the ability of the MSCI EAFE® Index to track general stock market performance. MSCI's only relationship to JPMorgan Chase & Co. is the licensing of certain trademarks and trade names of MSCI without regard to JPMorgan Chase & Co. or the notes. MSCI has no obligation to take the needs of JPMorgan Chase & Co. or the holders of the notes into consideration in determining, composing or calculating the MSCI EAFE® Index. MSCI is not responsible for and has not participated in the determination of the timing, price or quantity of the notes to be issued or in the determination or calculation of the amount due at maturity of the notes. MSCI has no obligation or liability in connection with the administration, marketing or trading of the notes.

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No purchaser, seller or holder of the notes, or any other person or entity, should use or refer to MSCI's trade name, trade mark or service mark rights to the designations "Morgan Stanley Capital International®," "MSCI®," "Morgan Stanley Capital International Perspective®," to sponsor, endorse, market or promote the Notes without first contacting MSCI to determine whether MSCI's permission is required. Under no circumstances may any person or entity claim affiliation with MSCI without the prior written permission of MSCI.

Discontinuation of the MSCI EAFE® Index; Alteration of Method of Calculation

If MSCI discontinues publication of the MSCI EAFE® Index and MSCI or another entity publishes a successor or substitute index that the calculation agent determines, in its sole discretion, to be comparable to the discontinued MSCI EAFE® Index (such index being referred to herein as an "EAFE successor index"), then the closing level for the MSCI EAFE® Index on any relevant Initial Averaging Date, if applicable, Basket Valuation Date or other relevant date on which the closing level for the MSCI EAFE® Index is to be determined will be determined by reference to the level of such EAFE successor index at the close of trading on the relevant exchange or market for the EAFE successor index on such day.

Upon any selection by the calculation agent of an EAFE successor index, the calculation agent will cause written notice thereof to be promptly furnished to the trustee, to us and to the holders of the notes.

If MSCI discontinues publication of the MSCI EAFE® Index prior to, and such discontinuation is continuing on an Initial Averaging Date, if applicable, Basket Valuation Date or any other relevant date on which the closing level for the MSCI EAFE® Index is to be determined, and the calculation agent determines, in its sole discretion, that no EAFE successor index is available at such time, or the calculation agent has previously selected an EAFE successor index and publication of such EAFE successor index is discontinued prior to and such discontinuation is continuing on, such Initial Averaging Date, Basket Valuation Date or other relevant date, then the calculation agent will determine the closing level for the MSCI EAFE® Index for such date. The closing level for MSCI EAFE® Index will be computed by the calculation agent in accordance with the formula for and method of calculating the MSCI EAFE® Index or EAFE successor index, as applicable, last in effect prior to such discontinuation, using the closing price (or, if trading in the relevant securities has been materially suspended or materially limited, the calculation agent's good faith estimate of the closing price that would have prevailed but for such suspension or limitation) at the close of the principal trading session on such date of each security most recently composing the MSCI EAFE® Index or EAFE successor index, as applicable. Notwithstanding these alternative arrangements, discontinuation of the publication of the MSCI EAFE® Index or any EAFE successor index, as applicable, may adversely affect the value of the notes.

If at any time the method of calculating the MSCI EAFE® Index or an EAFE successor index, or the level thereof, is changed in a material respect, or if the MSCI EAFE® Index or an EAFE successor index is in any other way modified so that the MSCI EAFE® Index or such EAFE successor index does not, in the opinion of the calculation agent, fairly represent the level of the MSCI EAFE® Index or such EAFE successor index had such changes or modifications not been made, then the calculation agent will, at the close of business in New York City on each date on which the closing level for the MSCI EAFE® Index is to be determined, make such calculations and adjustments as, in the good faith judgment of the calculation agent, may be necessary in order to arrive at a level of a stock index comparable to the MSCI EAFE® Index or such EAFE successor index, as the case may be, as if such changes or modifications had not been made, and the calculation agent will calculate the closing level for the MSCI EAFE® Index with reference to the MSCI EAFE® Index or such EAFE successor index, as adjusted. Accordingly, if the method of calculating the MSCI EAFE® Index or a EAFE successor index is modified so that the level of the MSCI EAFE® Index or such EAFE successor index is a fraction of what it would have been if there had been no such modification (*e.g.*, due to a split in the MSCI EAFE® Index), then the calculation agent will adjust its calculation of the MSCI EAFE® Index or such EAFE successor index in order to arrive at a level of the MSCI EAFE® Index or such EAFE successor index as if there had been no such modification (*e.g.*, as if such split had not occurred).

THE NASDAQ-100 INDEX®

We have derived all information contained in this product supplement regarding the NASDAQ-100 Index®, including, without limitation, its make-up, method of calculation and changes in its components, from publicly available information. Such information reflects the policies of, and is subject to change by The Nasdaq Stock Market, Inc. (“Nasdaq”). The NASDAQ-100 Index® was developed by Nasdaq and is calculated, maintained and published by Nasdaq. We make no representation or warranty as to the accuracy or completeness of such information. Nasdaq has no obligation to continue to publish, and may discontinue publication of, the NASDAQ-100 Index®.

General

The NASDAQ-100 Index® is a modified market capitalization-weighted index of 100 of the largest stocks of non-financial companies listed on The Nasdaq Global Market tier of The NASDAQ Stock Market. The NASDAQ-100 Index®, which includes companies across a variety of major industry groups, was launched on January 31, 1985, with a base index value of 250.00. On January 1, 1994, the base index value was reset to 125.00. Current information regarding the market value of the NASDAQ-100 Index® is available from Nasdaq as well as numerous market information services.

The NASDAQ-100 Index® share weights of the component securities of the NASDAQ-100 Index® at any time are based upon the total shares outstanding in each of those securities and are additionally subject, in certain cases, to rebalancing. Accordingly, each underlying stock’s influence on the level of the NASDAQ-100 Index® is directly proportional to the value of its NASDAQ-100 Index® share weight.

Calculation of the NASDAQ-100 Index®

At any moment in time, the value of the NASDAQ-100 Index® equals the aggregate value of the then-current NASDAQ-100 Index® share weights of each of the NASDAQ-100 Index® component securities, which are based on the total shares outstanding of each such NASDAQ-100 Index® component security, multiplied by each such security’s respective last sale price on The NASDAQ Stock Market (which may be the official closing price published by The NASDAQ Stock Market), and divided by a scaling factor (the “divisor”), which becomes the basis for the reported NASDAQ-100 Index® value. The divisor serves the purpose of scaling such aggregate value (otherwise in the trillions) to a lower order of magnitude which is more desirable for NASDAQ-100 Index® reporting purposes.

Underlying Stock Eligibility Criteria and Annual Ranking Review

Initial Eligibility Criteria

To be eligible for initial inclusion in the NASDAQ-100 Index®, a security must be listed on The NASDAQ Stock Market and meet the following criteria:

- the security’s U.S. listing must be exclusively on the NASDAQ Global Select Market or the NASDAQ Global Market (unless the security was dually listed on another U.S. market prior to January 1, 2004 and has continuously maintained that listing);
- the security must be of a non-financial company;
- the security may not be issued by an issuer currently in bankruptcy proceedings;
- the security must have an average daily trading volume of at least 200,000 shares;
- if the security is of a foreign issuer (a foreign issuer is determined based on its country of organization), it must have listed options on a recognized market in the United States or be eligible for listed-options trading on a recognized options market in the United States;
- only one class of security per issuer is allowed;

- the issuer of the security may not have entered into a definitive agreement or other arrangement which would likely result in the security no longer being NASDAQ-100 Index[®] eligible;
- the issuer of the security may not have annual financial statements with an audit opinion that is currently withdrawn;
- the security must have “seasoned” on the NASDAQ Stock Market or another recognized market (generally, a company is considered to be seasoned if it has been listed on a market for at least two years; in the case of spin-offs, the operating history of the spin-off will be considered); and
- if the security would otherwise qualify to be in the top 25% of the securities included in the NASDAQ-100 Index[®] by market capitalization for the six prior consecutive month-ends, then a one-year “seasoning” criterion would apply.

Continued Eligibility Criteria

In addition, to be eligible for continued inclusion in the NASDAQ-100 Index[®] the following criteria apply:

- the security’s U.S. listing must be exclusively on the NASDAQ Global Select Market or the NASDAQ Global Market (unless the security was dually listed on another U.S. market prior to January 1, 2004 and has continuously maintained that listing);
- the security must be of a non-financial company;
- the security may not be issued by an issuer currently in bankruptcy proceedings;
- the security must have an average daily trading volume of at least 200,000 shares as measured annually during the ranking review process described below;
- if the security is of a foreign issuer, it must have listed options on a recognized market in the United States or be eligible for listed-options trading on a recognized options market in the United States, as measured annually during the ranking review process;
- the security must have an adjusted market capitalization equal to or exceeding 0.10% of the aggregate adjusted market capitalization of the NASDAQ-100 Index[®] at each month-end. In the event a company does not meet this criterion for two consecutive month-ends, it will be removed from the NASDAQ-100 Index[®] effective after the close of trading on the third Friday of the following month; and
- the issuer of the security may not have annual financial statements with an audit opinion that is currently withdrawn.

These NASDAQ-100 Index[®] eligibility criteria may be revised from time to time by Nasdaq without regard to the notes.

Annual Ranking Review

The NASDAQ-100 Index[®] securities are evaluated on an annual basis, except under extraordinary circumstances which may result in an interim evaluation, as follows (this evaluation is referred to herein as the “Ranking Review”). Securities listed on The NASDAQ Stock Market which meet the applicable eligibility criteria are ranked by market value. NASDAQ-100 Index[®]-eligible securities which are already in the NASDAQ-100 Index[®] and which are ranked in the top 100 eligible securities (based on market capitalization) are retained in the NASDAQ-100 Index[®]. A security that is ranked 101 to 125 is also retained, *provided* that such security was ranked in the top 100 eligible securities as of the previous Ranking Review. Securities not meeting such criteria are replaced. The replacement securities chosen are those NASDAQ-100 Index[®]-eligible securities not currently in the NASDAQ-100 Index[®] that have the largest market capitalization. The data used in the ranking includes end of October market data from The NASDAQ Stock Market and is updated for total shares outstanding submitted in a publicly filed SEC document via EDGAR through the end of November.

Generally, the list of annual additions and deletions is publicly announced via a press release in the early part of December. Replacements are made effective after the close of trading on the third Friday in December. Moreover, if at any time during the year, a NASDAQ-100 Index[®] security is determined by Nasdaq to become ineligible for continued inclusion in the NASDAQ-100 Index[®], the security will be replaced with the largest market capitalization security not currently in the NASDAQ-100 Index[®] and meeting the NASDAQ-100 Index[®] eligibility criteria listed above.

Index Maintenance

In addition to the Ranking Review, the securities in the NASDAQ-100 Index[®] are monitored every day by Nasdaq with respect to changes in total shares outstanding arising from secondary offerings, stock repurchases, conversions or other corporate actions. Nasdaq has adopted the following quarterly scheduled weight adjustment procedures with respect to those changes. If the change in total shares outstanding arising from a corporate action is greater than or equal to 5.0%, that change will be made to the NASDAQ-100 Index[®] as soon as practical, normally within ten days of such corporate action. Otherwise, if the change in total shares outstanding is less than 5.0%, then all those changes are accumulated and made effective at one time on a quarterly basis after the close of trading on the third Friday in each of March, June, September and December. In either case, the NASDAQ-100 Index[®] share weights for those underlying stocks are adjusted by the same percentage amount by which the total shares outstanding have changed in those NASDAQ-100 Index[®] securities. Ordinarily, whenever there is a change in the NASDAQ-100 Index[®] share weights, a change in a component security included in the NASDAQ-100 Index[®], or a change to the price of a component security due to spin-off, rights issuances or special cash dividends, Nasdaq adjusts the divisor to ensure that there is no discontinuity in the level of the NASDAQ-100 Index[®] which might otherwise be caused by any of those changes. All changes will be announced in advance and will be reflected in the NASDAQ-100 Index[®] prior to market open on the effective date of such changes.

Index Rebalancing

The NASDAQ-100 Index[®] is calculated under a “modified capitalization-weighted” methodology, which is a hybrid between equal weighting and conventional capitalization weighting. This methodology is expected to: (1) retain in general the economic attributes of capitalization weighting; (2) promote portfolio weight diversification (thereby limiting domination of the NASDAQ-100 Index[®] by a few large stocks); (3) reduce NASDAQ-100 Index[®] performance distortion by preserving the capitalization ranking of companies; and (4) reduce market impact on the smallest NASDAQ-100 Index[®] securities from necessary weight rebalancings.

Under the methodology employed, on a quarterly basis coinciding with Nasdaq’s quarterly scheduled weight adjustment procedures, the NASDAQ-100 Index[®] securities are categorized as either “Large Stocks” or “Small Stocks” depending on whether their current percentage weights (after taking into account scheduled weight adjustments due to stock repurchases, secondary offerings or other corporate actions) are greater than, or less than or equal to, the average percentage weight in the NASDAQ-100 Index[®] (*i.e.*, as a 100-stock index, the average percentage weight in the NASDAQ-100 Index[®] is 1.0%).

This quarterly examination will result in a NASDAQ-100 Index[®] rebalancing if either one or both of the following two weight distribution requirements are not met: (1) the current weight of the single largest market capitalization component security must be less than or equal to 24.0% and (2) the "collective weight" of those component securities the individual current weights of which are in excess of 4.5%, when added together, must be less than or equal to 48.0%. In addition, Nasdaq may conduct a special rebalancing if it is determined necessary to maintain the integrity of the NASDAQ-100 Index[®].

If either one or both of these weight distribution requirements are not met upon quarterly review, or Nasdaq determines that a special rebalancing is required, a weight rebalancing will be performed. First, relating to weight distribution requirement (1) above, if the current weight of the single largest component security exceeds 24.0%, then the weights of all Large Stocks will be scaled down proportionately towards 1.0% by enough for the adjusted weight of the single largest component security to be set to 20.0%. Second, relating to weight distribution requirement (2) above, for those component securities the individual current weights or adjusted weights in accordance with the preceding step of which are in excess of 4.5%, if their "collective weight" exceeds 48.0%, then the weights of all Large Stocks will be scaled down proportionately towards 1.0% by just enough for the "collective weight", so adjusted, to be set to 40.0%.

The aggregate weight reduction among the Large Stocks resulting from either or both of the above rescalings will then be redistributed to the Small Stocks in the following iterative manner. In the first iteration, the weight of the largest Small Stock will be scaled upwards by a factor which sets it equal to the average Index weight of 1.0%. The weights of each of the smaller remaining Small Stocks will be scaled up by the same factor reduced in relation to each stock's relative ranking among the Small Stocks such that the smaller the component security in the ranking, the less the scale-up of its weight. This is intended to reduce the market impact of the weight rebalancing on the smallest component securities in the NASDAQ-100 Index[®].

In the second iteration, the weight of the second largest Small Stock, already adjusted in the first iteration, will be scaled upwards by a factor which sets it equal to the average index weight of 1.0%. The weights of each of the smaller remaining Small Stocks will be scaled up by this same factor reduced in relation to each stock's relative ranking among the Small Stocks such that, once again, the smaller the component stock in the ranking, the less the scale-up of its weight.

Additional iterations will be performed until the accumulated increase in weight among the Small Stocks exactly equals the aggregate weight reduction among the Large Stocks from rebalancing in accordance with weight distribution requirement (1) and/or weight distribution requirement (2).

Then, to complete the rebalancing procedure, once the final percent weights of each of the component securities are set, the NASDAQ-100 Index[®] share weights will be determined anew based upon the last sale prices and aggregate capitalization of the NASDAQ-100 Index[®] at the close of trading on the Tuesday in the week immediately preceding the week of the third Friday in March, June, September and December. Changes to the NASDAQ-100 Index[®] share weights will be made effective after the close of trading on the third Friday in March, June, September and December, and an adjustment to the NASDAQ-100 Index[®] divisor will be made to ensure continuity of the NASDAQ-100 Index[®].

Ordinarily, new rebalanced weights will be determined by applying the above procedures to the current NASDAQ-100 Index[®] share weights. However, Nasdaq may from time to time determine rebalanced weights, if necessary, by instead applying the above procedure to the actual current market capitalization of the component securities. In those instances, Nasdaq would announce the different basis for rebalancing prior to its implementation.

License Agreement

We have entered into a non-exclusive license agreement with Nasdaq providing for the license to us, in exchange for a fee, of the right to use the NASDAQ-100 Index[®] in connection with certain securities, including the notes.

The license agreement between Nasdaq and us provides that the following language must be stated in this product supplement:

The notes are not sponsored, endorsed, sold or promoted by, The Nasdaq Stock Market, Inc. (including its affiliates) (Nasdaq, with its affiliates, are referred to as the "Corporations"). The Corporations have not passed on the legality or suitability of, or the accuracy or adequacy of descriptions and disclosures relating to, the notes. The Corporations make no representation or warranty, express or implied to the owners of the notes or any member of the public regarding the advisability of investing in securities generally or in the notes particularly, or the ability of the NASDAQ-100 Index[®] to track general stock market performance. The Corporations' only relationship to JPMorgan Chase & Co. is in the licensing of the NASDAQ-100[®], NASDAQ-100 Index[®], and Nasdaq[®] trademarks or service marks, and certain trade names of the Corporations and the use of the NASDAQ-100 Index[®] which is determined, composed and calculated by Nasdaq without regard to JPMorgan Chase & Co. or the notes. Nasdaq has no obligation to take the needs of JPMorgan Chase & Co. or the owners of the notes into consideration in determining, composing or calculating the NASDAQ-100 Index[®]. The Corporations are not responsible for and have not participated in the determination of the timing of, prices at, or quantities of the notes to be issued or in the determination or calculation of the equation by which the notes are to be converted into cash. The Corporations have no liability in connection with the administration, marketing or trading of the notes.

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Discontinuation of the NASDAQ-100 Index[®]; Alteration of Method of Calculation

If Nasdaq discontinues publication of the NASDAQ-100 Index[®], and Nasdaq or another entity publishes a successor or substitute index that the calculation agent determines, in its sole discretion, to be comparable to the discontinued NASDAQ-100 Index[®] (such index being referred to herein as a "NASDAQ-100 successor index"), then the closing level for the NASDAQ-100 Index[®] on any relevant Initial Averaging Date, if applicable, Basket Valuation Date or other relevant date on which the closing level for the NASDAQ-100 Index[®] is to be determined will be determined by reference to the level of such NASDAQ-100 successor index at the close of trading on The NASDAQ Stock Market or the relevant exchange or market for the NASDAQ-100 successor index on such day.

Upon any selection by the calculation agent of a NASDAQ-100 successor index, the calculation agent will cause written notice thereof to be promptly furnished to the trustee, to us and to the holders of the notes.

