



JPMorgan Chase & Co. Principal Protection Notes

Market Strategies to Complement Traditional Fixed Income Investments

You should rely only on the information contained in the relevant terms supplement, this product supplement, prospectus supplement or prospectus. We have not authorized anyone to provide information different from that contained in the relevant terms supplement, this product supplement, prospectus supplement or prospectus. We are offering to sell, and seeking offers to buy, securities only in jurisdictions where offers and sales are permitted. The information contained in the relevant terms supplement, this product supplement, prospectus supplement or prospectus is accurate only as of the date of the relevant terms supplement, this product supplement, prospectus supplement or prospectus regardless of the time of delivery of the relevant terms supplement or any sale of our securities.

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JPMORGAN CHASE & CO.

100% Principal Protection Notes Linked to a Weighted Basket of Indices

General

- JPMorgan Chase & Co. may offer and sell 100% principal protection notes (which we refer to as the "notes") linked to a weighted basket of indices, from time to time. This product supplement no. UBS-9-A-II describes terms that will apply generally to the notes, and supplements the terms described in the accompanying prospectus supplement and prospectus. A separate term sheet, free writing prospectus 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, free writing prospectuses and pricing supplements generally as terms supplements. A separate index supplement or terms supplement will describe any index included in the Basket but not described in this product supplement, or will include an updated description of an Index described in this product supplement. We refer to such index supplements generally as underlying supplements. If the terms described in the relevant underlying supplement are inconsistent with those described herein or in the accompanying prospectus supplement or prospectus, the terms described in the relevant underlying supplement will control. If the terms described in the relevant terms supplement are inconsistent with those described herein, in any underlying supplement 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 weighted Basket of indices, as described below.
- Full principal protection if the notes are held to maturity.
- Unless otherwise specified in the relevant terms supplement, the return on the notes, if any, will depend on the Basket Return, the Participation Rate, and whether the notes are subject to any Minimum Gain or Maximum Gain as set forth in the relevant terms supplement.
- In addition to a cash payment at maturity as described below, the notes may pay interest, as specified in the relevant terms supplement.
- For important information about tax consequences, see "Certain U.S. Federal Income Tax Consequences" beginning on page PS-110.
- Minimum denominations of \$10 and integral multiples thereof, unless otherwise specified in the relevant terms supplement.
- Investing in the notes is not equivalent to investing in any of the Basket Indices or any of the component equity securities underlying the Equity Indices or any futures contracts underlying the Commodity Index, or any exchange traded or over the counter instruments based on, or other instruments linked to, the Commodity Index.
- The notes will not be listed on any securities exchange unless otherwise specified in the relevant terms supplement.

Key Terms

Basket: The relevant terms supplement will specify the indices composing the basket (the "Basket"). In this product supplement no. 9-A-II, we refer to an index that tracks the performance of equity securities as an "Equity Index," and collectively, as "Equity Indices," we refer to an index that tracks the performance of commodity futures contracts as a "Commodity Index." We refer to each Equity Index and each Commodity Index, as a "Basket Index," and collectively, the "Basket Indices."

(continued on next page)

Investing in the 100% Principal Protection Notes involves a number of risks. See "Risk Factors" beginning on page PS-8.

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. UBS-9-A-II, the accompanying prospectus supplement and prospectus, any related underlying supplement, or any related terms supplement. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

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

UBS Financial Services Inc.

JPMorgan

December 21, 2009

Key Terms (continued)

Basket:
(continued) In certain cases, only one Basket Index may compose the entire Basket. If there is only one Basket Index, that Basket Index will be weighted as 100% of the Basket and the Basket may be referred to as the Index.

Principal Protection: Unless otherwise specified in the relevant terms supplement, 100%.

Payment at Maturity: Unless otherwise specified in the relevant terms supplement and subject to the impact of a market disruption event, the amount you will receive at maturity is based on the performance of the Basket as described below:

If the Basket Return is positive, and subject to any applicable Maximum Gain, you will receive at maturity a cash payment per \$10 principal amount note equal to:

$$\$10 + (\$10 \times \text{Basket Return} \times \text{Participation Rate})$$

provided, however, that, if applicable, in no event will you receive at maturity an amount greater than \$10 + (\$10 × the Maximum Gain).