If Nasdaq discontinues publication of the NASDAQ-100 Index[®] prior to, and such discontinuation is continuing on, an Initial Averaging Date, if applicable, Basket Valuation Date or any other relevant date on which the closing level for the NASDAQ-100 Index[®] is to be determined and the calculation agent determines, in its sole discretion, that no NASDAQ-100 successor index is available at such time, or the calculation agent has previously selected a NASDAQ-100 successor index and publication of such NASDAQ-100 successor index is discontinued prior to, and such discontinuation is continuing on, such Initial Averaging Date, Basket Valuation Date or other relevant date, then the calculation agent will determine the closing level for the NASDAQ-100 Index[®] for such date. The closing level for the NASDAQ-100 Index[®] will be computed by the calculation agent in accordance with the formula for and method of calculating the NASDAQ-100 Index[®] or NASDAQ-100 successor index, as applicable, last in effect prior to such discontinuation, using the closing price (or, if trading in the relevant securities has been materially suspended or materially limited, the calculation agent's good faith estimate of the

closing price that would have prevailed but for such suspension or limitation) at the close of the principal trading session on such date of each security most recently composing the NASDAQ-100 Index[®] or NASDAQ-100 successor index, as applicable. Notwithstanding these alternative arrangements, discontinuation of the publication of the NASDAQ-100 Index[®] or NASDAQ-100 successor index, as applicable, may adversely affect the value of the notes.

If at any time the method of calculating the NASDAQ-100 Index[®] or a NASDAQ-100 successor index, or the level thereof, is changed in a material respect, or if the NASDAQ-100 Index[®] or a NASDAQ-100 successor index is in any other way modified so that the NASDAQ-100 Index[®] or such NASDAQ-100 successor index does not, in the opinion of the calculation agent, fairly represent the level of the NASDAQ-100 Index[®] or such NASDAQ-100 successor index had such changes or modifications not been made, then the calculation agent will, at the close of business in New York City on each date on which the closing level for the NASDAQ-100 Index[®] is to be determined, make such calculations and adjustments as, in the good faith judgment of the calculation agent, may be necessary in order to arrive at a level of a stock index comparable to the NASDAQ-100 Index[®] or such NASDAQ-100 successor index, as the case may be, as if such changes or modifications had not been made, and the calculation agent will calculate the closing level for the NASDAQ-100 Index[®] with reference to the NASDAQ-100 Index[®] or such NASDAQ-100 successor Index, as adjusted. Accordingly, if the method of calculating the NASDAQ-100 Index[®] or a NASDAQ-100 successor index is modified so that the level of the NASDAQ-100 Index[®] or such NASDAQ-100 successor index is a fraction of what it would have been if there had been no such modification (*e.g.*, due to a split in the NASDAQ-100 Index[®]), then the calculation agent will adjust its calculation of the NASDAQ-100 Index[®] or such NASDAQ-100 successor index in order to arrive at a level of the NASDAQ-100 Index[®] or such NASDAQ-100 successor index as if there had been no such modification (*e.g.*, as if such split had not occurred).

THE RUSSELL 1000® GROWTH INDEX AND THE RUSSELL 1000® VALUE INDEX

We have derived all information contained in this product supplement regarding the Russell 1000® Growth Index and the Russell 1000® Value Index, including without limitation, their make-up, method of calculation and changes in their components, from publicly available information. Such information reflects the policies of, and is subject to change by, Frank Russell Company ("Frank Russell"). The Russell 1000® Growth Index and the Russell 1000® Value Index (together, for the purposes of this section, the "Russell 1000® Style Indices") were developed by Frank Russell and are calculated, maintained and published by Frank Russell. We make no representation or warranty as to the accuracy or completeness of such information.

The Russell 1000® Growth Index is an index calculated, published and disseminated by Frank Russell, and measures the capitalization-weighted price performance of the stocks included in the Russell 1000® Index (each, a "Russell 1000 Component Stock" and collectively, the "Russell 1000 Component Stocks"), determined by Frank Russell to be growth oriented, with higher price-to-book ratios and higher forecasted growth values. The Russell 1000® Value Index is an index calculated, published and disseminated by Frank Russell, and measures the capitalization-weighted price performance of the Russell 1000 Component Stocks, determined by Frank Russell to be value oriented, with lower price-to-book ratios and lower forecasted growth values. All stocks included in the Russell 1000® Style Indices are traded on the NYSE, the AMEX, The NASDAQ Stock Market or in the over-the-counter stock market. The Russell 1000® Index consists of the 1,000 largest companies included in the Russell 3000E™ Index, and is designed to track the performance of the large capitalization segment of the U.S. equity market. The Russell 3000E™ Index is composed of the 4,000 largest U.S. companies as determined by market capitalization and represents approximately 99% of the U.S. equity market.

Selection of stocks underlying the Russell 1000® Index. Each of the Russell 1000® Growth Index and the Russell 1000® Value Index is a sub-group of the Russell 1000® Index, which in turn is a subgroup of the Russell 3000E™ Index. To be eligible for inclusion in the Russell 3000E™ Index and the Russell 1000® Index, and, consequently, the Russell 1000® Growth Index or the Russell 1000® Value Index, a company's stocks must be listed on May 31st of a given year and Frank Russell must have access to documentation verifying the company's eligibility for inclusion. Beginning September 2004, eligible initial public offerings are added to Russell U.S. indices at the end of each calendar quarter, based on total market capitalization rankings within the market-adjusted capitalization breaks established during the most recent reconstitution. To be added to any Russell U.S. index during a quarter outside of reconstitution, initial public offerings must meet additional eligibility criteria.

U.S.-incorporated companies are eligible for inclusion in the Russell 1000® Index and, consequently, the Russell 1000® Style Indices. Beginning May 31, 2007, companies incorporated in the following countries/regions are also reviewed for eligibility: the Bahamas, Belize, Bermuda, the British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Channel Islands, Cook Islands, Gibraltar, Isle of Man, Liberia, Marshall Islands, Netherlands Antilles and Panama. However, not all companies incorporated in these regions are eligible for inclusion in the Russell 1000® Index. Companies incorporated in these regions are specifically considered eligible for the Russell 1000® Index only if the company meets one of the following criteria: (i) the company headquarters are in the U.S. or (ii) the company headquarters are also in the designated region/country, and the primary exchange for local shares is in the United States. ADRs are not eligible for inclusion in the Russell 1000® Index, and, consequently, are not eligible for inclusion in the Russell 1000® Style Indices.

The following securities are specifically excluded from the Russell 1000® Index, and, consequently, from the Russell 1000® Style Indices: (i) stocks that are not traded on a major U.S. exchange; (ii) preferred stock, convertible preferred stock, redeemable shares, participating preferred stock, warrants and rights; and (iii) trust receipts, royalty trusts, limited liability companies, OTC Bulletin Board companies, pink sheets, over-the-counter traded securities, closed-end investment companies and limited partnerships. In addition, Berkshire Hathaway is excluded as a special exception.

The primary criteria used to determine the initial list of securities eligible for the Russell 3000E™ Index is total market capitalization, which is defined as the price of the shares times the total number of available shares. All common stock share classes are combined in determining market capitalization. If multiple share classes have been combined, the price of the primary trading vehicle (usually the most liquid) is used in the calculations. In cases where the common stock share classes act independently of each other (e.g., tracking stocks), each class is considered for inclusion separately. Stocks must trade at or above \$1.00 on May 31st of each year to be eligible for inclusion in the Russell 1000® Index, and, consequently, the Russell 1000® Style Indices. However, if a stock falls below \$1.00 intra-year, it will not be removed until the next reconstitution if it is still trading below \$1.00.

The Russell 1000® Index is reconstituted annually to reflect changes in the marketplace. The list of companies is ranked based on total market capitalization as of May 31st, with the actual reconstitution effective on the first trading day following the final Friday of June each year, except that if the last Friday of June of any year is the 28th, 29th or 30th, reconstitution will occur on the preceding Friday. Changes in the constituents are pre-announced and subject to change if any corporate activity occurs or if any new information is received prior to release.

Capitalization Adjustments. As a capitalization-weighted index, the Russell 1000® Index reflects changes in the capitalization, or market value, of the Russell 1000 Component Stocks relative to the capitalization on a base date. The current Russell 1000® Index value is calculated by adding the market values of the Russell 1000 Component Stocks, which are derived by multiplying the price of each stock by the number of available shares, to arrive at the total market capitalization of the 1,000 stocks. The total market capitalization is then divided by a divisor, which represents the “adjusted” capitalization of the Russell 1000® Index on the base date of December 31, 1986. To calculate the Russell 1000® Index, last sale prices will be used for exchange-traded and NASDAQ stocks. If a Russell 1000 Component Stock is not open for trading, the most recently traded price for that security will be used in calculating the Russell 1000® Index. In order to provide continuity for the Russell 1000® Index’s value, the divisor is adjusted periodically to reflect events including changes in the number of common shares outstanding for Russell 1000 Component Stocks, company additions or deletions, corporate restructurings and other capitalization changes.

Available shares are assumed to be shares available for trading. Exclusion of capitalization held by other listed companies and large holdings of private investors (10% or more) is based on information recorded in SEC corporate filings. Other sources are used in cases of missing or questionable data.

The following types of shares are considered unavailable for the purposes of capitalization determinations:

- ESOP or LESOP shares – corporations that have Employee Stock Ownership Plans that comprise 10% or more of the shares outstanding are adjusted;
- Corporate cross-owned shares – corporate cross-ownership occurs when shares of a company in the Russell 1000® Index are held by another member of a Russell index (including Russell Global Indexes). Any percentage held in this class will be adjusted;
- Large private and corporate shares – large private and corporate holdings are defined as those shares held by an individual, a group of individuals acting together or a corporation not in the Russell 1000® Index that own 10% or more of the shares outstanding. However, not to be included in this class are institutional holdings, which are: investment companies not in the Russell 1000® Index, partnerships, insurance companies not in the Russell 1000® Index, mutual funds, banks not in the Russell 1000® Index or venture capital funds;
- Unlisted share classes – classes of common stock that are not traded on a U.S. securities exchange; and
- Initial public offering lock-ups – shares locked-up during an initial public offering are not available to the public and will be excluded from the market value at the time the initial public offering enters the index.

Selection of stocks underlying the Russell 1000® Style Indices. Stocks that belong to the Russell 1000® Index are assigned to the Russell 1000® Growth Index and/or the Russell 1000® Value Index. While the Russell 1000® Growth Index includes those stocks that have been determined by Frank Russell to be growth-oriented, with higher price-to-book ratios and higher forecasted growth values, the Russell 1000® Value Index includes those stocks that have been determined by Frank Russell to be value-oriented, with lower price-to-book ratios and lower forecasted growth values.

The market value of each security in each of the two Russell 1000® Style Indices is determined as a percentage of the market value within the Russell 1000® Index. Stocks are always fully represented by the combination of their growth and value weights, *e.g.*, a stock that is given a 20% weight in the Russell 1000® Growth Index will have an 80% weight in the Russell 1000® Value Index. A stock that is given a 100% weight in the Russell 1000® Growth Index will hold the same value in the Russell 1000® Growth Index as it holds in the Russell 1000® Index, and will not be represented in the Russell 1000® Value Index.

Frank Russell uses a “non-linear probability” method to assign stocks to the Russell 1000® Style Indices. The term “probability” is used to indicate the degree of certainty that a stock is value or growth based on its relative book-to-price ratio and Institutional Brokers’ Estimate System (“I/B/E/S”) forecast long-term growth mean. This allows stocks to be represented as having both growth and value characteristics, while preserving the additive nature of the Russell 1000® Growth Index. The stocks included in the Russell 1000® Index are ranked by their adjusted book-to-price ratio and I/B/E/S forecast long-term growth mean. These ranks are converted to standardized units and combined to produce a Composite Value Score (“CVS”). Stocks are then ranked by their CVS, and a probability algorithm is applied to the CVS distribution to assign growth and value weights to each stock. In general, stocks with a lower CVS are considered growth, stocks with a higher CVS are considered value, and stocks with a CVS in the middle range are considered to have both growth and value characteristics, and are weighted proportionately in the Russell 1000® Style Indices. However, if a stock’s weight is more than 95% in one of the two Russell 1000® Style Indices, Frank Russell increases its weight to 100% in that index. In addition, the market capitalization of each of the Russell 1000® Style Indices may not equal 50% of the Russell 1000® Index, due to asymmetry in the capitalization distributions that result in a skewed distribution of CVS.

Corporate Actions Affecting the Russell 1000® Style Indices. The following summarizes the types of maintenance adjustments to which the Russell 1000® Style Indices may be subject, and indicates whether or not an adjustment to the Russell 1000® Growth Index and/or the Russell 1000® Value Index is required.

- “No Replacement” Rule – Securities that leave either of the Russell 1000® Style Indices between reconstitution dates for any reason (*e.g.*, mergers, acquisitions or other similar corporate activity) are not replaced. Thus, the number of securities in the Russell 1000® Growth Index and the Russell 1000® Value Index over a year will fluctuate according to corporate activity.
- Rules for Deletions – When a stock is acquired, delisted or moves to the pink sheets or bulletin boards on the floor of a U.S. securities exchange, the stock is deleted from the Russell 1000® Growth Index and/or the Russell 1000® Value Index, as applicable, at the market close on the effective date or when the stock is no longer trading on the exchange if the corporate action is considered to be final prior to 2:00 p.m. Eastern Standard Time, or the following day if the corporate action is considered to be final after 2:00 p.m. Eastern Standard Time. Companies that file for a Chapter 7 liquidation bankruptcy will be removed from the Russell 1000® Growth Index and/or the Russell 1000® Value Index, as applicable, at the time of the bankruptcy filing; whereas, companies filing for a Chapter 11 reorganization bankruptcy will remain a member of the Russell 1000® Growth Index and/or the Russell 1000® Value Index, as applicable, unless the company is de-listed from the primary exchange, in which case normal de-listing rules apply. Members of the Russell 1000® Style Indices that are re-incorporated in another country are deleted when the re-incorporation is final.

- Rules for Additions – The only additions between reconstitution dates are as a result of spin-offs and initial public offerings. Spin-off companies are added to the parent company's index and capitalization tier of membership, *if* the spin-off company is sufficiently large. To be eligible, the spun-off company's total market capitalization must be greater than the market-adjusted total market capitalization of the smallest security in the Russell 3000E™ Index at the latest reconstitution. The spin-off company's "Growth" and/or "Value" designation is determined by the characteristics of its parent entity. If a U.S. spin-off occurs from a Russell Global ex-U.S. Index member, the spun-off company will be placed in the parent's index and capitalization tier of the Russell Global Index.
- Merger and Acquisition – When mergers or acquisitions occur, changes to the membership and weighting of members within the Russell 1000® Index occur. In the event a merger or acquisition occurs between members of the Russell 1000® Index, the acquired company is deleted and its market capitalization moves to the acquiring stock according to the terms of the merger, hence, mergers have no effect on the Russell 1000® Index total capitalization. Shares are updated for the acquiring stock at the time the transaction is final. Cross ownership and the level of "Growth" or "Value" of the surviving entity is determined by a weighted average of the cross ownership and the level of "Growth" or "Value" of the two companies prior to the merger. If the acquiring company is a member of the Russell 1000® Index, but the acquired company is not, the shares for the acquiring stock are adjusted at month-end. If the acquiring company is not a member of any of the Russell Indexes, there are two possibilities:
 - Reverse Merger – If the acquiring company is a private, non-publicly traded company, or OTC company, Frank Russell will review the action to determine if it is considered a reverse merger, defined as a transaction that results in a publicly traded company that meets all requirements for inclusion in a Russell Index. If it is determined that an action is a reverse merger, the newly formed entity will be placed in the appropriate market capitalization index after the close of the day following the completion of the merger. The acquired company will be removed from the current index simultaneously. The "Value" and "Growth" designations for the surviving entity will be determined by the industry average, and cross ownership will be determined based on the most recent SEC filings.
 - Standard Action – The acquired company is deleted after the action is final.
- De-listed Stocks – When stocks from the Russell 1000® Style Indices are deleted as a result of exchange de-listing or reconstitution, the price used will be the closing primary exchange price on the day of deletion, or the following day using the closing OTC bulletin board price. However, there may be corporate events, such as mergers or acquisitions, that result in the lack of current market price for the deleted security and in such an instance the latest primary exchange closing price available will be used.
- Rule for Re-Classification and Re-Incorporation – For re-classification of shares, adjustments will be made at the open of the ex-date using previous day closing prices. For re-incorporations, deleted entities will be removed either after the close of the current day using the last traded price, if the re-incorporation achieves final status prior to 2:00 p.m. Eastern Standard Time, or after the close of the following day at the last traded price, if the re-incorporation achieves final status after 2:00 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

Updates to Share Capital Affecting the Russell 1000® Style Indices. Each month, the Russell 1000® Style Indices are updated for changes to shares outstanding as companies report changes in share capital to the SEC. Effective April 30, 2002, only cumulative changes to shares outstanding greater than 5% are reflected in the Russell 1000® Style Indices. This does not affect treatment of major corporate events, which are effective on the ex-date.

Pricing of Securities Included in the Russell 1000® Growth Index and/or the Russell 1000® Value Index. Effective on January 1, 2002, primary exchange closing prices are used in the daily Russell 1000® Growth Index and Russell 1000® Value Index calculations. FT Interactive Data is used as the primary source for U.S. security prices, income, and total shares outstanding. Prior to January 1, 2002, composite closing prices, which are the last trade price on any U.S. exchange, were used in the daily calculations of the Russell 1000® Style Indices.

Disclaimers. The notes are not sponsored, endorsed, sold, or promoted by Frank Russell or any successor thereto or index owner, and neither Frank Russell nor any party hereto makes any representation or warranty whatsoever, whether express or implied, to the owners of the notes or any member of the public regarding the advisability of investing in securities generally or in the notes particularly or the ability of the Russell 1000® Style Indices to track general stock market performance or a segment of the same. Frank Russell's publication of the Russell 1000® Growth Index and the Russell 1000® Value Index in no way suggests or implies an opinion by Frank Russell as to the advisability of investment in any or all of the securities upon which the Russell 1000® Growth Index or the Russell 1000® Value Index are based. Frank Russell's only relationship to JPMorgan Chase & Co. and its affiliates is the licensing of certain trademarks and trade names of Frank Russell and of the Russell 1000® Growth Index which is determined, composed and calculated by Frank Russell without regard to JPMorgan Chase & Co. and its affiliates or the notes. Frank Russell is not responsible for and has not reviewed the notes or any associated literature or publications and Frank Russell makes no representation or warranty express or implied as to their accuracy or completeness, or otherwise. Frank Russell reserves the right, at any time and without notice, to alter, amend, terminate or in any way change the Russell 1000® Style Indices. Frank Russell has no obligation or liability in connection with the administration, marketing or trading of the notes.

"Russell 1000® Growth Index," "Russell 1000® Value Index," "Russell 1000® Index" and "Russell 3000E™ Index" are trademarks of Frank Russell Company and have been licensed for use by JPMorgan Chase Bank, National Association and its affiliates. This transaction is not sponsored, endorsed, sold or promoted by Frank Russell Company and Frank Russell Company makes no representation regarding the advisability of entering into this transaction.