If the Basket Return is zero or negative, you will receive at maturity a cash payment of \$10 per \$10 principal amount note or, if Minimum Gain is applicable, an amount equal to: \$10 + (\$10 × the Minimum Gain).

In a circumstance in which the Basket comprises only one Basket Index, the "Payment at Maturity" in the terms supplement may only refer to an Index Return. For more information about the impact of market disruption events, please see "Description of Notes — Payment at Maturity" and "General Terms of Notes — Market Disruption Events."

Participation Rate: If applicable, the relevant terms supplement will specify the rate at which you will participate in the performance of the Basket. The actual Participation Rate may be set on the Trade Date.

Minimum Gain: If applicable, a fixed percentage as specified in the relevant terms supplement.

Maximum Gain: If applicable, a fixed percentage as specified in the relevant terms supplement.

Basket Return: Unless otherwise specified in the relevant terms supplement:

$$\frac{\text{Basket Ending Level} - \text{Basket Starting Level}}{\text{Basket Starting Level}}$$

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

Basket Ending Level: The Basket Closing Level on the Final Valuation 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 trading day will be calculated as follows:

$$100 \times [1 + \text{sum of (Index Return of each Basket Index} \times \text{Index Weighting of such Basket Index)}]$$

Index Return: Unless otherwise specified in the relevant terms supplement, with respect to each Basket Index, on any trading day:

$$\frac{\text{Index Ending Level} - \text{Index Starting Level}}{\text{Index Starting Level}}$$

Index Weighting: With respect to each Basket Index, a fixed percentage or fraction as specified in the relevant terms supplement, *provided* that the sum of the Index Weightings for all Basket Indices will equal 100% or 1, as applicable.

In certain cases, only one Basket Index may compose the entire Basket. If there is only one Basket Index, that Basket Index will be weighted as 100% of the Basket.

Index Starting Level:	Unless otherwise specified in the relevant terms supplement, with respect to each Basket Index, the Index closing level for such Basket Index on the Trade Date or such other date as specified in the relevant terms supplement, or the arithmetic average of the Index closing levels for such Basket Index on each of the Initial Averaging Dates, if so specified in the relevant terms supplement.
Index Ending Level:	Unless otherwise specified in the relevant terms supplement, with respect to each Basket Index, on any trading day, the Index closing level for such Basket Index on such trading day.
Other Terms:	In each case if applicable, Interest Rate, Interest Payment, Interest Period, Interest Determination Dates and/or Interest Payment Date(s) will be set forth in the relevant terms supplement.
Initial Averaging Dates:	As specified, if applicable, in the relevant terms supplement. Any Initial Averaging Date is subject to adjustment in the event of certain market disruption events and as described under "Description of Notes — Payment at Maturity" and "General Terms of Notes — Market Disruption Events."
Basket Valuation Date(s):	The Basket Ending Level will be calculated on a single date, which we refer to as the Final Valuation 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 adjustment in the event of certain market disruption events and as described under "Description of Notes — Payment at Maturity" and "General Terms of Notes — Market Disruption Events."
Issue Price:	Unless otherwise specified in the relevant terms supplement, \$10 per note.
Trade Date:	As specified in the relevant terms supplement.
Settlement Date:	As specified in the relevant terms supplement.
Maturity Date:	As specified in the relevant terms supplement. The maturity date of the notes is subject to adjustment in the event of certain market disruption events and as described under "Description of Notes — Payment at Maturity" and "General Terms of Notes — Market Disruption Events."

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The NASDAQ-100 Index®	PS-74
The Nikkei 225 Index	PS-79
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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, any related underlying supplement, this product supplement no. UBS-9-A-II and the accompanying prospectus supplement and prospectus with respect to the notes offered by the relevant terms supplement, any related underlying supplement, and this product supplement no. UBS-9-A-II and with respect to JPMorgan Chase & Co. This product supplement no. UBS-9-A-II, together with the relevant terms supplement, any related underlying 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 or, any written materials prepared by any Agent (as defined in "Underwriting"), including UBS Financial Services Inc. The information in the relevant terms supplement, any related underlying supplement, this product supplement no. UBS-9-A-II 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. UBS-9-A-II 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 Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, or FINRA, 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, any related underlying supplement, this product supplement no. UBS-9-A-II 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. UBS-9-A-II, any related underlying supplement, the relevant terms supplement and the accompanying prospectus supplement and prospectus, "we," "us" and "our" refer to JPMorgan Chase & Co., unless the context requires otherwise.

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 underlying supplement will describe any index included in the Basket but not described in this product supplement, or will include an updated description of an index described in this product supplement. 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. UBS-9-A-II have the meanings assigned in the accompanying prospectus supplement, prospectus, any related underlying supplement and the relevant terms supplement. The term "note" refers to each \$10 principal amount of our 100% Principal Protection Notes Linked to a Weighted Basket of Indices.

General

The 100% Principal Protection Notes are senior unsecured obligations of JPMorgan Chase & Co. that are linked to a weighted basket (the "Basket") of indices (each a "Basket Index" and collectively, the "Basket Indices") as specified in the relevant terms supplement. The notes are a series of securities referred to in the accompanying prospectus supplement, prospectus, any related underlying supplement and the relevant terms supplement. In this product supplement, we refer to an index that tracks the performance of equity securities as an "Equity Index," and collectively, as "Equity Indices" and we refer to an index that tracks the performance of commodity futures contracts, as a "Commodity Index." We refer to each Equity Index and each Commodity Index, as a "Basket Index," and collectively, the "Basket Indices." 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.

Unless otherwise specified in the relevant terms supplement, the notes will not pay interest or a fixed amount at maturity. Instead, at maturity you will receive a payment in cash, the amount of which will vary depending on the performance of the Basket over the term of the notes, calculated in accordance with the formula as set forth below. Unless otherwise specified in the relevant terms supplement, we will pay you at maturity at least the principal amount of \$10 for each \$10 principal amount note and, if specified in the relevant terms supplement, interest and/or the Minimum Gain.

The notes are not bank deposits and are not insured or guaranteed 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 \$10 and integral multiples thereof, unless otherwise specified in the relevant terms supplement. The principal amount and issue price of each note is \$10, 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. UBS-9-A-II and any related underlying supplement. The terms described in the relevant terms supplement those described herein or in any related underlying supplement and in the accompanying prospectus and prospectus supplement. If the terms described in the relevant underlying supplement are inconsistent with those described herein, in the accompanying prospectus supplement or prospectus, the terms described in the relevant underlying supplement will control. If the terms described in the relevant terms supplement are inconsistent with those described herein, in any related underlying supplement 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 specify, in each case if applicable the Participation Rate, Minimum Gain, Maximum Gain and the applicable terms of any such payment terms in the relevant terms supplement.

Unless otherwise specified in the relevant terms supplement and subject to the impact of a market disruption event as described under “— Payment at Maturity” and “General Terms of Notes — Market Disruption Events,” your return on the notes will be linked to the performance of a weighted Basket consisting of the Basket Indices during the term of the notes.

Unless otherwise specified in the relevant terms supplement and subject to the impact of a market disruption event, the amount you will receive at maturity is based on the performance of the Basket as described below:

- If the Basket Return is positive, and subject to any applicable Maximum Gain, you will receive at maturity a cash payment per \$10 principal amount note equal to:
$$\$10 + (\$10 \times \text{Basket Return} \times \text{Participation Rate})$$
provided, however, that, if applicable, in no event will you receive at maturity an amount greater than $\$10 + (\$10 \times \text{the Maximum Gain})$.
- If the Basket Return is zero or negative, you will receive at maturity a cash payment of \$10 per \$10 principal amount note or, if Minimum Gain is applicable, an amount equal to: $\$10 + (\$10 \times \text{the Minimum Gain})$.

In a circumstance in which the Basket comprises only one Basket Index, the “Payment at Maturity” in the terms supplement may only refer to an Index Return. For more information about the impact of market disruption events, please see “Description of Notes — Payment at Maturity” and “General Terms of Notes — Market Disruption Events.”

The “Participation Rate” is the rate at which you participate in the performance of the Basket and will be 100% unless otherwise specified in the relevant terms supplement.

The “Minimum Gain,” if applicable, will be a fixed percentage as specified in the relevant terms supplement.

The “Maximum Gain,” if applicable, will be a fixed percentage as specified in the relevant terms supplement.