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Discontinuation of the Russell 1000® Growth Index; Alteration of Method of Calculation

If Frank Russell discontinues publication of the Russell 1000® Growth Index, and Frank Russell or another entity publishes a successor or substitute index that the calculation agent determines, in its sole discretion, to be comparable to the discontinued Russell 1000® Growth Index (such index being referred to herein as a "Russell 1000 Growth successor index"), then the closing level for the Russell 1000® Growth Index on any relevant Initial Averaging Date, if applicable, Basket Valuation Date or other relevant date on which the closing level for the Russell 1000® Growth Index is to be determined will be determined by reference to the level of such Russell 1000 Growth successor index at the close of trading on NYSE, AMEX, The NASDAQ Stock Market or the relevant exchange or market for the Russell 1000 Growth successor index on such day.

Upon any selection by the calculation agent of a Russell 1000 Growth successor index, the calculation agent will cause written notice thereof to be promptly furnished to the trustee, to us and to the holders of the notes.

If Frank Russell discontinues publication of the Russell 1000® Growth Index prior to, and such discontinuation is continuing on, an Initial Averaging Date, if applicable, Basket Valuation Date or any other relevant date on which the closing level for the Russell 1000® Growth Index is to be determined and the calculation agent determines, in its sole discretion, that no Russell 1000 Growth successor index is available at such time, or the calculation agent has previously selected a Russell 1000 Growth successor index and publication of such Russell 1000 Growth successor index is discontinued prior to, and such discontinuation is continuing on, such Initial Averaging Date, Basket Valuation Date or other relevant date, then the calculation agent will determine the closing level for the Russell 1000® Growth Index for such date. The closing level for the Russell 1000® Growth Index will be computed by the calculation agent in accordance with the formula for and method of calculating the Russell 1000® Growth Index or Russell 1000 Growth successor index, as applicable, last in effect prior to such discontinuation, using the closing price (or, if trading in the relevant securities has been materially suspended or materially limited, the calculation agent's good faith estimate of the closing price that would have prevailed but for such suspension or limitation) at the close of the principal trading session on such date of each security most recently composing the Russell 1000® Growth Index or Russell 1000 Growth successor index, as applicable. Notwithstanding these alternative arrangements, discontinuation of the publication of the Russell 1000® Growth Index or Russell 1000 Growth successor index, as applicable, may adversely affect the value of the notes.

If at any time the method of calculating the Russell 1000® Growth Index or a Russell 1000 Growth successor index, or the level thereof, is changed in a material respect, or if the Russell 1000® Growth Index or a Russell 1000 Growth successor index is in any other way modified so that the Russell 1000® Growth Index or such Russell 1000 Growth successor index does not, in the opinion of the calculation agent, fairly represent the level of the Russell 1000® Growth Index or such Russell 1000 Growth successor index had such changes or modifications not been made, then the calculation agent will, at the close of business in New York City on each date on which the closing level for the Russell 1000® Growth Index is to be determined, make such calculations and adjustments as, in the good faith judgment of the calculation agent, may be necessary in order to arrive at a level of a stock index comparable to the Russell 1000® Growth Index or such Russell 1000 Growth successor index, as the case may be, as if such changes or modifications had not been made, and the calculation agent will calculate the closing level for the Russell 1000® Growth Index with reference to the Russell 1000® Growth Index or such Russell 1000 Growth successor index, as adjusted. Accordingly, if the method of calculating the Russell 1000® Growth Index or a Russell 1000 Growth Successor index is modified so that the level of the Russell 1000® Growth Index or such Russell 1000 Growth successor index is a fraction of what it would have been if there had been no such modification (*e.g.*, due to a split in the Russell 1000® Growth Index), then the calculation agent will adjust its calculation of the Russell 1000® Growth Index or such Russell 1000 Growth successor index in order to arrive at a level of the Russell 1000® Growth Index or such Russell 1000 Growth successor index as if there had been no such modification (*e.g.*, as if such split had not occurred).

Discontinuation of the Russell 1000® Value Index; Alteration of Method of Calculation

If Frank Russell discontinues publication of the Russell 1000® Value Index, and Frank Russell or another entity publishes a successor or substitute index that the calculation agent determines, in its sole discretion, to be comparable to the discontinued Russell 1000® Value Index (such index being referred to herein as a "Russell 1000 Value successor index"), then the closing level for the Russell 1000® Value Index on any relevant Initial Averaging Date, if applicable, Basket Valuation Date or other relevant date on which the closing level for the Russell 1000® Value Index is to be determined will be determined by reference to the level of such Russell 1000 Value successor index at the close of trading on NYSE, AMEX, The NASDAQ Stock Market or the relevant exchange or market for the Russell 1000 Value successor index on such day.

Upon any selection by the calculation agent of a Russell 1000 Value successor index, the calculation agent will cause written notice thereof to be promptly furnished to the trustee, to us and to the holders of the notes.

If Frank Russell discontinues publication of the Russell 1000® Value Index prior to, and such discontinuation is continuing on, an Initial Averaging Date, if applicable, Basket Valuation Date or any other relevant date on which the closing level for the Russell 1000® Value Index is to be determined and the calculation agent determines, in its sole discretion, that no Russell 1000 Value successor index is available at such time, or the calculation agent has previously selected a Russell 1000 Value successor index and publication of such Russell 1000 Value successor index is discontinued prior to, and such discontinuation is continuing on, such Initial Averaging Date, Basket Valuation Date or other relevant date, then the calculation agent will determine the closing level for the Russell 1000® Value Index for such date. The closing level for the Russell 1000® Value Index will be computed by the calculation agent in accordance with the formula for and method of calculating the Russell 1000® Value Index or Russell 1000 Value successor index, as applicable, last in effect prior to such discontinuation, using the closing price (or, if trading in the relevant securities has been materially suspended or materially limited, the calculation agent's good faith estimate of the closing price that would have prevailed but for such suspension or limitation) at the close of the principal trading session on such date of each security most recently composing the Russell 1000® Value Index or Russell 1000 Value successor index, as applicable. Notwithstanding these alternative arrangements, discontinuation of the publication of the Russell 1000® Value Index or Russell 1000 Value successor index, as applicable, may adversely affect the value of the notes.

If at any time the method of calculating the Russell 1000® Value Index or a Russell 1000 Value successor index, or the level thereof, is changed in a material respect, or if the Russell 1000® Value Index or a Russell 1000 Value successor index is in any other way modified so that the Russell 1000® Value Index or such Russell 1000 Value successor index does not, in the opinion of the calculation agent, fairly represent the level of the Russell 1000® Value Index or such Russell 1000 Value successor index had such changes or modifications not been made, then the calculation agent will, at the close of business in New York City on each date on which the Index Closing Level for the Russell 1000® Value Index is to be determined, make such calculations and adjustments as, in the good faith judgment of the calculation agent, may be necessary in order to arrive at a level of a stock index comparable to the Russell 1000® Value Index or such Russell 1000 Value successor index, as the case may be, as if such changes or modifications had not been made, and the calculation agent will calculate the closing level for the Russell 1000® Value Index with reference to the Russell 1000® Value Index or such Russell 1000 Value successor index, as adjusted. Accordingly, if the method of calculating the Russell 1000® Value Index or a Russell 1000 Value successor index is modified so that the level of the Russell 1000® Value Index or such Russell 1000 Value successor index is a fraction of what it would have been if there had been no such modification (*e.g.*, due to a split in the Russell 1000® Value Index), then the calculation agent will adjust its calculation of the Russell 1000® Value Index or such Russell 1000 Value successor index in order to arrive at a level of the Russell 1000® Value Index or such Russell 1000 Value successor index as if there had been no such modification (*e.g.*, as if such split had not occurred).

THE RUSSELL 2000® INDEX

We have derived all information contained in this product supplement regarding the Russell 2000® Index, including, without limitation, its make-up, method of calculation and changes in its components, from publicly available information. Such information reflects the policies of, and is subject to change by, Frank Russell. The Russell 2000® Index was developed by Frank Russell and is calculated, maintained and published by Frank Russell. We make no representation or warranty as to the accuracy or completeness of such information.

The Russell 2000® Index is an index calculated, published and disseminated by Frank Russell, and measures the capitalization-weighted price performance of the stocks included in the Russell 2000® Index (the "Russell 2000 Component Stocks"). All stocks included in the Russell 2000® Index are traded on the NYSE, the AMEX, The NASDAQ Stock Market or in the over-the-counter stock market, and are the middle 2,000 of the securities that form the Russell 3000E™ Index. The Russell 3000E™ Index is composed of the 4,000 largest U.S. companies as determined by market capitalization and represents approximately 99% of the U.S. equity market.

The Russell 2000® Index consists of the middle 2,000 companies included in the Russell 3000E™ Index. The Russell 2000® Index is designed to track the performance of the small capitalization segment of the U.S. equity market.

Selection of stocks underlying the Russell 2000® Index. The Russell 2000® Index is a sub-group of the Russell 3000E™ Index. To be eligible for inclusion in the Russell 3000E™ Index, and, consequently, the Russell 2000® Index, a company's stocks must be listed on May 31st of a given year and Frank Russell must have access to documentation verifying the company's eligibility for inclusion. Beginning September 2004, eligible initial public offerings are added to Russell U.S. indices at the end of each calendar quarter, based on total market capitalization rankings within the market-adjusted capitalization breaks established during the most recent reconstitution. To be added to any Russell U.S. index during a quarter outside of reconstitution, initial public offerings must meet additional eligibility criteria.

U.S.-incorporated companies are eligible for inclusion in the Russell 3000E™ Index and, consequently, the Russell 2000® Index. Beginning May 31, 2007, companies incorporated in the following countries/regions are also reviewed for eligibility: the Bahamas, Belize, Bermuda, the British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Channel Islands, Cook Islands, Gibraltar, Isle of Man, Liberia, Marshall Islands, Netherlands Antilles and Panama. However, not all companies incorporated in these regions are eligible for inclusion in the Russell 3000E™ Index, and, consequently, the Russell 2000® Index. Companies incorporated in these regions are specifically considered eligible for the Russell 2000® Index only if the company meets one of the following criteria: (i) the company headquarters are in the U.S. or (ii) the company headquarters are also in the designated region/country, and the primary exchange for local shares is in the United States. ADRs are not eligible for inclusion in the Russell 3000E™ Index, and, consequently, the Russell 2000® Index.

The following securities are specifically excluded from the Russell 2000® Index: (i) stocks that are not traded on a major U.S. exchange; (ii) preferred stock, convertible preferred stock, redeemable shares, participating preferred stock, warrants and rights; and (iii) trust receipts, royalty trusts, limited liability companies, OTC Bulletin Board companies, pink sheets, over-the-counter traded securities, closed-end investment companies and limited partnerships. In addition, Berkshire Hathaway is excluded as a special exception.

The primary criteria used to determine the initial list of securities eligible for the Russell 3000E™ Index is total market capitalization, which is defined as the price of the shares times the total number of available shares. All common stock share classes are combined in determining market capitalization. If multiple share classes have been combined, the price of the primary trading vehicle (usually the most liquid) is used in the calculations. In cases where the common stock share classes act independently of each other (e.g., tracking stocks), each class is considered for inclusion separately. Stocks must trade at or above \$1.00 on May 31st of each year to be eligible for inclusion in the Russell 2000® Index.

However, if a stock falls below \$1.00 intra-year, it will not be removed until the next reconstitution if it is still trading below \$1.00.

The Russell 2000® Index is reconstituted annually to reflect changes in the marketplace. The list of companies is ranked based on total market capitalization as of May 31, with the actual reconstitution effective on the first trading day following the final Friday of June each year, except that if the last Friday of June of any year is the 28th, 29th or 30th, reconstitution will occur on the preceding Friday. Changes in the constituents are pre-announced and subject to change if any corporate activity occurs or if any new information is received prior to release.

Capitalization Adjustments. As a capitalization-weighted index, the Russell 2000® Index reflects changes in the capitalization, or market value, of the Russell 2000 Component Stocks relative to the capitalization on a base date. The current Russell 2000® Index value is calculated by adding the market values of the Russell 2000 Component Stocks, which are derived by multiplying the price of each stock by the number of available shares, to arrive at the total market capitalization of the 2,000 stocks. The total market capitalization is then divided by a divisor, which represents the “adjusted” capitalization of the Russell 2000® Index on the base date of December 31, 1986. To calculate the Russell 2000® Index, last sale prices will be used for exchange-traded and NASDAQ stocks. If a Russell 2000 Component Stock is not open for trading, the most recently traded price for that security will be used in calculating the Russell 2000® Index. In order to provide continuity for the Russell 2000® Index’s value, the divisor is adjusted periodically to reflect events including changes in the number of common shares outstanding for Russell 2000 Component Stocks, company additions or deletions, corporate restructurings and other capitalization changes.

Available shares are assumed to be shares available for trading. Exclusion of capitalization held by other listed companies and large holdings of private investors (10% or more) is based on information recorded in SEC corporate filings. Other sources are used in cases of missing or questionable data.

The following types of shares are considered unavailable for the purposes of capitalization determinations:

- ESOP or LESOP shares – corporations that have Employee Stock Ownership Plans that comprise 10% or more of the shares outstanding are adjusted;
- Corporate cross-owned shares – corporate cross-ownership occurs when shares of a company in the Russell 2000® Index are held by another member of a Russell index (including Russell Global Indexes). Any percentage held in this class will be adjusted;
- Large private and corporate shares – large private and corporate holdings are defined as those shares held by an individual, a group of individuals acting together or a corporation not in the Russell 2000® Index that own 10% or more of the shares outstanding. However, not to be included in this class are institutional holdings, which are: investment companies not in the Russell 2000® Index, partnerships, insurance companies not in the Russell 2000® Index, mutual funds, banks not in the Russell 2000® Index or venture capital funds;
- Unlisted share classes – classes of common stock that are not traded on a U.S. securities exchange; and
- Initial public offering lock-ups – shares locked-up during an initial public offering are not available to the public and will be excluded from the market value at the time the initial public offering enters the Russell 2000® Index.

Corporate Actions Affecting the Russell 2000® Index. The following summarizes the types of Russell 2000® Index maintenance adjustments and indicates whether or not a Russell 2000® Index adjustment is required.

- “No Replacement” Rule – Securities that leave the Russell 2000® Index, between reconstitution dates, for any reason (*e.g.*, mergers, acquisitions or other similar corporate activity) are not replaced. Thus, the number of securities in the Russell 2000® Index over a year will fluctuate according to corporate activity.

- Rules for Deletions – When a stock is acquired, delisted or moves to the pink sheets or bulletin boards on the floor of a U.S. securities exchange, the stock is deleted from the Russell 2000® Index at the market close on the effective date or when the stock is no longer trading on the exchange if the corporate action is considered to be final prior to 2:00 p.m. Eastern Standard Time, or the following day if the corporate action is considered to be final after 2:00 p.m. Eastern Standard Time. Companies that file for a Chapter 7 liquidation bankruptcy will be removed from the Russell 2000® Index at the time of the bankruptcy filing; whereas, companies filing for a Chapter 11 reorganization bankruptcy will remain a member of the Russell 2000® Index, unless the company is de-listed from the primary exchange, in which case normal de-listing rules apply. Members of the Russell 2000® Index that are re-incorporated in another country are deleted when the re-incorporation is final.
- Rules for Additions – The only additions between reconstitution dates are as a result of spin-offs and initial public offerings. Spin-off companies are added to the parent company's index and capitalization tier of membership, *if* the spin-off company is sufficiently large. To be eligible, the spun-off company's total market capitalization must be greater than the market-adjusted total market capitalization of the smallest security in the Russell 3000E™ Index at the latest reconstitution. If a U.S. spin-off occurs from a Russell Global ex-U.S. Index member, the spun-off company will be placed in the parent's index and capitalization tier of the Russell Global Index.
- Merger and Acquisition – When mergers or acquisitions occur, changes to the membership and weighting of members within the Russell 2000® Index occur. In the event a merger or acquisition occurs between members of the Russell 2000® Index, the acquired company is deleted and its market capitalization moves to the acquiring stock according to the terms of the merger, hence, mergers have no effect on the Russell 2000® Index total capitalization. Shares are updated for the acquiring stock at the time the transaction is final. If the acquiring company is a member of the Russell 2000® Index, but the acquired company is not, the shares for the acquiring stock are adjusted at month-end. If the acquiring company is not a member of any of the Russell Indexes, there are two possibilities:
 - Reverse Merger – If the acquiring company is a private, non-publicly traded company or OTC company, Frank Russell will review the action to determine if it is considered a reverse merger, defined as a transaction that results in a publicly traded company that meets all requirements for inclusion in a Russell Index. If it is determined that an action is a reverse merger, the newly formed entity will be placed in the appropriate market capitalization index after the close of the day following the completion of the merger. The acquired company will be removed from the current index simultaneously.
 - Standard Action – The acquired company is deleted after the action is final.
- De-listed Stocks – When stocks from the Russell 2000® Index are deleted as a result of exchange de-listing or reconstitution, the price used will be the closing primary exchange price on the day of deletion, or the following day using the closing OTC bulletin board price. However, there may be corporate events, such as mergers or acquisitions, that result in the lack of current market price for the deleted security and in such an instance the latest primary exchange closing price available will be used.
- Rule for Re-Classification and Re-Incorporation – For re-classification of shares, adjustments will be made at the open of the ex-date using previous day closing prices. For re-incorporations, deleted entities will be removed either after the close of the current day using the last traded price, if the re-incorporation achieves final status prior to 2:00 p.m. Eastern Standard Time, or after the close of the following day at the last traded price, if the re-incorporation achieves final status after 2:00 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

Updates to Share Capital Affecting the Russell 2000® Index. Each month, the Russell 2000® Index is updated for changes to shares outstanding as companies report changes in share capital to the SEC. Effective April 30, 2002, only cumulative changes to shares outstanding greater than 5% are reflected in the Russell 2000® Index. This does not affect treatment of major corporate events, which are effective on the ex-date.

Pricing of Securities Included in the Russell 2000® Index. Effective on January 1, 2002, primary exchange closing prices are used in the daily Russell 2000® Index calculations. FT Interactive data is used as the primary source for U.S. security prices, income, and total shares outstanding. Prior to January 1, 2002, composite closing prices, which are the last trade price on any U.S. exchange, were used in the daily Russell 2000® Index calculations.

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Discontinuation of the Russell 2000® Index; Alteration of Method of Calculation

If Frank Russell discontinues publication of the Russell 2000® Index, and Frank Russell or another entity publishes a successor or substitute index that the calculation agent determines, in its sole discretion, to be comparable to the discontinued Russell 2000® Index (such index being referred to herein as a "Russell 2000 successor index"), then the closing level for the Russell 2000® Index on any relevant Initial Averaging Date, if applicable, Basket Valuation Date or other relevant date on which the closing level for the Russell 2000® Index is to be determined will be determined by reference to the level of such Russell 2000 successor index at the close of trading on NYSE, AMEX, The NASDAQ Stock Market or the relevant exchange or market for the Russell 2000 successor index on such day.

Upon any selection by the calculation agent of a Russell 2000 successor index, the calculation agent will cause written notice thereof to be promptly furnished to the trustee, to us and to the holders of the notes.