Unless otherwise specified in the relevant terms supplement, the “Basket Return,” as calculated by the calculation agent, is the percentage change in the Basket Closing Level, calculated by comparing the Basket Ending Level to the Basket Starting Level. The relevant terms supplement will specify the Basket Starting Level and the manner in which the Basket Ending Level will be determined. The “Basket Return,” unless otherwise specified in the relevant terms supplement, is calculated as follows:

$$\frac{\text{Basket Ending Level} - \text{Basket Starting Level}}{\text{Basket Starting Level}}$$

Unless otherwise specified in the relevant terms supplement, the “Basket Starting Level” will be set equal to 100 on the Trade 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 Index, “Basket Starting Level” will be deemed to refer to the index starting level, which will be the closing level of the Basket Index on the Trade Date, or such other date as specified in the relevant terms supplement, or the arithmetic average of the closing levels of such Basket Index on each of the Initial Averaging Dates. Unless otherwise specified in the relevant terms supplement, the “Basket Ending Level” means the Basket Closing Level on the Final Valuation 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 if so specified in the relevant terms supplement.

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

$$100 \times [1 + \text{sum of (Index Return of each Basket Index} \times \text{Index Weighting of such Basket Index)}]$$

With respect to each Basket Index, the “Index Weighting” is a fixed percentage or fraction as specified in the relevant terms supplement, provided that the sum of the Index Weightings for all Basket Indices will equal 100% or 1, as applicable. In certain cases, only one Basket Index may compose the entire Basket. If there is only one Basket Index, that Basket Index will be weighted as 100% of the Basket.

The relevant terms supplement will specify either (i) the weight of each Basket Index in the Basket, which will be fixed for the term of the notes, or (ii) the manner in which the weight of each Basket Index will be determined. For example, if the relevant terms supplement specifies that a Basket Index is weighted to compose 18% of the value of the Basket, the Index Weighting for that Basket Index is 18%. Alternatively, the relevant terms supplement may specify that, for a Basket consisting of two Basket Indices, the Basket Index with the greater Index Return will make up 70% of the value of the Basket, and the Basket Index with the lesser Index Return will make up 30% of the value of the Basket.

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

$$\text{Index Return} = \frac{\text{Index Ending Level} - \text{Index Starting Level}}{\text{Index Starting Level}}$$

Unless otherwise specified in the relevant terms supplement, with respect to each Basket Index, the “Index Starting Level” means the Index closing level for such Basket Index on the Trade Date or such other date as specified in the relevant terms supplement, or the arithmetic average of the Index closing levels for such Basket Index on each of the Initial Averaging Dates, if so specified in the relevant terms supplement, and the “Index Ending Level” on any trading day means the Index closing level for such Basket Index on such trading day. However, if the Basket consists of only a single Basket Index, then as described under “Description of Notes – Basket Consisting of a Single Basket Index”, the “Basket Ending Level” will be the Index closing level of such Basket Index on the Final Valuation Date or such other date as specified in the relevant terms supplement, or the arithmetic average of the closing levels of such Basket Index on each of the Ending Averaging Dates.

With respect to each Basket Index, the “Index closing level” on any trading day will equal the official closing level 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 “Index closing level” for a Basket Index will be based on the alternative calculation of such Basket Index described under “General Terms of Notes — Discontinuation of a Basket Index; Alteration of Method of Calculation” below.

The “Trade Date” is the day on which we price the notes for initial sale to the public and will be specified in the relevant terms supplement.

The “Settlement Date” is the day on which we issue the notes for initial delivery to investors and will be specified in the relevant terms supplement.

With respect to each Equity 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 relevant exchanges (as defined below) for securities underlying such Basket Index or the relevant successor index, if applicable, and (ii) the exchanges on which futures or options contracts related to such Basket Index or the relevant successor index, 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 each Commodity Index, a “trading day” is, unless otherwise specified in the relevant terms supplement, a day, as determined by the calculation agent, on which (i) such Commodity Index or any

successor index, if applicable, is calculated and (ii) futures contracts constituting the value of such Commodity Index or such successor index, if applicable, on such day are capable of being traded on their relevant exchanges.

Subject to the impact of a market disruption event, 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 Index, or if there is a market disruption event with respect to any Basket Index on such Initial Averaging Date (any such Basket Index affected by a non-trading day or a market disruption event, a "Disrupted Basket Index"), the applicable Initial Averaging Date will be postponed to the immediately succeeding trading day for any such Disrupted Basket Index during which no market disruption event for such Disrupted Basket Index 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 Index closing level for each Basket Index (other than any such Disrupted Basket Index) on the originally scheduled Initial Averaging Date and (2) the Index closing level for any such Disrupted Basket Index on the immediately succeeding trading day for such Disrupted Basket Index during which no market disruption event for such Disrupted Basket Index shall have occurred or be continuing.

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 Index, or if there is a market disruption event with respect to any Disrupted Basket Index on such tenth business day, the calculation agent will determine the Index closing level for any such Disrupted Basket Index for such date in accordance with the formula for and method of calculating such Index closing level 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 Index.

Subject to the impact of a market disruption event, the Basket Valuation Date(s), which will either be a single date, which we refer to as the Final Valuation 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 Index, or there is a market disruption event with respect to any Basket Index on such Basket Valuation Date, the applicable Basket Valuation Date will be the immediately succeeding trading day for any such Disrupted Basket Index during which no market disruption event for such Disrupted Basket Index 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 Index closing level, as applicable, for each Basket Index (other than any such Disrupted Basket Index) on the originally scheduled Basket Valuation Date and (2) the Index closing level, as applicable, for any such Disrupted Basket Index on the immediately succeeding trading day for such Disrupted Basket Index during which no market disruption event for such Disrupted Basket Index shall have occurred or be continuing. Under these circumstances, the calculation agent will calculate the Basket Closing Level for such Basket Valuation Date using the Index closing levels of the Disrupted Basket Indices 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 Index, or there is a market disruption event with respect to any Disrupted Basket Index on such tenth business day, the calculation agent will determine the Index closing level for any such Disrupted Basket Index for such date in accordance with the formula for and method of calculating such Index closing level, 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 or futures contracts, as applicable, 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 or futures contract, as applicable, most recently constituting such Disrupted Basket Index.

The maturity date will be specified 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 the 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.” In addition, the maturity date is subject to an adjustment of the amounts due and payable under the terms of the notes due to a commodity hedging disruption event as described under “Description of Notes — Payment at Maturity” and “General Terms of Notes — Market Disruption Event — Consequences of a Commodity Hedging Disruption Event.”

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 at maturity and on the Interest Payment Dates, if any, 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.

Notes with a maturity of more than one year

If a Basket Valuation Day is not a trading day with respect to any Basket Index, or if there is a market disruption event with respect to any Basket Index on such Basket Valuation Date, the applicable Basket Valuation Date will be the immediately succeeding trading day for any such Disrupted Basket Index during which no market disruption event for such Disrupted Basket Index 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 Index closing level for each Basket Index (other than any such Disrupted Basket Index) on the originally scheduled Basket Valuation Date, and (2) the Index closing level for any such Disrupted Basket Index on the immediately succeeding trading day for such Disrupted Basket Index during which no market disruption event for such Disrupted Basket Index shall have occurred or be continuing. Under such circumstances, the calculation agent will calculate the Basket Closing Level for such Basket Valuation Date using the Index closing level of each Disrupted Basket Index 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 Index, or if there is a market disruption event with respect to any Disrupted Basket Index on such tenth business day, the calculation agent will determine the Index closing level for any such Disrupted Basket Index for such date in accordance with the formula for and method of calculating such Index closing level 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 Index.