If Frank Russell discontinues publication of the Russell 2000® Index prior to, and such discontinuation is continuing on, an Initial Averaging Date, if applicable, Basket Valuation Date or any other relevant date on which the closing level for the Russell 2000® Index is to be determined and the calculation agent determines, in its sole discretion, that no Russell 2000 successor index is available at such time, or the calculation agent has previously selected a Russell 2000 successor index and publication of such Russell 2000 successor index is discontinued prior to, and such discontinuation is continuing on, such Initial Averaging Date, Basket Valuation Date or other relevant date, then the calculation agent will determine the closing level for the Russell 2000® Index for such date. The closing level for the Russell 2000® Index will be computed by the calculation agent in accordance with the formula for and method of calculating the Russell 2000® Index or Russell 2000 successor index, as applicable, last in effect prior to such discontinuation, using the closing price (or, if trading in the relevant securities has been materially suspended or materially limited, the calculation agent's good faith estimate of the closing price that would have prevailed but for such suspension or limitation) at the close of the principal trading session on such date of each security most recently composing the Russell 2000® Index or Russell 2000 successor index, as applicable. Notwithstanding these alternative arrangements, discontinuation of the publication of the Russell 2000® Index or Russell 2000 successor index, as applicable, may adversely affect the value of the notes.

If at any time the method of calculating the Russell 2000® Index or a Russell 2000 successor index, or the level thereof, is changed in a material respect, or if the Russell 2000® Index or a Russell 2000 successor index is in any other way modified so that the Russell 2000® Index or such Russell 2000 successor index does not, in the opinion of the calculation agent, fairly represent the level of the Russell 2000® Index or such Russell 2000 successor index had such changes or modifications not been made, then the calculation agent will, at the close of business in New York City on each date on which the Index Closing Level for the Russell 2000® Index is to be determined, make such calculations and adjustments as, in the good faith judgment of the calculation agent, may be necessary in order to arrive at a level of a stock index comparable to the Russell 2000® Index or such Russell 2000 successor index, as the case may be, as if such changes or modifications had not been made, and the calculation agent will calculate the closing level for the Russell 2000® Index with reference to the Russell 2000® Index or such Russell 2000 successor index, as adjusted. Accordingly, if the method of calculating the Russell 2000® Index or a Russell 2000 successor index is modified so that the level of the Russell 2000® Index or such Russell 2000 successor index is a fraction of what it would have been if there had been no such modification (*e.g.*, due to a split in the Russell 2000® Index), then the calculation agent will adjust its calculation of the Russell 2000® Index or such Russell 2000 successor index in order to arrive at a level of the Russell 2000® Index or such Russell 2000 successor index as if there had been no such modification (*e.g.*, as if such split had not occurred).

THE iSHARES® MSCI EMERGING MARKETS INDEX FUND

We have derived all information contained in this product supplement regarding the iShares® MSCI Emerging Markets Index Fund, including, without limitation, its make-up, method of calculation and changes in its components, from publicly available information. Such information reflects the policies of, and is subject to change by, iShares®, Inc. (“iShares®”), Barclays Global Investors, N.A. (“BGI”), and Barclays Global Fund Advisors (“BGFA”). The iShares® MSCI Emerging Markets Index Fund is an investment portfolio maintained and managed by iShares®. BGFA is the investment adviser to the iShares® MSCI Emerging Markets Index Fund. The iShares® MSCI Emerging Markets Index Fund is an exchange traded fund (“ETF”) that trades on the New York Stock Exchange (the “NYSE”) under the ticker symbol “EEM.” We make no representations or warranty as to the accuracy or completeness of the information derived from these public sources.

iShares® is a registered investment company that consists of numerous separate investment portfolios, including the iShares® MSCI Emerging Markets Index Fund. Information provided to or filed with the SEC by iShares® pursuant to the Securities Act of 1933 and the Investment Company Act of 1940 can be located by reference to SEC file numbers 033-97598 and 811-09102, respectively, through the SEC’s website at <http://www.sec.gov>. For additional information regarding iShares®, BGFA, the iShares® MSCI Emerging Markets Index Fund, please see the Prospectus, dated January 1, 2007 (as supplemented on February 16, 2007, June 15, 2007, July 13, 2007, October 30, 2007, November 29, 2007 and December 6, 2007). In addition, information about iShares and the iShares® MSCI Emerging Markets Index Fund may be obtained from other sources including, but not limited to, press releases, newspaper articles and other publicly disseminated documents and the iShares® website at www.ishares.com. We make no representation or warranty as to the accuracy or completeness of such information. Information contained in the iShares® website is not incorporated by reference in, and should not be considered a part of, this product supplement or any terms supplement.

Investment Objective and Strategy

The iShares® MSCI Emerging Markets Index Fund seeks to provide investment results that correspond generally to the price and yield performance, before fees and expenses, of publicly traded securities in emerging markets, as measured by the MSCI Emerging Markets Index (the “MSCI Underlying Index”). The iShares® MSCI Emerging Markets Index Fund holds equity securities traded primarily in the global emerging markets. The MSCI Underlying Index was developed by Morgan Stanley Capital International Inc. (“MSCI”) as an equity benchmark for international stock performance, and is designed to measure equity market performance in the global emerging markets.

As of September 30, 2007, the iShares® MSCI Emerging Markets Index Fund holdings by country consisted of the following 22 countries: Argentina, Brazil, Chile, China, Czech Republic, Egypt, Hong Kong, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Israel, Malaysia, Mexico, Peru, Philippines, Russia, South Africa, South Korea, Taiwan, Thailand, Turkey and the United States. In addition, as of such date, the iShares® MSCI Emerging Markets Index Fund’s three largest holdings by country were China, South Korea and Brazil. As of November 30, 2007, its three largest equity securities were OAO Gazprom, POSCO and Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd. and its three largest sectors were financials, energy and materials.

The iShares® MSCI Emerging Markets Index Fund uses a representative sampling strategy (as described below under “— Representative Sampling”) to try to track the MSCI Underlying Index. In addition, in order to improve its portfolio liquidity and its ability to track the MSCI Underlying Index, iShares® MSCI Emerging Markets Index Fund may invest up to 10% of its assets in shares of other iShares® funds that seek to track the performance of equity securities of constituent countries of the MSCI Underlying Index. BGFA will not charge portfolio management fees on that portion of the iShares® MSCI Emerging Markets Index Fund’s assets invested in shares of other iShares® funds.

Top holdings by sector as of November 30, 2007

Sector	Percentage of Total Holdings
Financials	20.95%
Energy	17.80%
Materials	15.15%
Information Technology	13.48%
Telecommunication Services	12.90%
Industrials	6.42%
Utilities	4.34%
Consumer Discretionary	3.20%
Consumer Staples	3.02%
Health Care	1.70%

The information above was compiled from the iShares® website. We make no representation or warranty as to the accuracy of the information above. Information contained in the iShares® website is not incorporated by reference in, and should not be considered a part of, this product supplement or any terms supplement.

Historical Performance of the iShares® MSCI Emerging Markets Index Fund

We will provide historical price information with respect to the shares of the iShares® MSCI Emerging Markets Index Fund in the relevant terms supplement. You should not take any such historical prices as an indication of future performance.

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The MSCI Emerging Markets Index

We have derived all information contained in this product supplement regarding the MSCI Underlying Index, including, without limitation, its make-up, method of calculation and changes in its components, from publicly available information. The MSCI Underlying Index is a stock index calculated, published and disseminated daily by MSCI, a majority-owned subsidiary of Morgan Stanley, through numerous data vendors, on the MSCI website and in real time on Bloomberg Financial Markets and Reuters Limited. Neither MSCI nor Morgan Stanley has any obligation to continue to calculate and publish, and may discontinue calculation and publication of the MSCI Underlying Index.

The MSCI Underlying Index was developed by MSCI as an equity benchmark for international stock performance, and is designed to measure equity market performance in the global emerging markets.

MSCI recently announced changes to the methodology used to calculate its MSCI Standard Indices, including the MSCI Underlying Index. The current MSCI Standard Indices are transitioning to the new Global Investable Market Indices methodology. During the transition period, MSCI will publish the MSCI Provisional Standard Indices to assist investors in understanding the changes that would occur if the Global Investable Market Indices methodology were immediately implemented in the current MSCI Standard Indices. The first phase of the transition of the MSCI Standard Indices was completed on November 30, 2007. Currently, half of the differences between the Provisional Standard and Standard Indices have been implemented. All companies in the Provisional Standard Index not in the Standard Index were added to the Standard Index at half of their free float-adjusted market capitalization, and companies previously in the Standard Index and not in the Provisional Standard had half of their free float-adjusted market capitalization removed. For additional information regarding the transition process, please see the "Supplemental Information — Transition of the MSCI Indices to a New Index Methodology" below.

Index Calculation

The performance of the MSCI Underlying Index is a free float-adjusted average of the U.S. dollar values of all of the equity securities (the "component securities") constituting the MSCI indices for the selected countries (the "component country indices"). The MSCI Underlying Index has a base date of December 31, 1987. As of November 30, 2007, the MSCI Underlying Index consisted of the following 25 component country indices: Argentina, Brazil, Chile, China, Colombia, Czech Republic, Egypt, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Israel, Jordan, Korea, Malaysia, Mexico, Morocco, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Russia, South Africa, Taiwan, Thailand and Turkey. Each of the component country indices is a sampling of equity securities across industry groups in such country's equity markets.

Prices used to calculate the component securities are the official exchange closing prices or prices accepted as such in the relevant market. In general, all prices are taken from the main stock exchange in each market. The MSCI Underlying Index is rebalanced quarterly, calculated in U.S. dollars on a real time basis, and disseminated every 60 seconds during market trading hours. It is also calculated on an end of day basis.

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Discontinuation of the iShares® MSCI Emerging Markets Index Fund; Alternate Calculation of Closing Price

If the iShares® MSCI Emerging Markets Index Fund (or an iShares Emerging Markets successor index fund (as defined herein)) is de-listed from the New York Stock Exchange (or any other relevant exchange), liquidated or otherwise terminated, the calculation agent will substitute an exchange traded fund that the calculation agent determines, in its sole discretion, is comparable to the discontinued iShares® MSCI Emerging Markets Index Fund (or such iShares MSCI Emerging Markets successor index fund) (such successor fund being referred to herein as an "iShares Emerging Markets successor index fund"). If the iShares® MSCI Emerging Markets Index Fund (or an iShares Emerging Markets successor index fund) is de-listed, liquidated or otherwise terminated and the calculation agent determines that no iShares Emerging Markets successor index fund is available, then the calculation agent will, in its sole discretion, calculate the appropriate closing price of the shares of the iShares® MSCI Emerging Markets Index Fund by a computation methodology that the calculation agent determines will as closely as reasonably possible replicate the iShares® MSCI Emerging Markets Index Fund. If an iShares Emerging Markets successor index fund is selected or the calculation agent calculates a closing price by a computation methodology that the calculation agent determines will as closely as reasonably possible replicate the iShares® MSCI Emerging Markets Index Fund, that iShares Emerging Markets successor index fund or closing price will be substituted for the iShares® MSCI Emerging Markets Index Fund (or such iShares Emerging Markets successor index fund) for all purposes of the notes.

Upon any selection by the calculation agent of an iShares Emerging Markets successor index fund, the calculation agent will cause written notice thereof to be promptly furnished to the trustee, to us and to the holders of the notes.

If at any time, the MSCI Underlying Index or the underlying index related to an iShares Emerging Markets successor index fund is changed in a material respect, or the iShares® MSCI Emerging Markets Index Fund or an iShares Emerging Markets successor index fund in any other way is modified so that it does not, in the opinion of the calculation agent, fairly represent the price of the shares of the iShares® MSCI Emerging Markets Index Fund or such iShares Emerging Markets successor index fund had those changes or modifications not been made, then the calculation agent will, at the close of business in New York City on each date on which the MSCI Emerging Markets Final Share Price is to be determined, make such calculations and adjustments as, in the good faith judgment of the calculation agent, may be necessary in order to arrive at a closing price of an exchange traded fund comparable to the iShares® MSCI Emerging Markets Index Fund (or such iShares Emerging Markets successor index fund) as if those changes or modifications had not been made, and calculate the closing price with reference to the iShares® MSCI Emerging Markets Index Fund (or such iShares Emerging Markets successor index fund), as adjusted. The calculation agent may also determine that no adjustment is required by the modification of the method of calculation.

The calculation agent will be solely responsible for the method of calculating the closing price of the shares of the iShares® MSCI Emerging Markets Index Fund (or any iShares Emerging Markets successor index fund) and of any related determinations and calculations, and its determinations and calculations with respect thereto will be conclusive in the absence of manifest error.

The calculation agent will provide information as to the method of calculating the closing price of the shares of the iShares® MSCI Emerging Markets Index Fund upon written request by any investor in the notes.

THE VANGUARD® EMERGING MARKETS ETF

We have derived all information contained in this product supplement regarding the Vanguard® Emerging Markets ETF, including, without limitation, its make-up, method of calculation and changes in its components, from publicly available information. Such information reflects the policies of, and is subject to change by The Vanguard International Equity Index Funds (the “Vanguard Trust”) and The Vanguard Group, Inc. (“Vanguard”). The Vanguard® Emerging Markets ETF is an exchange-traded class of shares issued by the Vanguard® Emerging Markets Stock Index Fund and is maintained and managed by Vanguard. Vanguard is the investment adviser to the Vanguard® Emerging Markets ETF. The Vanguard® Emerging Markets ETF shares trade on the American Stock Exchange (the “AMEX”) under the ticker symbol “VWO.” We make no representations or warranty as to the accuracy or completeness of the information derived from these public sources.

The Vanguard Trust is a registered investment company that consists of separate funds, each of which may consist of different share classes, including ETF shares. Information provided to or filed with the SEC by the Vanguard Trust pursuant to the Securities Act of 1933 and the Investment Company Act of 1940 can be located by reference to Investment Company Act File numbers 033-32548 and 811-05972, through the SEC’s website at <http://www.sec.gov>. For additional information regarding the Vanguard Trust, Vanguard and the Vanguard® Emerging Markets ETF, please see the Prospectus dated February 28, 2007. In addition, information about the Vanguard Trust and the Vanguard® Emerging Markets ETF may be obtained from other sources including, but not limited to, press releases, newspaper articles and other publicly disseminated documents and the Vanguard website at www.vanguard.com. We make no representation or warranty as to the accuracy or completeness of such information. Information contained in the Vanguard website is not incorporated by reference in, and should not be considered a part of, this product supplement or any terms supplement.

Investment Objective and Strategy

The Vanguard® Emerging Markets ETF seeks to track the performance of a benchmark index that measures the investment return of stocks issued by companies located in emerging market countries. The current benchmark index is the MSCI Emerging Markets Index (the “Vanguard Underlying Index” and each of the MSCI Underlying Index and the Vanguard Underlying Index being referred to herein as an “Underlying Index.”). The Vanguard® Emerging Markets ETF employs a “passive management,” or indexing, investment approach by investing substantially all (normally about 95%) of its assets in the common stocks included in the Vanguard Underlying Index, while employing a form of sampling to reduce risk. Vanguard employs a sampling technique, using its discretion — based on an analysis that considers liquidity, repatriation of capital and entry barriers in various markets — to determine whether or not to invest in particular securities. Under normal circumstances, the Vanguard® Emerging Markets ETF will invest at least 80% of its assets in emerging markets stocks. The Vanguard Underlying Index was developed by Morgan Stanley Capital International Inc. (“MSCI”) as an equity benchmark for international stock performance, and is designed to measure equity market performance in the global emerging markets.

As of October 31, 2007, the Vanguard® Emerging Markets ETF’s holdings by country consisted of the following 23 countries: Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Chile, China, Czech Republic, Egypt, Hong Kong, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Israel, Malaysia, Mexico, Poland Peru, Philippines, Russia, South Africa, South Korea, Taiwan, Thailand, Turkey and the United States. In addition, as of such date, the Vanguard® Emerging Markets ETF’s three largest holdings by country were South Korea, China and Brazil. As of October 31, 2007, its three largest equity securities were China Mobile, Ltd., OAO Gazprom and America Movil SA de CV.

Other Investment Policies

The Vanguard® Emerging Markets ETF reserves the right to substitute a different index for the Vanguard Underlying Index if the Vanguard Underlying Index is discontinued, if the Vanguard® Emerging Markets ETF’s agreement with the sponsor of the Vanguard Underlying Index is terminated, or for any other reason determined in good faith by the Vanguard® Emerging Markets ETF’s board of trustees. In any such instance, the substitute index would measure the same market segment as the Vanguard Underlying Index.

The Vanguard® Emerging Markets ETF may invest, to a limited extent, in stock futures and options contracts, warrants, convertible securities and swap agreements, all of which are types of derivatives. The Vanguard® Emerging Markets ETF will not use derivatives for speculation or for the purpose of leveraging (magnifying) investment returns.

The Vanguard® Emerging Markets ETF may also enter into forward foreign currency exchange contracts, which are types of derivatives contracts, in order to maintain the same currency exposure as the Vanguard Underlying Index. The Vanguard® Emerging Markets ETF may use these contracts to gain currency exposure while investing in stock index futures and to settle trades in a foreign currency.

Holdings Information

The following tables summarize the Vanguard® Emerging Market ETF's top holdings in individual companies and by individual countries as of such date.

Top holdings in individual securities as of October 31, 2007

Company	Rank
China Mobile, Ltd.	1
OAD Gazprom ADR	2
America Movil SA de CV	3
Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd.	4
Petroleo Brasileiro SA (preferred shares)	5
PetroChina Co. Ltd.	6
Companhia Vale do Rio Doce (preferred class A shares)	7
China Life Insurance Co., Ltd.	8
Reliance Industries Ltd.	9
LUKOIL Sponsored ADR	10

Country Diversification (% of Common Stock) as of October 31, 2007

Sector	Percentage of Total Holdings
South Korea	15.2%
China	14.7%
Brazil	12.3%
Taiwan	10.8%
Russia	9.0%
India	7.3%
South Africa	7.0%
Mexico	4.6%
Hong Kong	2.6%
Malaysia	2.3%
Israel	2.1%
Turkey	1.8%
Indonesia	1.7%
Poland	1.7%
Thailand	1.5%
Chile	1.4%
Hungary	0.8%
Czech Republic	0.7%
Philippines	0.6%
Argentina	0.5%
Egypt	0.5%
Peru	0.5%
Other	0.2%
Colombia	0.1%

The information above was compiled from the Vanguard website. We make no representation or warranty as to the accuracy of the information above. Information contained in the Vanguard website is not incorporated by reference in, and should not be considered a part of, this product supplement or any terms supplement.

Historical Performance of the Vanguard® Emerging Market ETF

We will provide historical price information with respect to the shares of the Vanguard® Emerging Market ETF in the relevant terms supplement. You should not take any such historical prices as an indication of future performance.

Disclaimer

The notes are not sponsored, endorsed, sold or promoted by Vanguard. Vanguard makes no representations or warranties to the owners of the notes or any member of the public regarding the advisability of investing in the notes. Vanguard has no obligation or liability in connection with the operation, marketing, trading or sale of the notes.

The MSCI Emerging Markets Index

We have derived all information contained in this product supplement regarding the Vanguard Underlying Index, including, without limitation, its make-up, method of calculation and changes in its components, from publicly available information. The Vanguard Underlying Index is a stock index calculated, published and disseminated daily by MSCI, a majority-owned subsidiary of Morgan Stanley, through numerous data vendors, on the MSCI website and in real time on Bloomberg Financial Markets and Reuters Limited. Neither MSCI nor Morgan Stanley has any obligation to continue to calculate and publish, and may discontinue calculation and publication of the Underlying Index.

The Vanguard Underlying Index was developed by MSCI as an equity benchmark for international stock performance, and is designed to measure equity market performance in the global emerging markets.

MSCI recently announced changes to the methodology used to calculate its MSCI Standard Indices, including the Vanguard Underlying Index. The current MSCI Standard Indices are transitioning to the new Global Investable Market Indices methodology. During the transition period, MSCI will publish the MSCI Provisional Standard Indices to assist investors in understanding the changes that would occur if the Global Investable Market Indices methodology were immediately implemented in the current MSCI Standard Indices. The first phase of the transition of the MSCI Standard Indices was completed on November 30, 2007. Currently, half of the differences between the Provisional Standard and Standard Indices have been implemented. All companies in the Provisional Standard Index not in the Standard Index were added to the Standard Index at half of their free float-adjusted market capitalization, and companies previously in the Standard Index and not in the Provisional Standard Index had half of their free float-adjusted market capitalization removed. For additional information regarding the transition process, please see the "Supplemental Information — Transition of the MSCI Indices to a New Index Methodology" below.

Index Calculation

The performance of the Vanguard Underlying Index is a free float-adjusted average of the U.S. dollar values of all of the equity securities (the "component securities") constituting the MSCI indices for the selected countries (the "component country indices"). The Vanguard Underlying Index has a base date of December 31, 1987. As of November 30, 2007, the Underlying Index consisted of the following 25 component country indices: Argentina, Brazil, Chile, China, Colombia, Czech Republic, Egypt, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Israel, Jordan, Korea, Malaysia, Mexico, Morocco, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Russia, South Africa, Taiwan, Thailand and Turkey. Each of the component country indices is a sampling of equity securities across industry groups in such country's equity markets.

Prices used to calculate the component securities are the official exchange closing prices or prices accepted as such in the relevant market. In general, all prices are taken from the main stock exchange in each market. The Vanguard Underlying Index is rebalanced quarterly, calculated in U.S. dollars on a real time basis, and disseminated every 60 seconds during market trading hours. It is also calculated on an end of day basis.

License Agreement with MSCI

We have entered into an agreement with MSCI providing us and certain of our affiliates or subsidiaries identified in that agreement with a non-exclusive license and, for a fee, with the right to use the Underlying Index, which is owned and published by MSCI, in connection with certain securities, including the notes.

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Discontinuation of the Vanguard® Emerging Markets ETF; Alternate Calculation of Closing Price

If the Vanguard® Emerging Markets ETF (or a Vanguard Emerging Markets successor index fund (as defined herein)) is de-listed from the American Stock Exchange (or any other relevant exchange), liquidated or otherwise terminated, the calculation agent will substitute an exchange traded fund that the calculation agent determines, in its sole discretion, is comparable to the discontinued Vanguard® Emerging Markets ETF (or such Vanguard Emerging Markets ETF successor index fund) (such successor fund being referred to herein as a "Vanguard Emerging Markets successor index fund" and each of an MSCI Emerging Markets successor index fund and a Vanguard Emerging Markets successor index fund being referred to herein as a "successor index fund"). If the Vanguard® Emerging Markets ETF (or a Vanguard Emerging Markets successor index fund) is de-listed, liquidated or otherwise terminated and the calculation agent determines that no Vanguard Emerging Markets successor index fund is available, then the calculation agent will, in its sole discretion, calculate the appropriate closing price of the shares of the Vanguard® Emerging Markets ETF by a computation methodology that the calculation agent determines will as closely as reasonably possible replicate the Vanguard® Emerging Markets ETF. If a Vanguard Emerging Markets successor index fund is selected or the calculation agent calculates a closing price by a computation methodology that the calculation determines will as closely as reasonably possible replicate the Vanguard® Emerging Markets ETF, that Vanguard Emerging Markets successor index fund or closing price will be substituted for the Vanguard® Emerging Markets ETF (or such Vanguard Emerging Markets successor index fund) for all purposes of the notes.

Upon any selection by the calculation agent of a Vanguard Emerging Markets successor index fund, the calculation agent will cause written notice thereof to be promptly furnished to the trustee, to us and to the holders of the notes.

If at any time, the Underlying Index or the underlying index related to a Vanguard Emerging Markets successor index fund is changed in a material respect, or the Vanguard® Emerging Markets ETF or a Vanguard Emerging Markets successor index fund in any other way is modified so that it does not, in the opinion of the calculation agent, fairly represent the price of the shares of the Vanguard® Emerging Markets ETF or such Vanguard Emerging Markets successor index fund had those changes or modifications not been made, then the calculation agent will, at the close of business in New York City on each date on which the Vanguard Emerging Markets Final Share Price is to be determined, make such calculations and adjustments as, in the good faith judgment of the calculation agent, may be necessary in order to arrive at a closing price of an exchange traded fund comparable to the Vanguard® Emerging Markets ETF (or such Vanguard Emerging Markets successor index fund) as if those changes or modifications had not been made, and calculate the closing price with reference to the Vanguard® Emerging Markets ETF (or such Vanguard Emerging Markets successor index fund), as adjusted. The calculation agent may also determine that no adjustment is required by the modification of the method of calculation.

The calculation agent will be solely responsible for the method of calculating the closing price of the shares of the Vanguard® Emerging Markets ETF (or any Vanguard Emerging Markets successor index fund) and of any related determinations and calculations, and its determinations and calculations with respect thereto will be conclusive in the absence of manifest error.

The calculation agent will provide information as to the method of calculating the closing price of the shares of the Vanguard® Emerging Markets ETF upon written request by any investor in the notes.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION — TRANSITION OF THE MSCI INDICES TO A NEW INDEX METHODOLOGY

The information contained in this section will supplement the information contained in “The MSCI EAFE® Index”, “The iShares® MSCI Emerging Markets Index Fund — The MSCI Emerging Markets Index,” and “The Vanguard® Emerging Markets ETF — The MSCI Emerging Markets Index” above. We have derived all information regarding the MSCI EAFE® Index and the MSCI Emerging Markets Index (the “MSCI Indices”) contained in this section of product supplement from the MSCI Global Investable Market Indices Methodology published by MSCI and other publicly available information. We make no representation or warranty as to the accuracy or completeness of such information. Additional information concerning the transition of the MSCI Indices may be obtained at the MSCI website (www.msci.com). Information contained in the MSCI website is not incorporated by reference in, and should not be considered part of, this product supplement or any relevant terms supplement.

Transition

MSCI recently announced changes to the methodology used to calculate its MSCI Standard Indices, including the MSCI Indices. The current MSCI Standard and MSCI Small Cap Indices, along with the other MSCI equity indices based on them, are transitioning to the Global Investable Market Indices methodology described below. During the transition period, MSCI will publish the MSCI Provisional Standard and Provisional Small Cap Indices to assist investors in understanding the changes that would occur if the Global Investable Market Indices methodology were immediately implemented in the current MSCI Standard and Small Cap Indices. The first phase of the transition of the MSCI Standard Indices, which include the MSCI Indices, was completed on November 30, 2007. Currently, half of the differences between the Provisional Standard Indices or the Provisional Small Cap Indices, as applicable, and the Standard Indices or Small Cap Indices, as applicable, have been implemented. All companies in a Provisional Standard Index or Provisional Small Cap Index, as applicable, not in the corresponding Standard Index or Small Cap Index were added to the Standard Index or Small Cap Index, as applicable, at half of their free float-adjusted market capitalization, and companies previously in the Standard Index or Small Cap Index, as applicable, and not in the corresponding Provisional Standard Index or Provisional Small Cap Index, as applicable, had half of their free float-adjusted market capitalization removed.

The second phase of the transition of the MSCI Standard and the MSCI Small Cap Indices to the MSCI Global Investable Market Indices methodology will take place on May 30, 2008 (the first phase having been completed on November 30, 2007). The final additions and deletions of constituents for the second phase will be announced at least four weeks in advance of their implementation in the Standard and Small Cap Indices. All indices derived from the MSCI Standard Indices will follow the two-phase transition, except for the MSCI Euro and Pan Euro Indices which were transitioned in one phase on November 30, 2007. The transition will be synchronized for all markets and composites.

At the end of the transition period (May 30, 2008), the current MSCI Standard Indices will be composed of the MSCI Large Cap and Mid Cap Indices. The current MSCI Small Cap Index will transition to the MSCI Small Cap Index resulting from the new methodology. Together, the relevant MSCI Large Cap, Mid Cap and Small Cap Indices will make up the MSCI Investable Market Index for each country, composite, sector and style index that MSCI offers.

Constructing the MSCI Global Investable Market Indices

MSCI undertakes an index construction process, which involves: (i) defining the Equity Universe; (ii) determining the Market Investable Equity Universe for each market; (iii) determining market capitalization size segments for each market; (iv) applying Index Continuity Rules for the MSCI Standard Index; (v) creating style segments within each size segment within each market; and (vi) classifying securities under the Global Industry Classification Standard (the “GICS”).

Defining the Equity Universe

- (i) **Identifying Eligible Equity Securities:** The Equity Universe initially looks at securities listed in any of the countries in the MSCI Global Index Series, which will be classified as either Developed Markets (“DM”) or Emerging Markets (“EM”). All listed equity securities, or listed securities that exhibit characteristics of equity securities, except mutual funds, ETFs, equity derivatives, limited partnerships, and most investment trusts, are eligible for inclusion in the Equity Universe. Real Estate Investment Trusts (“REITs”) in some countries and certain income trusts in Canada are also eligible for inclusion.
- (ii) **Country Classification of Eligible Securities:** Each company and its securities (*i.e.*, share classes) are classified in one and only one country, which allows for a distinctive sorting of each company by its respective country.

Determining the Market Investable Equity Universes

A Market Investable Equity Universe for a market is derived by applying investability screens to individual companies and securities in the Equity Universe that are classified in that market. A market is equivalent to a single country, except in DM Europe, where all DM countries in Europe are aggregated into a single market for index construction purposes. Subsequently, individual DM Europe country indices within the MSCI Europe Index are derived from the constituents of the MSCI Europe Index under the Global Investable Market Indices methodology.

The investability screens used to determine the Investable Equity Universe in each market are as follows:

- (i) **Equity Universe Minimum Size Requirement:** This investability screen is applied at the company level. In order to be included in a Market Investable Equity Universe, a company must have the required minimum full market capitalization.
- (ii) **Equity Universe Minimum Float-Adjusted Market Capitalization Requirement:** This investability screen is applied at the individual security level. To be eligible for inclusion in a Market Investable Equity Universe, a security must have a free float-adjusted market capitalization equal to or higher than 50% of the Equity Universe Minimum Size Requirement.
- (iii) **DM and EM Minimum Liquidity Requirement:** This investability screen is applied at the individual security level. To be eligible for inclusion in a Market Investable Equity Universe, a security must have adequate liquidity. The Annualized Traded Value Ratio (“ATVR”), a measure that offers the advantage of screening out extreme daily trading volumes and taking into account the free float-adjusted market capitalization size of securities, is used to measure liquidity. In the calculation of the ATVR, the trading volumes in depository receipts associated with that security, such as ADRs or GDRs, are also considered. A minimum liquidity level of 20% ATVR is required for inclusion of a security in a Market Investable Equity Universe of a Developed Market, and a minimum liquidity level of 15% ATVR is required for inclusion of a security in a Market Investable Equity Universe of an Emerging Market.
- (iv) **Global Minimum Foreign Inclusion Factor Requirement:** This investability screen is applied at the individual security level. To be eligible for inclusion in a Market Investable Equity Universe, a security’s Foreign Inclusion Factor (“FIF”) must reach a certain threshold. The FIF of a security is defined as the proportion of shares outstanding that is available for purchase in the public equity markets by international investors. This proportion accounts for the available free float of and/or the foreign ownership limits applicable to a specific security (or company). In general, a security must have an FIF equal to or larger than 0.15 to be eligible for inclusion in a Market Investable Equity Universe.

- (v) **Minimum Length of Trading Requirement:** This investability screen is applied at the individual security level. For an initial public offering (“IPO”) to be eligible for inclusion in a Market Investable Equity Universe, the new issue must have started trading at least four months before the implementation of the initial construction of the index or at least three months before the implementation of a Semi-Annual Index Review. This requirement is applicable to small new issues in all markets. Large IPOs are not subject to the Minimum Length of Trading Requirement and may be included in a Market Investable Equity Universe and the Standard Index outside of a Quarterly or Semi-Annual Index Review.

Defining Market Capitalization Size Segments for Each Market

Once a Market Investable Equity Universe is defined, it is segmented into the following size-based indices:

- Investable Market Index (Large + Mid + Small)
- Standard Index (Large + Mid)
- Large Cap Index
- Mid Cap Index
- Small Cap Index

Creating the Size Segment Indices in each market involves the following steps: (i) defining the Market Coverage Target Range for each size segment; (ii) determining the Global Minimum Size Range for each size segment; (iii) determining the Market Size-Segment Cutoffs and associated Segment Number of Companies; (iv) assigning companies to the size segments; and (v) applying final size-segment investability requirements.

Index Continuity Rules for the Standard Indices

In order to achieve index continuity, as well as provide some basic level of diversification within a market index, notwithstanding the effect of other index construction rules, a minimum number of five constituents will be maintained for a DM Standard Index and a minimum number of three constituents will be maintained for an EM Standard Index.

If after the application of the index construction methodology, a Standard Index contains fewer than five securities in a Developed Market or three securities in an Emerging Market, then the largest securities by free float-adjusted market capitalization are added to the Standard Index in order to reach five constituents in that Developed Market or three in that Emerging Market. At subsequent Index Reviews, if the free float-adjusted market capitalization of a non-index constituent is at least 1.50 times the free float-adjusted market capitalization of the smallest existing constituent after rebalancing, the larger free float-adjusted market capitalization security replaces the smaller one.

Creating Style Indices within Each Size Segment

All securities in the investable equity universe are classified into Value or Growth segments using the MSCI Global Value and Growth methodology.

Classifying Securities under the Global Industry Classification Standard

All securities in the Global Investable Equity Universe are assigned to the industry that best describes their business activities. To this end, MSCI has designed, in conjunction with Standard & Poor's, the Global Industry Classification Standard. Under the GICS, each company is assigned uniquely to one sub-industry according to its principal business activity. Therefore, a company can belong to only one industry grouping at each of the four levels of the GICS.

Index Maintenance

The MSCI Global Investable Market Indices are maintained with the objective of reflecting the evolution of the underlying equity markets and segments on a timely basis, while seeking to achieve index continuity, continuous investability of constituents and replicability of the indices, and index stability and low index turnover.

In particular, index maintenance involves:

(i) Semi-Annual Index Reviews (“SAIRs”) in May and November of the Size Segment and Global Value and Growth Indices which include:

- Updating the indices on the basis of a fully refreshed Equity Universe.
- Taking buffer rules into consideration for migration of securities across size and style segments.
- Updating FIFs and Number of Shares (“NOS”).

The objective of the SAIRs is to systematically reassess the various dimensions of the Equity Universe for all markets on a fixed semi-annual timetable. A SAIR involves a comprehensive review of the Size Segment and Global Value and Growth Indices.

(ii) Quarterly Index Reviews (“QIRs”) in February and August of the Size Segment Indices aimed at:

- Including significant new eligible securities (such as IPOs that were not eligible for earlier inclusion) in the index.
- Allowing for significant moves of companies within the Size Segment Indices, using wider buffers than in the SAIR.
- Reflecting the impact of significant market events on FIFs and updating NOS.

QIRs are designed to ensure that the indices continue to be an accurate reflection of the evolving equity marketplace. This is achieved by a timely reflection of significant market driven changes that were not captured in the index at the time of their actual occurrence but are significant enough to be reflected before the next SAIR. QIRs may result in additions or deletions due to migration to another Size Segment Index, and changes in FIFs and in NOS. Only additions of significant new investable companies are considered, and only for the Standard Index. The buffer zones used to manage the migration of companies from one segment to another are wider than those used in the SAIR. The style classification is reviewed only for companies that are reassigned to a different size segment.

(iii) Ongoing event-related changes. Ongoing event-related changes to the indices are the result of mergers, acquisitions, spin-offs, bankruptcies, reorganizations and other similar corporate events. They can also result from capital reorganizations in the form of rights issues, bonus issues, public placements and other similar corporate actions that take place on a continuing basis. These changes generally are reflected in the indices at the time of the event. Significantly large IPOs are included in the indices after the close of the company’s tenth day of trading.

Announcement Policy

The results of the SAIRs are announced at least two weeks in advance of their effective implementation dates as of the close of the last business day of May and November.

The results of the QIRs are announced at least two weeks in advance of their effective implementation dates as of the close of the last business day of February and August.

All changes resulting from corporate events are announced prior to their implementation.

The changes are typically announced at least ten business days prior to the changes becoming effective in the indices as an "expected" announcement, or as an "undetermined" announcement, when the effective dates are not known yet or when aspects of the event are uncertain. MSCI sends "confirmed" announcements at least two business days prior to events becoming effective in the indices, provided that all necessary public information concerning the event is available. The full list of all new and pending changes is delivered to clients on a daily basis, at 5:30 p.m., US Eastern Time.

In exceptional cases, events are announced during market hours for same or next day implementation. Announcements made by MSCI during market hours are usually linked to late company disclosure of corporate events or unexpected changes to previously announced corporate events.

In the case of secondary offerings representing more than 5% of a security's number of shares for existing constituents, these changes will be announced prior to the end of the subscription period when possible and a subsequent announcement confirming the details of the event (including the date of implementation) will be made as soon as the results are available.

Both primary equity offerings and secondary offerings for U.S. securities, representing at least 5% of the security's number of shares, will be confirmed through an announcement during market hours for next day or shortly after implementation, as the completion of the events cannot be confirmed prior to the notification of the pricing.

Early deletions of constituents due to bankruptcy or other significant cases are announced as soon as practicable prior to their implementation.

GENERAL TERMS OF NOTES

Calculation Agent

J.P. Morgan Securities Inc. will act as the calculation agent. The calculation agent will determine, among other things, the Ending Basket Level, the Strike Level, if applicable, the Basket Return, the payment at maturity, if any, on the notes, the closing level or closing price of each Basket Component on each Initial Averaging Date, if applicable, the Share Adjustment Factor and anti-dilution adjustments, if any, related to each Basket Fund, the Basket Closing Level on any Basket Valuation Date, including the S&P 500 Return, the S&P 500 Closing Level, the S&P BRIC Return, the S&P BRIC Closing Level, the Nikkei Return, the Nikkei Closing Level, the EURO STOXX Return, the EURO STOXX Closing Level, the Dow Jones U.S. Real Estate Return, the Dow Jones U.S. Real Estate Closing Level, the AIG Commodity Return, the AIG Commodity Closing Level, the FTSE Return, the FTSE Closing Level, the MSCI EAFE Return, the MSCI EAFE Closing Level, the NASDAQ-100 Return, the NASDAQ-100 Closing Level, the Russell 1000 Growth Return, the Russell 1000 Growth Closing Level, the Russell 1000 Value Return, the Russell 1000 Value Closing Level, the Russell 2000 Return, the Russell 2000 Closing Level, the MSCI Emerging Markets Return, the MSCI Emerging Markets Final Share Price, the Vanguard Emerging Markets Return, and the Vanguard Emerging Markets Final Share Price. The calculation agent will also determine whether there has been a market disruption event or a discontinuation of any Basket Component and whether there has been a material change in the method of calculation of any of the Basket Components, as well as which exchange traded fund will be substituted for a Basket Fund (or relevant successor index fund, if applicable) if a Basket Fund (or relevant successor index fund, if applicable) is de-listed, liquidated or otherwise terminated; whether the Underlying Index (or the underlying index related to the relevant successor index fund, if applicable) has been changed in a material respect and whether a Basket Fund (or relevant successor index fund, if applicable) has been modified so that such Basket Fund (or successor index fund, if applicable) does not, in the opinion of the calculation agent, fairly represent the price of such Basket Fund (or relevant successor index fund, if applicable) had those modifications not been made. All determinations made by the calculation agent will be at the sole discretion of the calculation agent and will, in the absence of manifest error, be conclusive for all purposes and binding on you and on us. We may appoint a different calculation agent from time to time after the date of the relevant terms supplement without your consent and without notifying you.

The calculation agent will provide written notice to the trustee at its New York office, on which notice the trustee may conclusively rely, of the amount to be paid at maturity on or prior to 11:00 a.m., New York City time, on the business day preceding the maturity date.

All calculations with respect to the Ending Basket Level, the Strike Level, if applicable, the Basket Return and the Basket Closing Level (including the S&P 500 Closing Level, the S&P 500 Return the S&P BRIC Closing Level, the S&P BRIC Return, the Nikkei Closing Level, the Nikkei Return the EURO STOXX Closing Level, the EURO STOXX Return, the Dow Jones U.S. Real Estate Closing Level, the Dow Jones U.S. Real Estate Return, the AIG Commodity Closing Level, the AIG Commodity Return, the FTSE Closing Level, the FTSE Return, the MSCI EAFE Closing Level, the MSCI EAFE Return, the NASDAQ-100 Closing Level, the NASDAQ-100 Return, the Russell 1000 Growth Return, the Russell 1000 Growth Closing Level, the Russell 1000 Value Return, the Russell 1000 Value Closing Level, the Russell 2000 Return, the Russell 2000 Closing Level, the MSCI Emerging Markets Final Share Price, the MSCI Emerging Markets Return, the Vanguard Emerging Markets Final Share Price and Vanguard Emerging Markets Return), the closing level or closing price of each Basket Component on the pricing date or each Initial Averaging Date, if applicable, will be rounded to the nearest one hundred-thousandth, with five one-millionths rounded upward (*e.g.*, .876545 would be rounded to .87655); all dollar amounts related to determination of the payment per \$1,000 principal amount note at maturity, if any, will be rounded to the nearest ten-thousandth, with five one hundred-thousandths rounded upward (*e.g.*, .76545 would be rounded up to .7655); and all dollar amounts paid on the aggregate principal amount of notes per holder will be rounded to the nearest cent, with one-half cent rounded upward.

Market Disruption Events

Certain events may prevent the calculation agent from calculating the closing level or closing price of a Basket Component on any Initial Averaging Date, if applicable, the Basket Closing Level on any Basket Valuation Date, and consequently, the Basket Return or the amount, if any, that we will pay to you at maturity of the notes. These events may include disruptions or suspensions of trading on the markets as a whole. We refer to each of these events individually as a "market disruption event."

With respect to each Equity Index and any relevant successor index, a "market disruption event," unless otherwise specified in the relevant terms supplement, means:

- a suspension, absence or material limitation of trading of stocks then constituting 20% or more of such Equity Index (or the relevant successor index) on the relevant exchanges (as defined below) for such securities for more than two hours of trading during, or during the one hour period preceding the close of, the principal trading session on such relevant exchange; or
- a breakdown or failure in the price and trade reporting systems of any relevant exchange as a result of which the reported trading prices for stocks then constituting 20% or more of the level of such Equity Index (or the relevant successor index) during the one hour preceding the close of the principal trading session on such relevant exchange are materially inaccurate; or
- a suspension, absence or material limitation of trading on the primary exchange or market for trading in futures or options contracts related to such Equity Index (or the relevant successor index) for more than two hours of trading during, or during the one hour period preceding the close of, the principal trading session on such exchange or market; or
- a decision to permanently discontinue trading in the relevant futures or options contracts;

in each case as determined by the calculation agent in its sole discretion; and

- a determination by the calculation agent in its sole discretion that the event described above materially interfered with our ability or the ability of any of our affiliates to adjust or unwind all or a material portion of any hedge with respect to the notes.

For the purpose of determining whether a market disruption event with respect to an Equity Index (or the relevant successor index) exists at any time, if trading in a security included in such Equity Index (or the relevant successor index) is materially suspended or materially limited at that time, then the relevant percentage contribution of that security to the level of such Equity Index (or the relevant successor index) shall be based on a comparison of:

- the portion of the level of such Equity Index (or the relevant successor index) attributable to that security relative to
- the overall level of such Equity Index (or the relevant successor index),

in each case immediately before that suspension or limitation.

For purposes of determining whether a market disruption event with respect to an Equity Index (or the relevant successor index) has occurred, unless otherwise specified in the relevant terms supplement:

- a limitation on the hours or number of days of trading will not constitute a market disruption event if it results from an announced change in the regular business hours of the relevant exchange, or the primary exchange or market for trading in futures or options contracts related to such Equity Index (or the relevant successor index);

- limitations pursuant to the rules of any relevant exchange similar to NYSE Rule 80B (or any applicable rule or regulation enacted or promulgated by any other self-regulatory organization or any government agency of scope similar to NYSE Rule 80B as determined by the calculation agent) on trading during significant market fluctuations will constitute a suspension, absence or material limitation of trading;
- a suspension of trading in futures or options contracts on such Equity Index (or the relevant successor index) by the primary exchange or market trading in such contracts by reason of
 - a price change exceeding limits set by such exchange or market,
 - an imbalance of orders relating to such contracts or
 - a disparity in bid and ask quotes relating to such contracts

will, in each such case, constitute a suspension, absence or material limitation of trading in futures or options contracts related to such Equity Index (or the relevant successor index); and

- a “suspension, absence or material limitation of trading” on any relevant exchange or on the primary exchange or market on which futures or options contracts related to such Equity Index (or the relevant successor index) are traded will not include any time when such market is itself closed for trading under ordinary circumstances.

“Relevant exchange” means, with respect to each Equity Index or the relevant successor index, the primary organized exchange or market of trading for any security (or any combination thereof) then included in such Equity Index or such successor index, as applicable.

With respect to the Commodity Index or any relevant AIG Commodity successor index, a “market disruption event,” unless otherwise specified in the relevant terms supplement, means:

- the termination or suspension of, or material limitation or disruption in the trading of any exchange-traded futures contract included in the Commodity Index (or the relevant AIG Commodity successor index); or
- the settlement price of any such contract has increased or decreased by an amount equal to the maximum permitted price change from the previous day’s settlement price; or
- the Commodity Index (or the relevant AIG Commodity successor index) is not published; or
- the settlement price is not published for any individual reference contract;
- in each case as determined by the calculation agent in its sole discretion; and
- a determination by the calculation agent in its sole discretion that the event described above materially interfered with our ability or the ability of any of our affiliates to adjust or unwind all or a material portion of any hedge with respect to the notes.

The following events will not be market disruption events, unless otherwise specified in the relevant terms supplement:

- a limitation on the hours or number of days of trading, but only if the limitation results from an announced change in the regular business hours of the relevant exchange or market; or
- a decision to permanently discontinue trading in the option or futures contracts relating to the Commodity Index (or the relevant AIG Commodity successor index) or any Index Commodity.

“Relevant Exchange” means, with respect to the Commodity Index or the relevant successor index, any organized exchange or market of trading for any futures contract (or any combination thereof) then included in the Commodity Index or any AIG Commodity successor index.

With respect to each Basket Fund, a “market disruption event,” unless otherwise specified in the relevant terms supplement, means:

- the occurrence or existence of a suspension, absence or material limitation of trading of the shares of such Basket Fund (or the relevant successor index fund) on the primary market for such shares (or such relevant successor index fund) for more than two hours of trading during, or during the one-half hour period preceding the close of, the principal trading session in such market;
- a breakdown or failure in the price and trade reporting systems of the primary market for the shares of such Basket Fund (or the relevant successor index fund) as a result of which the reported trading prices for such shares (or the relevant successor index fund or such other security) during the last one-half hour preceding the close of the principal trading session in such market are materially inaccurate; or
- the occurrence or existence of a suspension, absence or material limitation of trading on the primary market for trading in futures or options contracts related to the shares of such Basket Fund (or such relevant successor index fund or such other security), if available, during the one-half hour period preceding the close of the principal trading session in the applicable market,

in each case, as determined by the calculation agent in its sole discretion; or

- the occurrence or existence of a suspension, absence or material limitation of trading of equity securities then constituting 20% or more of the level of the applicable Underlying Index (or the underlying index related to the relevant successor index fund) on the Relevant Exchanges for such securities for more than two hours of trading during, or during the one-half hour period preceding the close of, the principal trading session on such Relevant Exchange, in each case as determined by the calculation agent in its sole discretion; or
- the occurrence or existence of a suspension, absence or material limitation of trading on any major U.S. securities market for trading in futures or options contracts related to the applicable Underlying Index (or the underlying index related to the relevant successor index fund) or shares of such Basket Fund (or such relevant successor index fund) for more than two hours of trading during, or during the one-half hour period preceding the close of, the principal trading session on such market, in each case as determined by the calculation agent in its sole discretion; and

in each case, a determination by the calculation agent in its sole discretion that any event described in the clauses above materially interfered with our ability or the ability of any of our affiliates to unwind or adjust all or a material portion of the hedge position with respect to the notes.

For the purpose of determining whether a market disruption event with respect to a Basket Fund (or the relevant successor index fund) exists at any time, if trading in a security included in the applicable Underlying Index (or the underlying index related to the relevant successor index fund) is materially suspended or materially limited at that time, then the relevant percentage contribution of that security to the level of the applicable Underlying Index (or the underlying index related to the relevant successor index fund) shall be based on a comparison of (x) the portion of the level of the applicable Underlying Index (or the underlying index related to the relevant successor index fund) attributable to that security relative to (y) the overall level of the applicable Underlying Index (or the underlying index related to the relevant successor index fund), in each case immediately before that suspension or limitation.

For the purpose of determining whether a market disruption event with respect to a Basket Fund (or the relevant successor index fund) has occurred:

- (1) a limitation on the hours or number of days of trading will not constitute a market disruption event if it results from an announced change in the regular business hours of the relevant exchange or market;
- (2) a decision to permanently discontinue trading in the relevant futures or options contract or exchange traded fund will not constitute a market disruption event;
- (3) limitations pursuant to the rules of any Relevant Exchange similar to NYSE Rule 80B (or any applicable rule or regulation enacted or promulgated by any other self-regulatory organization or any government agency of scope similar to NYSE Rule 80B as determined by the calculation agent) on trading during significant market fluctuations will constitute a suspension, absence or material limitation of trading;
- (4) a suspension of trading in futures or options contracts on the applicable Underlying Index (or the underlying index related to the relevant successor index fund) or shares of such Basket Fund (or such relevant successor index fund) by the primary securities market trading in such contracts by reason of (a) a price change exceeding limits set by such securities exchange or market, (b) an imbalance of orders relating to such contracts or (c) a disparity in bid and ask quotes relating to such contracts, will constitute a suspension, absence or material limitation of trading in futures or options contracts related to the applicable Underlying Index (or the underlying index related to such successor index fund) or the shares of such Basket Fund (or the relevant successor index fund); and
- (5) a suspension, absence or material limitation of trading on any Relevant Exchange or on the primary market on which futures or options contracts related to the applicable Underlying Index (or the underlying index related to the relevant successor index fund) or the shares of such Basket Fund (or the relevant successor index fund) are traded will not include any time when such securities market is itself closed for trading under ordinary circumstances.

“Relevant Exchange” means, with respect to each Basket Fund or any relevant successor index fund, the primary exchange or market of trading for the shares of such Basket Fund, or such relevant successor index fund, as applicable, or any security (or any combination thereof) then included in the applicable Underlying Index, or any underlying index related to such successor index fund, as applicable.

Anti-Dilution Adjustments

The Share Adjustment Factor is subject to adjustment by the calculation agent as a result of the anti-dilution adjustments described in this section.

No adjustments to the Share Adjustment Factor will be required unless the Share Adjustment Factor adjustment would require a change of at least 0.1% in the Share Adjustment Factor then in effect. The Share Adjustment Factor resulting from any of the adjustments specified in this section will be rounded to the nearest one ten-thousandth with five one hundred-thousandths being rounded upward. The calculation agent will not be required to make any adjustments to the Share Adjustment Factor after the close of business on the business day immediately preceding the maturity date.

No adjustments to the Share Adjustment Factor will be required other than those specified below. The required adjustments specified in this section do not cover all events that could affect the closing price of one share of a Basket Fund on any trading day during the term of the notes.

With respect to each Basket Fund, anti-dilution adjustments will be calculated as follows:

Share Splits and Reverse Share Splits

If the shares of a Basket Fund are subject to a share split or reverse share split, then once such split has become effective, the Share Adjustment Factor will be adjusted so that the new Share Adjustment Factor shall equal the product of:

- the prior Share Adjustment Factor, and
- the number of shares that a holder of one share of such Basket Fund before the effective date of the share split or reverse share split would have owned or been entitled to receive immediately following the applicable effective date.

Share Dividends or Distributions

If a Basket Fund is subject to (i) a share dividend, *i.e.*, an issuance of additional shares of such Basket Fund that is given ratably to all or substantially all holders of shares of such Basket Fund or (ii) a distribution of shares of such Basket Fund as a result of the triggering of any provision of the corporate charter of such Basket Fund, then, once the dividend or distribution has become effective and the shares of such Basket Fund are trading ex-dividend, the Share Adjustment Factor will be adjusted so that the new Share Adjustment Factor will equal the prior Share Adjustment Factor plus the product of:

- the prior Share Adjustment Factor, and
- the number of additional shares issued in the share dividend or distribution with respect to one share of such Basket Fund.

Non-Cash Distributions or Distributions

If a Basket Fund distributes shares of capital stock, evidences of indebtedness or other assets or property of such Basket Fund to all or substantially all holders of shares of such Basket Fund (other than (i) share dividends or distributions referred to under “— Share Dividends or Distributions” above and (ii) cash dividends referred under “— Cash Dividends or Distributions” below), then, once the distribution has become effective and the shares of such Basket Fund are trading ex-dividend, the Share Adjustment Factor will be adjusted so that the new Share Adjustment Factor shall equal the product of:

- the prior Share Adjustment Factor, and
- a fraction, the numerator of which is the Current Market Price of one share of such Basket Fund and the denominator of which is the amount by which such Current Market Price exceeds the Fair Market Value of such distribution.

The “Current Market Price” of each Basket Fund means the closing price of one share of such Basket Fund on the trading day immediately preceding the ex-dividend date of the dividend or distribution requiring an adjustment to the Share Adjustment Factor.

“Ex-dividend date,” with respect to a dividend or other distribution for a Basket Fund, shall mean the first trading day on which transactions in the shares of such Basket Fund trade on the Relevant Exchange without the right to receive that dividend or other distribution.

The “Fair Market Value” of any such distribution means the value of such distribution on the ex-dividend date for such distribution, as determined by the calculation agent. If such distribution consists of property traded on the ex-dividend date on a U.S. national securities exchange, the Fair Market Value will equal the closing price of such distributed property on such ex-dividend date.

Cash Dividends or Distributions

If the issuer of any shares of a Basket Fund pays dividends or makes other distributions consisting exclusively of cash to all or substantially all holders of shares of such Basket Fund during any fiscal quarter during the term of the notes, in an aggregate amount that, together with other such dividends or distributions made during such quarterly fiscal period, exceeds the Dividend Threshold, then, once the dividend or distribution has become effective and the shares of such Basket Fund are trading ex-dividend, the Share Adjustment Factor will be adjusted so that the new Share Adjustment Factor shall equal the product of:

- the prior Share Adjustment Factor, and
- a fraction, the numerator of which is the Current Market Price of one share of such Basket Fund and the denominator of which is the amount by which such Current Market Price exceeds the amount in cash per share such Basket Fund distributes to holders of shares of such Basket Fund in excess of the Dividend Threshold.

“Dividend Threshold” shall mean the amount of any cash dividend or cash distribution distributed per share of a Basket Fund that exceeds the immediately preceding cash dividend or other cash distribution, if any, per share of such Basket Fund by more than 10% of the closing price of such Basket Fund on the trading day immediately preceding the ex-dividend date, unless otherwise specified in the relevant terms supplement.

The calculation agent will be solely responsible for the determination and calculation of any adjustments to the Share Adjustment Factor and of any related determinations and calculations, and its determinations and calculations with respect thereto will be conclusive in the absence of manifest error.

The calculation agent will provide information as to any adjustments to the Share Adjustment Factor upon written request by any investor in the notes.

Events of Default

Under the heading “Description of Debt Securities — Events of Default, Waiver, Debt Securities in Foreign Currencies” in the accompanying prospectus is a description of events of default relating to debt securities including the notes.

Payment upon an Event of Default

Unless otherwise specified in the relevant terms supplement, in case an event of default with respect to the notes shall have occurred and be continuing, the amount declared due and payable per \$1,000 principal amount note upon any acceleration of the notes shall be determined by the calculation agent and shall be an amount in cash equal to the amount payable at maturity per \$1,000 principal amount note as described under the caption “Description of Notes — Payment at Maturity,” calculated as if the date of acceleration were the final Basket Valuation Date. If the notes have more than one Basket Valuation Date, then, for each Basket Valuation Date scheduled to occur after the date of acceleration, the trading days immediately preceding the date of acceleration (in such number equal to the number of Basket Valuation Dates in excess of one) shall be the corresponding Basket Valuation Dates, unless otherwise specified in the relevant terms supplement.

If the maturity of the notes is accelerated because of an event of default as described above, we shall, or shall cause the calculation agent to, provide written notice to the trustee at its New York office, on which notice the trustee may conclusively rely, and to DTC of the cash amount due with respect to the notes as promptly as possible and in no event later than two business days after the date of acceleration.

Modification

Under the heading “Description of Debt Securities — Modification of the Indenture; Waiver of Compliance” in the accompanying prospectus is a description of when the consent of each affected holder of debt securities is required to modify the indenture.

Defeasance

The provisions described in the accompanying prospectus under the heading “Description of Debt Securities — Discharge, Defeasance and Covenant Defeasance” are not applicable to the notes, unless otherwise specified in the relevant terms supplement.

Listing

The notes will not be listed on any securities exchange, unless otherwise specified in the relevant terms supplement.

Book-Entry Only Issuance — The Depository Trust Company

DTC will act as securities depository for the notes. The notes will be issued only as fully-registered securities registered in the name of Cede & Co. (DTC’s nominee). One or more fully-registered global notes certificates, representing the total aggregate principal amount of the notes, will be issued and will be deposited with DTC. See the descriptions contained in the accompanying prospectus supplement under the headings “Description of Notes — Forms of Notes” and “The Depository.”

Registrar, Transfer Agent and Paying Agent

Payment of amounts due at maturity on the notes will be payable and the transfer of the notes will be registrable at the principal corporate trust office of The Bank of New York in The City of New York.

The Bank of New York or one of its affiliates will act as registrar and transfer agent for the notes. The Bank of New York will also act as paying agent and may designate additional paying agents.

Registration of transfers of the notes will be effected without charge by or on behalf of The Bank of New York, but upon payment (with the giving of such indemnity as The Bank of New York may require) in respect of any tax or other governmental charges that may be imposed in relation to it.

Governing Law

The notes will be governed by and interpreted in accordance with the laws of the State of New York.

CERTAIN U.S. FEDERAL INCOME TAX CONSEQUENCES

The following is a summary of the material U.S. federal income tax consequences of the purchase, ownership and disposition of the notes. This summary applies to you only if you are an initial holder of the notes purchasing the notes at the issue price for cash and if you will hold them as capital assets within the meaning of Section 1221 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code").

This summary does not address all aspects of U.S. federal income and estate taxation of the notes that may be relevant to you in light of your particular circumstances, nor does it address all of your tax consequences if you are a holder of notes who is subject to special treatment under the U.S. federal income tax laws, such as:

- one of certain financial institutions;
- a tax-exempt entity, including an "individual retirement account" or "Roth IRA" as defined in Code Section 408 or 408A, respectively;
- a dealer in securities;
- a "regulated investment company" as defined in Code Section 851;
- a "real estate investment trust" as defined in Code Section 856;
- a person holding the notes as part of a hedging transaction, straddle, conversion transaction or integrated transaction, or entering into a "constructive sale" with respect to the notes;
- a U.S. Holder (as defined below) whose functional currency is not the U.S. dollar;
- a trader in securities who elects to apply a mark-to-market method of tax accounting; or
- a partnership or other entity classified as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes.

This summary is based on the Code, administrative pronouncements, judicial decisions and final, temporary and proposed Treasury regulations as of the date of this product supplement, changes to any of which, subsequent to the date of this product supplement, may affect the tax consequences described herein. **If you are considering the purchase of notes, you should consult your tax adviser concerning the application of U.S. federal income and estate tax laws to your particular situation (including the possibility of alternative characterizations of the notes), as well as any tax consequences arising under the laws of any state, local or foreign jurisdictions.**

Tax Treatment of the Notes

The tax consequences of an investment in the notes are unclear. There is no direct legal authority as to the proper U.S. federal income tax characterization of the notes, and we do not intend to request a ruling from the IRS regarding the notes.

We intend to seek an opinion from Davis Polk & Wardwell, our special tax counsel, which will be based upon the terms of the notes at the time of the relevant offering and certain factual representations to be received from us, regarding the treatment of the notes as "open transactions" for U.S. federal income tax purposes. Whether Davis Polk & Wardwell expresses an opinion regarding the characterization of the notes will be indicated in the relevant terms supplement. Irrespective of the opinion received from Davis Polk & Wardwell, we and you will agree to treat the notes for U.S. federal income tax purposes as "open transactions" and not as debt instruments. While other characterizations of the notes could be asserted by the IRS, as discussed below, the following summary assumes that the notes are treated for U.S. federal income tax purposes as "open transactions" with respect to the Basket Components and not as debt instruments, unless otherwise indicated.

We will not attempt to ascertain whether any of the issuers of the component stocks of the Basket Components would be treated as “passive foreign investment companies” (“PFICs”) within the meaning of Section 1297 of the Code. If any of the issuers of the component stocks were so treated, certain adverse U.S. federal income tax consequences might apply, to a U.S. holder, upon the sale, exchange or retirement of a note. You should refer to information filed with the SEC or another governmental authority by the issuers of the component stocks and consult your tax adviser regarding the possible consequences to you if any of the issuers of the component stocks are or become PFICs.

Tax Consequences to U.S. Holders

You are a “U.S. Holder” if you are a beneficial owner of notes for U.S. federal income tax purposes that is:

- a citizen or resident of the United States;
- a corporation, or other entity taxable as a corporation, created or organized in or under the laws of the United States or any political subdivision thereof; or
- an estate or trust the income of which is subject to U.S. federal income taxation regardless of its source.

Tax Treatment of the Notes

Tax Treatment Prior to Maturity. You should not be required to recognize taxable income over the term of the notes prior to maturity, other than pursuant to a sale or exchange as described below.

Sale, Exchange or Redemption of the Notes. Upon a sale or exchange of a note (including redemption of the notes at maturity), you should recognize gain or loss equal to the difference between the amount realized on the sale, exchange or redemption and your tax basis in the note, which should equal the amount you paid to acquire the note. Subject to the discussion below concerning the potential application of the “constructive ownership” rules under Section 1260 of the Code, this gain or loss should be long-term capital gain or loss if you have held the note for more than one year at that time. The deductibility of capital losses, however, is subject to limitations.

Possible Alternative Tax Treatments of an Investment in the Notes

Due to the absence of authorities that directly address the proper characterization of the notes and because we are not requesting a ruling from the IRS with respect to the notes, no assurance can be given that the IRS will accept, or that a court will uphold, the characterization and tax treatment of the notes described above. If the IRS were successful in asserting an alternative characterization or treatment of the notes, the timing and character of income on the notes could differ materially from our description herein. For example, the IRS might treat the notes as debt instruments issued by us, in which event the taxation of the notes would be governed by certain Treasury regulations relating to the taxation of “contingent payment debt instruments” if the term of the notes from issue to maturity (including the last possible date that the notes could be outstanding) is more than one year. In this event, regardless of whether you are an accrual-method or cash-method taxpayer, you would be required to accrue into income original issue discount, or “OID,” on the notes at our “comparable yield” for similar noncontingent debt, determined at the time of the issuance of the notes, in each year that you hold the notes (even though you may not receive any cash with respect to the notes during the term of the notes) and any gain recognized at expiration or upon sale or other disposition of the notes would generally be treated as ordinary income. Additionally, if you were to recognize a loss above certain thresholds, you could be required to file a disclosure statement with the IRS.

Even if the characterization of the notes as an “open transaction” is respected, if the Basket includes any of the iShares® MSCI Emerging Markets Fund, the Vanguard® Emerging Markets ETF, the Dow Jones U.S. Real Estate Index, or any combination of these, the IRS could assert that the notes constitute a “constructive ownership transaction” within the meaning of Code Section 1260. To the extent that an investment in the notes is treated as a “constructive ownership transaction,” any long-term capital gain recognized in respect of the notes in excess of the “net underlying long-term capital gain” (as defined in Code Section 1260) will be treated as ordinary income, and an interest charge will apply as if ordinary income had accrued for tax purposes at a constant yield over the period you held the notes. If the notes are treated as a “constructive ownership transaction,” it is not clear to what extent any long-term capital gain of the U.S. Holder in respect of the notes would be recharacterized as ordinary income. Accordingly, you should consult your tax adviser regarding the potential application of the constructive ownership rule.

Other alternative U.S. federal income tax characterizations of the notes might also require you to include amounts in income during the term of the notes and/or might treat all or a portion of the gain or loss on the sale or settlement of the notes as ordinary income or loss or as short-term capital gain or loss, without regard to how long you held the notes. In addition, on December 7, 2007, Treasury and the IRS released a notice requesting comments on a number of possible U.S. federal income tax treatments for “prepaid forward contracts” and similar instruments. The notice focuses in particular on whether to require U.S. Holders of instruments such as the notes to accrue income over the term of their investment, but also asks for comments on a number of related topics, including the character of income or loss with respect to these investments and whether these investments are or should be subject to the “constructive ownership” regime described above. While the notice requests comments on appropriate transition rules and effective dates, it is possible that any Treasury regulations or other guidance issued after consideration of these issues could materially and adversely affect the tax consequences of ownership and disposition of the notes, possibly on a retroactive basis. Accordingly, you should consult your tax adviser regarding the tax treatment of the notes, including possible alternative characterizations in general as well as the possible impact of this notice.

Tax Consequences to Non-U.S. Holders

You are a “Non-U.S. Holder” if you are a beneficial owner of notes for U.S. federal income tax purposes that is:

- a nonresident alien individual;
- a foreign corporation; or
- a foreign estate or trust.

You are not a Non-U.S. Holder for the purposes of this discussion if you are an individual present in the United States for 183 days or more in the taxable year of disposition. In this case, you should consult your tax adviser regarding the U.S. federal income tax consequences of the sale, exchange or other disposition of a note (including redemption of the notes at maturity).

If you are a Non-U.S. Holder of the notes and if the characterization of your purchase and ownership of the notes as an open transaction is respected, any payments on the notes should not be subject to U.S. federal income or withholding tax, except that gain from the sale or exchange of the notes or their cash settlement at maturity may be subject to U.S. federal income tax if such gain is effectively connected with your conduct of a trade or business in the United States and may be subject to U.S. federal withholding tax if any of the issuers of stocks in the Index are “United States real property holding corporations” (“USRPHCs”) within the meaning of Section 897 of the Code and the regulations thereunder, and certain other conditions, described below, apply.

Although we will not attempt to ascertain whether the issuer of the any of the stocks in the Basket Components is a USRPHC within the meaning of Section 897 of the Code, it is possible that one or more of them could be so treated. Assuming our special tax counsel opines, based on certain factual representations and assumptions, at the time of the relevant offering, that no withholding should be required under the relevant rules, we do not currently intend to withhold any portion of the proceeds paid to you upon sale, exchange, or redemption (including at maturity) of the notes. If our special tax counsel is unable to so opine at the time of the relevant offering, or if the IRS does not agree with special tax counsel’s analysis, we may withhold U.S. federal income tax equal up to 10% of the proceeds paid to you upon sale, exchange or redemption (including at maturity) of the notes.

You should refer to information filed with the SEC by the issuers of the stocks in the Basket Components and consult your tax adviser regarding the possible consequences to you if the issuer of any of the stocks in the Basket Components is or becomes a USRPHC, including the consequences of purchasing or disposing of notes similar to the notes.

If the notes were recharacterized as indebtedness, any payments or accruals on the notes nonetheless would not be subject to U.S. withholding tax, provided generally that the certification requirement described in the next sentence has been fulfilled and neither the payments on the notes nor any gain realized on a sale, exchange or other disposition of notes (including redemption of the notes at maturity) is effectively connected with your conduct of a trade or business in the United States. Because the characterization of the notes is unclear, payments made to you with respect to the notes may be withheld upon at a rate of 30% unless you certify on IRS Form W-8BEN, under penalties of perjury, that you are not a U.S. person and provide your name and address or otherwise satisfy applicable documentation requirements. Moreover, among the issues addressed in the notice described above in "Certain U.S. Federal Income Tax Consequences — Possible Alternative Tax Treatments of an Investment in the Notes" is the degree, if any, to which any income with respect to instruments such as the notes should be subject to U.S. withholding tax. It is possible that any Treasury regulations or other guidance issued after consideration of these issues could materially and adversely affect the withholding tax consequences of ownership and disposition of the notes, possibly on a retroactive basis.

If you are engaged in a trade or business in the United States, and if payments on the notes are effectively connected with the conduct of that trade or business, although exempt from the withholding tax discussed above, you will generally be taxed in the same manner as a U.S. Holder, except that you will be required to provide a properly executed IRS Form W-8ECI in order to claim an exemption from withholding. If this paragraph applies to you, you should consult your tax adviser with respect to other U.S. tax consequences of the ownership and disposition of the notes, including the possible imposition of a 30% branch profits tax if you are a corporation.

Backup Withholding and Information Reporting

You may be subject to information reporting, and may also be subject to backup withholding at the rates specified in the Code on the amounts paid to you, unless you provide proof of an applicable exemption or a correct taxpayer identification number and otherwise comply with applicable requirements of the backup withholding rules. If you are a Non-U.S. Holder, you will not be subject to backup withholding if you comply with the certification procedures described in the preceding paragraphs. Amounts withheld under the backup withholding rules are not an additional tax and may be refunded or credited against your U.S. federal income tax liability, provided the required information is furnished to the IRS.

Federal Estate Tax

Individual Non-U.S. Holders, and entities the property of which is potentially includible in those individuals' gross estates for U.S. federal estate tax purposes (for example, a trust funded by such an individual and with respect to which the individual has retained certain interests or powers), should note that, absent an applicable treaty benefit, a note is likely to be treated as U.S. situs property, subject to U.S. federal estate tax. These individuals and entities should consult their tax advisers regarding the U.S. federal estate tax consequences of investing in a note.

THE TAX CONSEQUENCES TO YOU OF OWNING THE NOTES ARE UNCLEAR. YOU SHOULD CONSULT YOUR TAX ADVISER REGARDING THE TAX CONSEQUENCES OF PURCHASING, OWNING AND DISPOSING OF THE NOTES, INCLUDING THE TAX CONSEQUENCES UNDER STATE, LOCAL, FOREIGN AND OTHER TAX LAWS AND THE POSSIBLE EFFECTS OF CHANGES IN U.S. FEDERAL OR OTHER TAX LAWS.

UNDERWRITING

Under the terms and subject to the conditions contained in the Master Agency Agreement entered into between JPMorgan Chase & Co. and J.P. Morgan Securities Inc. ("JPMSI") as agent, and certain other agents that may be party to the Master Agency Agreement from time to time (together with JPMSI, each an "Agent," and collectively, the "Agents"), each Agent participating in an offering of notes, acting as principal for its own account, has agreed to purchase, and we have agreed to sell, the principal amount of notes set forth on the cover page of the relevant terms supplement. Each such Agent proposes initially to offer the notes directly to the public at the public offering price set forth on the cover page of the relevant terms supplement. JPMSI will allow a concession to other dealers, or we may pay other fees, in the amount set forth on the cover page of the relevant terms supplement. After the initial offering of the notes, the Agents may vary the offering price and other selling terms from time to time.

We own, directly or indirectly, all of the outstanding equity securities of JPMSI. The underwriting arrangements for this offering comply with the requirements of NASD Rule 2720 regarding a FINRA member firm's underwriting of securities of an affiliate. In accordance with NASD Rule 2720, no underwriter may make sales in this offering to any discretionary account without the prior written approval of the customer.

JPMSI or another Agent may act as principal or agent in connection with offers and sales of the notes in the secondary market. Secondary market offers and sales will be made at prices related to market prices at the time of such offer or sale; accordingly, the Agents or a dealer may change the public offering price, concession and discount after the offering has been completed.

In order to facilitate the offering of the notes, JPMSI may engage in transactions that stabilize, maintain or otherwise affect the price of the notes. Specifically, JPMSI may sell more notes than it is obligated to purchase in connection with the offering, creating a naked short position in the notes for its own account. JPMSI must close out any naked short position by purchasing the notes in the open market. A naked short position is more likely to be created if JPMSI is concerned that there may be downward pressure on the price of the notes in the open market after pricing that could adversely affect investors who purchase in the offering. As an additional means of facilitating the offering, JPMSI may bid for, and purchase, notes in the open market to stabilize the price of the notes. Any of these activities may raise or maintain the market price of the notes above independent market levels or prevent or retard a decline in the market price of the notes. JPMSI is not required to engage in these activities, and may end any of these activities at any time.

No action has been or will be taken by us, JPMSI or any dealer that would permit a public offering of the notes or possession or distribution of this product supplement no. 39-VIII or the accompanying prospectus supplement, prospectus or terms supplement, other than in the United States, where action for that purpose is required. No offers, sales or deliveries of the notes, or distribution of this product supplement no. 39-VIII or the accompanying prospectus supplement, prospectus or terms supplement or any other offering material relating to the notes, may be made in or from any jurisdiction except in circumstances which will result in compliance with any applicable laws and regulations and will not impose any obligations on us, the Agents or any dealer.

Each Agent has represented and agreed, and each dealer through which we may offer the notes has represented and agreed, that it (i) will comply with all applicable laws and regulations in force in each non-U.S. jurisdiction in which it purchases, offers, sells or delivers the notes or possesses or distributes this product supplement no. 39-VIII and the accompanying prospectus supplement, prospectus and terms supplement and (ii) will obtain any consent, approval or permission required by it for the purchase, offer or sale by it of the notes under the laws and regulations in force in each non-U.S. jurisdiction to which it is subject or in which it makes purchases, offers or sales of the notes. We shall not have responsibility for any Agent's or any dealer's compliance with the applicable laws and regulations or obtaining any required consent, approval or permission.

Argentina

The notes have not been and will not be authorized by the *Comisión Nacional de Valores* (the "CNV") for public offer in Argentina and therefore may not be offered or sold to the public at large or to sectors or specific groups thereof by any means, including but not limited to personal offerings, written materials, advertisements, the internet or the media, in circumstances which constitute a public offering of securities under Argentine Law No. 17,811, as amended (the "Argentine Public Offering Law").

The Argentine Public Offering Law does not expressly recognize the concept of private placement. Notwithstanding the foregoing, pursuant to the general rules on public offering and the few existing judicial and administrative precedents, the following private placement rules have been outlined:

- (i) target investors should be qualified or sophisticated investors, capable of understanding the risk of the proposed investment
- (ii) investors should be contacted on an individual, direct and confidential basis, without using any type of massive means of communication.
- (iii) the number of contacted investors should be relatively small.
- (iv) investors should receive complete and precise information on the proposed investment.
- (v) any material, brochures, documents, etc, regarding the investment should be delivered in a personal and confidential manner, identifying the name of the recipient.
- (vi) the documents or information mentioned in item (v) should contain a legend or statement expressly stating that the offer is a private offer not subject to the approval or supervision of the CNV, or any other regulator in Argentina.
- (vii) the aforementioned documents or materials should also contain a statement prohibiting the re-sale or re-placement of the relevant securities within the Argentine territory or their sale through any type of transaction that may constitute a public offering of securities pursuant to Argentine law.

The Bahamas

The notes have not been and shall not be offered or sold in or into The Bahamas except in circumstances that do not constitute a 'public offering' according to the Securities Industry Act, 1999.

The offer of the notes, directly or indirectly, in or from within The Bahamas may only be made by an entity or person who is licensed as a Broker Dealer by the Securities Commission of The Bahamas.

Persons deemed "resident" in The Bahamas pursuant to the Exchange Control Regulations, 1956 must receive the prior approval of the Central Bank of The Bahamas prior to accepting an offer to purchase any notes.

Bermuda

This product supplement no. 39-VIII and the accompanying prospectus supplement, prospectus and terms supplement have not been registered or filed with any regulatory authority in Bermuda. The offering of the notes pursuant to this product supplement no. 39-VIII and the accompanying prospectus supplement, prospectus and any terms supplement to persons resident in Bermuda is not prohibited, *provided* we are not thereby carrying on business in Bermuda.

Brazil

The notes have not been and will not be registered with the "*Comissão de Valores Mobiliários*" – the Brazilian Securities and Exchange Commission ("CVM") and accordingly, the notes may not and will not be sold, promised to be sold, offered, solicited, advertised and/or marketed within the Federal Republic of Brazil, except in circumstances that cannot be construed as a public offering or unauthorized distribution of securities under Brazilian laws and regulations. The notes are not being offered into Brazil. Documents relating to an offering of the notes, as well as the information contained herein and therein, may not be supplied or distributed to the public in Brazil nor be used in connection with any offer for subscription or sale of the notes to the public in Brazil.

British Virgin Islands

The notes may not be offered in the British Virgin Islands unless we or the person offering the notes on our behalf is licensed to carry on business in the British Virgin Islands. We are not licensed to carry on business in the British Virgin Islands. The notes may be offered to British Virgin Islands "business companies" (from outside the British Virgin Islands) without restriction. A British Virgin Islands "business company" is a company formed under or otherwise governed by the BVI Business Companies Act, 2004 (British Virgin Islands).

Cayman Islands

This product supplement no. 39-VIII and the accompanying prospectus supplement, prospectus and terms supplement, and the notes offered hereby and thereby have not been, and will not be, registered under the laws and regulations of the Cayman Islands, nor has any regulatory authority in the Cayman Islands passed comment upon or approved the accuracy or adequacy of this product supplement no. 39-VIII and the accompanying prospectus supplement, prospectus and terms supplement. The notes have not been, and will not be, offered or sold, directly or indirectly, in the Cayman Islands.

Chile

None of the Agents, we or the notes have been registered with the *Superintendencia de Valores y Seguros de Chile* (Chilean Securities and Insurance Commission) pursuant to *Ley No. 18,045 de Mercado de Valores* (the "Chilean Securities Act"), as amended, of the Republic of Chile and, accordingly, the notes have not been and will not be offered or sold within Chile or to, or for the account or benefit of persons in Chile except in circumstances which have not resulted and will not result in a public offering and/or securities intermediation in Chile within the meaning of the Chilean Securities Act.

None of the Agents is a bank or a licensed broker in Chile, and therefore each Agent has not and will not conduct transactions or any business operations in any of such qualities, including the marketing, offer and sale of the notes, except in circumstances which have not resulted and will not result in a "public offering" as such term is defined in Article 4 of the Chilean Securities Act, and/or have not resulted and will not result in the intermediation of securities in Chile within the meaning of Article 24 of the Chilean Securities Act and/or the breach of the brokerage restrictions set forth in Article 39 of Decree with Force of Law No. 3 of 1997.

The notes will only be sold to specific buyers, each of which will be deemed upon purchase:

- (i) to be a financial institution and/or an institutional investor or a qualified investor with such knowledge and experience in financial and business matters as to be capable of evaluating the risks and merits of an investment in the notes;
- (ii) to agree that it will only resell the notes in the Republic of Chile in compliance with all applicable laws and regulations; and that it will deliver to each person to whom the notes are transferred a notice substantially to the effect of this selling restriction;
- (iii) to acknowledge receipt of sufficient information required to make an informed decision whether or not to invest in the notes; and

- (iv) to acknowledge that it has not relied upon advice from any Agent and/or us, or its or our respective affiliates, regarding the determination of the convenience or suitability of notes as an investment for the buyer or any other person; and has taken and relied upon independent legal, regulatory, tax and accounting advice.

Colombia

The notes have not been and will not be registered in the National Securities Registry of Colombia (*Registro Nacional de Valores y Emisores*) kept by the Colombian Financial Superintendency (*Superintendencia Financiera de Colombia*) or in the Colombian Stock Exchange (*Bolsa de Valores de Colombia*).

Therefore, the notes shall not be marketed, offered, sold or distributed in Colombia or to Colombian residents in any manner that would be characterized as a public offering, as such is defined in article 1.2.1.1 of Resolution 400, issued on May 22, 1995 by the Securities Superintendency General Commission (*Sala General de la Superintendencia de Valores*), as amended from time to time.

If the notes are to be marketed within Colombian territory or to Colombian residents, regardless of the number of persons to which said marketing is addressed to, any such promotion or advertisement of the notes must be made through a local financial entity, a representative's office, or a local correspondent, in accordance with Decree 2558, issued on June 6, 2007 by the Ministry of Finance and Public Credit of Colombia, as amended from time to time.

Therefore, the notes should not be marketed within Colombian territory or to Colombian residents, by any given means, that may be considered as being addressed to an indeterminate number of persons or to more than ninety-nine (99) persons, including but not limited to: (i) any written material or other means of communication, such as subscription lists, bulletins, pamphlets or advertisements; (ii) any offer or sale of the notes at offices or branches open to the public; (iii) use of any oral or written advertisements, letters, announcements, notices or any other means of communication that may be perceived to be addressed to an indeterminate number of persons for the purpose of marketing and/or offering the notes; or (iv) use (a) non-solicited emails or (b) email distributions lists to market the notes.

El Salvador

The notes may not be offered to the general public in El Salvador, and according to Article 2 of the *Ley de Mercado de Valores* (Securities Market Law) of the Republic of El Salvador, Legislative Decree number 809 dated 16 February 1994, published on the *Diario Oficial* (Official Gazette) number 73-BIS, Number 323, dated 21 April 1994, and in compliance with the aforementioned regulation, each Agent has represented and agreed that it will not make an invitation for subscription or purchase of the notes to indeterminate individuals, nor will it make known this product supplement no. 39-VIII and the accompanying prospectus supplement, prospectus and terms supplement in the territory of El Salvador through any mass media communication such as television, radio, press, or any similar medium, other than publications of an international nature that are received in El Salvador, such as internet access or foreign cable advertisements, which are not directed to the Salvadoran public. The offering of the notes has not been registered with an authorized stock exchange in the Republic of El Salvador. Any negotiation for the purchase or sale of notes in the Republic of El Salvador shall only be negotiated on an individual basis with determinate individuals or entities in strict compliance with the aforementioned Article 2 of the Salvadoran Securities Market Law, and shall in any event be effected in accordance with all securities, tax and exchange control of the Dominican Republic, Central America, and United States Free Trade Agreements, and other applicable laws or regulations of the Republic of El Salvador.

Hong Kong

The notes may not be offered or sold in Hong Kong, by means of any document, other than to persons whose ordinary business it is to buy or sell shares or debentures, whether as principal or agent, or in circumstances that do not constitute an offer to the public within the meaning of the Companies Ordinance (Cap. 32) of Hong Kong. Each Agent has not issued and will not issue any advertisement, invitation or document relating to the notes, whether in Hong Kong or elsewhere, which is directed at, or the contents of which are likely to be accessed or read by, the public in Hong Kong (except if permitted to do so under the securities laws of Hong Kong) other than with respect to notes which are intended to be disposed of only to persons outside Hong Kong or only to "professional investors" within the meaning of the Securities and Futures Ordinance (Cap. 571) of Hong Kong and any rules made thereunder.

Jersey

Each Agent has represented to and agreed with us that it will not circulate in Jersey any offer for subscription, sale or exchange of any notes which would constitute an offer to the public for the purposes of Article 8 of the Control of Borrowing (Jersey) Order 1958.

Mexico

The notes have not been, and will not be, registered with the Mexican National Registry of Securities maintained by the Mexican National Banking and Securities Commission nor with the Mexican Stock Exchange and therefore, may not be offered or sold publicly in the United Mexican States. This product supplement no. 39-VIII and the accompanying prospectus supplement, prospectus and terms supplement may not be publicly distributed in the United Mexican States. The notes may be privately placed in Mexico among institutional and qualified investors, pursuant to the private placement exemption set forth in Article 8 of the Mexican Securities Market Law.

The Netherlands

An offer to the public of any notes which are the subject of the offering and placement contemplated by this product supplement no. 39-VIII and the accompanying prospectus supplement, prospectus and terms supplement may not be made in The Netherlands and each Agent has represented and agreed that it has not made and will not make an offer of such notes to the public in The Netherlands, unless such an offer is made exclusively to one or more of the following categories of investors in accordance with the Dutch Financial Markets Supervision Act (*Wet op het financieel toezicht*, the "FMSA"):

1. Regulated Entities: (a) any person or entity who or which is subject to supervision by a regulatory authority in any country in order to lawfully operate in the financial markets (which includes: credit institutions, investment firms, financial institutions, insurance companies, collective investment schemes and their management companies, pension funds and their management companies, commodity dealers) ("Supervised Entities"); and (b) any person or entity who or which engages in a regulated activity on the financial markets but who or which is not subject to supervision by a regulatory authority because it benefits from an exemption or dispensation ("Exempt Entities");
2. Investment Funds and Entities: any entity whose corporate purpose is solely to invest in securities (which includes, without limitation, hedge funds);
3. Governmental institutions: the Dutch State, the Dutch Central Bank, Dutch regional, local or other decentralized governmental institutions, international treaty organizations and supranational organizations;
4. Self-certified Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises ("SMEs"): any company having its registered office in The Netherlands which does not meet at least two of the three criteria mentioned in (6) below and which has (a) expressly requested the Netherlands Authority for the Financial Markets (the "AFM") to be considered as a qualified investor, and (b) been entered on the register of qualified investors maintained by the AFM;

5. Self-certified Natural Persons: any natural person who is resident in The Netherlands if this person meets at least two (2) of the following criteria:

- (i) the investor has carried out transactions of a significant size on securities markets at an average frequency of, at least, ten (10) per quarter over the previous four (4) quarters;
- (ii) the size of the investor's securities portfolio exceeds €500,000;
- (iii) the investor works or has worked for at least one (1) year in the financial sector in a professional position which requires knowledge of investment in securities,

provided this person has:

- (a) expressly requested the AFM to be considered as a qualified investor; and
- (b) been entered on the register of qualified investors maintained by the AFM;

6. Large Enterprises: any company or legal entity which meets at least two of the following three criteria according to its most recent consolidated or non-consolidated annual accounts:

- (a) an average number of employees during the financial year of at least 250;
- (b) total assets of at least €43,000,000; or
- (c) an annual net turnover of at least €50,000,000.

7. Discretionary individual portfolio managers: any portfolio manager in The Netherlands who or which purchases the notes for the account of clients who are not Qualified Investors on the basis of a contract of agency that allows for making investment decisions on the client's behalf without specific instructions of or consultation with any such client;

8. Minimum consideration: any person or entity for a minimum consideration of €50,000 or more (or equivalent in foreign currency) for each offer of notes; or

9. Fewer than 100 Offerees: fewer than 100 natural or legal persons (other than Qualified Investors).

For the purposes of this provision, the expression:

- (a) an "offer to the public" in relation to any notes means making a sufficiently determined offer as meant in Section 217(1) of Book 6 of the Dutch Civil Code (*Burgerlijk Wetboek*) addressed to more than one person to conclude a contract to purchase or otherwise acquire notes, or inviting persons to make an offer in respect of such notes;
- (b) "Qualified Investors" means the categories of investors listed under (1) up to and including (6) above.

Zero Coupon Notes may not, directly or indirectly, as part of their initial distribution (or immediately thereafter) or as part of any re-offering be offered, sold, transferred or delivered in The Netherlands. For purposes of this paragraph "Zero Coupon Notes" are notes (whether in definitive or in global form) that are in bearer form and that constitute a claim for a fixed sum against us and on which interest does not become due prior to maturity or on which no interest is due whatsoever.

Panama

The notes have not been and will not be registered with the National Securities Commission of the Republic of Panama under Decree Law No. 1 of July 8, 1999 (the "Panamanian Securities Law") and may not be publicly offered or sold within Panama, except in certain limited transactions exempt from the registration requirements of the Panamanian Securities Law. The notes do not benefit from the tax incentives provided by the Panamanian Securities Law and are not subject to regulation or supervision by the National Securities Commission of the Republic of Panama.

Peru

The notes have been and will be offered only to institutional investors (as defined by the Peruvian Securities Market Law – “*Ley de Mercado de Valores*” enacted by Legislative Decree No. 861 – Unified Text of the Law approved by Supreme Decree No. 093-2002-EF) and not to the public in general or a segment of it. The placement of the notes shall comply with article 5 of the Peruvian Securities Market Law.

Singapore

Neither this product supplement no. 39-VIII nor the accompanying prospectus supplement, prospectus or terms supplement has been registered as a prospectus with the Monetary Authority of Singapore. Accordingly, this product supplement no. 39-VIII, the accompanying prospectus supplement, prospectus or terms supplement, and any other document or material in connection with the offer or sale, or invitation for subscription or purchase, of the notes may not be circulated or distributed, nor may the notes be offered or sold, or be made the subject of an invitation for subscription or purchase, whether directly or indirectly, to persons in Singapore other than (i) to an institutional investor under Section 274 of the Securities and Futures Act, Chapter 289 of Singapore (the “SFA”), (ii) to a relevant person, or any person pursuant to Section 275(1A), and in accordance with the conditions, specified in Section 275 of the SFA or (iii) otherwise pursuant to, and in accordance with the conditions of, any other applicable provision of the SFA.

Switzerland

The notes have not been and will not be offered or sold, directly or indirectly, to the public in Switzerland, and this product supplement no. 39-VIII and the accompanying prospectus supplement, prospectus and terms supplement do not constitute a public offering prospectus as that term is understood pursuant to article 652a or article 1156 of the Swiss Federal Code of Obligations.

We have not applied for a listing of the notes on the SWX Swiss Exchange or on any other regulated securities market and, consequently, the information presented in this product supplement no. 39-VIII and the accompanying prospectus supplement, prospectus and terms supplement does not necessarily comply with the information standards set out in the relevant listing rules.

The notes do not constitute a participation in a collective investment scheme in the meaning of the Swiss Federal Act on Collective Investment Schemes and are not licensed by the Swiss Federal Banking Commission. Accordingly, neither the notes nor holders of the notes benefit from protection under the Swiss Federal Act on Collective Investment Schemes or supervision by the Swiss Federal Banking Commission.

Uruguay

The offering of notes in Uruguay constitutes a private offering and each Agent has agreed that the notes and us will not be registered with the Central Bank of Uruguay pursuant to section 2 of Uruguayan law 16.749.

Venezuela

The notes comprising this offering have not been registered with the Venezuelan National Securities Commission (*Comisión Nacional de Valores*) and are not being publicly offered in Venezuela. No document related to the offering of the notes shall be interpreted to constitute a public offer of securities in Venezuela. This document has been sent exclusively to clients of the Agents and the information contained herein is private, confidential and for the exclusive use of the addressee. Investors wishing to acquire the notes may use only funds located outside of Venezuela, which are not of mandatory sale to the Central Bank of Venezuela (*Banco Central de Venezuela*) or are not otherwise subject to restrictions or limitations under the exchange control regulation currently in force in Venezuela.

Unless otherwise specified in the relevant terms supplement, the settlement date for the notes will be the third business day following the pricing date (which is referred to as a “T+3” settlement cycle).

BENEFIT PLAN INVESTOR CONSIDERATIONS

A fiduciary of a pension, profit-sharing or other employee benefit plan subject to the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, as amended ("ERISA"), including entities such as collective investment funds, partnerships and separate accounts whose underlying assets include the assets of such plans (collectively, "ERISA Plans") should consider the fiduciary standards of ERISA in the context of the ERISA Plans' particular circumstances before authorizing an investment in the notes. Among other factors, the fiduciary should consider whether the investment would satisfy the prudence and diversification requirements of ERISA and would be consistent with the documents and instruments governing the ERISA Plan.

Section 406 of ERISA and Section 4975 of the Code prohibit ERISA Plans, as well as individual retirement accounts and Keogh plans subject to Section 4975 of the Code (together with ERISA Plans, "Plans"), from engaging in certain transactions involving the "plan assets" with persons who are "parties in interest" under ERISA or "disqualified persons" under the Code (in either case, "Parties in Interest") with respect to such Plans. As a result of our business, we are a Party in Interest with respect to many Plans. Where we are a Party in Interest with respect to a Plan (either directly or by reason of ownership of our subsidiaries), the purchase and holding of the notes by or on behalf of the Plan would be a prohibited transaction under Section 406 of ERISA and Section 4975 of the Code, unless exemptive relief were available under an applicable exemption (as described below).

Certain prohibited transaction class exemptions ("PTCEs") issued by the U.S. Department of Labor may provide exemptive relief for direct or indirect prohibited transactions resulting from the purchase or holding of the notes. Those class exemptions are PTCE 96-23 (for certain transactions determined by in-house asset managers), PTCE 95-60 (for certain transactions involving insurance company general accounts), PTCE 91-38 (for certain transactions involving bank collective investment funds), PTCE 90-1 (for certain transactions involving insurance company separate accounts), and PTCE 84-14 (for certain transactions determined by independent qualified asset managers). In addition, ERISA Section 408(b)(17) provides a limited exemption for the purchase and sale of the notes and the related lending transactions, provided that neither the issuer of the notes nor any of its affiliates have or exercise any discretionary authority or control or render any investment advice with respect to the assets of any Plan involved in the transaction and provided further that the Plan pays no more than adequate consideration in connection with the transaction (the so-called "service provider exemption").

Accordingly, the notes may not be purchased or held by any Plan, any entity whose underlying assets include "plan assets" by reason of any Plan's investment in the entity (a "Plan Asset Entity") or any person investing "plan assets" of any Plan, unless such purchaser or holder is eligible for the exemptive relief available under PTCE 96-23, 95-60, 91-38, 90-1 or 84-14 or the service-provider exemption or there is some other basis on which the purchase and holding of the notes is not prohibited. Each purchaser or holder of the notes or any interest therein will be deemed to have represented by its purchase of the notes that (a) its purchase and holding of the notes is not made on behalf of or with "plan assets" of any Plan or (b) its purchase and holding of the notes will not result in a non-exempt prohibited transaction under Section 406 of ERISA or Section 4975 of the Code.

Employee benefit plans that are governmental plans (as defined in Section 3(32) of ERISA), certain church plans (as defined in Section 3(33) of ERISA) and non-U.S. plans (as described in Section 4(b)(4) of ERISA) are not subject to these "prohibited transaction" rules of ERISA or Section 4975 of the Code, but may be subject to similar rules under other applicable laws or documents ("Similar Laws"). Accordingly, each purchaser or holder of the notes shall be required to represent (and deemed to have represented by its purchase of the notes) that such purchase and holding is not prohibited under applicable Similar Laws.

Due to the complexity of the applicable rules, it is particularly important that fiduciaries or other persons considering purchasing the notes on behalf of or with "plan assets" of any Plan consult with their counsel regarding the relevant provisions of ERISA, the Code or any Similar Laws and the availability of exemptive relief.

Each purchaser and holder of the notes has exclusive responsibility for ensuring that its purchase and holding of the notes does not violate the fiduciary or prohibited transaction rules of ERISA, the Code or any Similar Laws. The sale of any notes to any Plan or plan subject to Similar Laws is in no respect a representation by us or any of our affiliates or representatives that such an investment meets all relevant legal requirements with respect to investments by such plans generally or any particular plan, or that such an investment is appropriate for plans generally or any particular plan.