Notes with a maturity of not more than one year

If a Basket Valuation Date is not a trading day with respect to any Basket Index, or if there is a market disruption event with respect to any Basket Index on such Basket Valuation Date, the applicable Basket Valuation Date will be the immediately succeeding trading day for any such Disrupted Basket Index during which no market disruption event for such Disrupted Basket Index 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 Index closing level for each Basket Index (other than any such Disrupted Basket Index) on the originally scheduled Basket Valuation Date and (2) the Index closing level for any such Disrupted Basket Index on the immediately succeeding trading day for such Disrupted Basket Index during which no market disruption event for such Disrupted Basket Index shall have occurred or be continuing; *provided, further*, that no Basket Valuation Date, as postponed, will produce a maturity date more than one year (counting for this purpose either the Settlement Date or the maturity date, but not both) after the Settlement Date (the last date that could serve as the final Basket Valuation Date without causing the maturity date to be more than one year after the Settlement Date, the "Final Disrupted Valuation Date"). Under these circumstances, the calculation agent will calculate the Basket Closing Level for such Basket Valuation Date using the Index closing level of each Disrupted Basket Index 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 Index, or if there is a market disruption event with respect to any Disrupted Basket Index on such tenth business day, the calculation agent will determine the Index closing level for any such Disrupted Basket Index for such date in accordance with the formula for and method of calculating such Index closing level 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 Index.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, if any Basket Valuation Date has been postponed to the Final Disrupted Valuation Date (treating any such Basket Valuation Date that is not the final Basket Valuation Date as if it were the final Basket Valuation Date), and such Final Disrupted Valuation Date is not a trading day with respect to any Disrupted Basket Index, or if there is a market disruption event with respect to any Disrupted Basket Index on such Final Disrupted Valuation Date, the calculation agent will determine the Index closing level for any such Disrupted Basket Index for such Final Disrupted Valuation Date in accordance with the formula for and method of calculating such Index closing level 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 the business day immediately preceding such Final Disrupted Valuation Date of each security most recently constituting such Disrupted Basket Index. **For the avoidance of doubt, in no event will any Basket Valuation Date occur after the Final Disrupted Valuation Date.**

Interest Payments

If the relevant terms supplement specifies that the notes will bear interest, the notes will bear interest at a rate per annum, a fixed amount or a percentage or any other rate or rates, specified in such terms supplement. Unless otherwise specified in the relevant terms supplement, interest will accrue from the issue date of the notes to but excluding the maturity date and will be paid in arrears on each date specified in the relevant terms supplement (each such date an "Interest Payment Date") to but excluding the maturity date. Interest will be paid to the holders of record at the close of business on the date 15 calendar days prior to that Interest Payment Date, whether or not such fifteenth calendar day is a business day, unless otherwise specified in the relevant terms supplement. Unless otherwise specified in the relevant terms supplement, interest on the notes will be calculated based on the basis of a 360-day year of 30-day months. If any day on which a payment of interest or principal is due is not a business day, the payment will be made with the same force and effect on the next succeeding business day, but no additional interest will accrue as a result of the delayed payment, and the next interest payment period will commence as if the payment had not been delayed. If the maturity date is adjusted as the result of a market disruption event, the payment of interest due on the maturity date will be made on the maturity date as adjusted, with the same force and effect as if the maturity date had not been adjusted, but no additional interest will accrue or be payable as a result of the delayed payment.

Basket Consisting of a Single Basket Index

If the Basket consists of only one Basket Index, unless otherwise specified in the relevant terms supplement, all references to (1) "Basket" will be deemed to refer to the "Index", (2) the "Basket Return" will be deemed to refer to the "Index Return", (3) the "Basket Ending Level" will be deemed to refer to the "Index Ending Level" and (4) the "Basket Starting Level" will be deemed to refer to the "Index Starting Level."

RISK FACTORS

*Your investment in the notes will involve certain risks. The notes may not pay interest or guarantee any return on principal prior to maturity unless otherwise specified in the relevant terms supplement. Investing in the notes is not equivalent to investing directly in any of the component equity securities underlying the Equity Indices, or any of the futures contracts underlying the Commodity Index, or any exchange-traded or over-the-counter instruments based on, or other instruments linked to, the Commodity Index. 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.***

Risks Relating to the Notes Generally.

The notes differ from conventional debt securities.

The notes combine features of equity and debt. The terms of the notes differ from those of conventional debt securities in that we may not pay interest on the notes or, if we do pay interest, a significant portion of your total payment at maturity may be based on the performance of the Basket rather than the interest rate we will pay you. The amount payable at maturity will be determined pursuant to the terms described in this product supplement no. UBS-9-A-II and the relevant terms supplement. Therefore, the return on your investment in the notes may be less than the amount that would be paid on an ordinary debt security. The return at maturity of only the applicable principal amount of each note (plus the Minimum Gain, if any) will not compensate you for any loss in value due to inflation and other factors relating to the value of money over time.

The notes are subject to the credit risk of JPMorgan Chase & Co.

The notes are subject to the credit risk of JPMorgan Chase & Co. and our credit ratings and credit spreads may adversely affect the market value of the notes. Payment on the notes is dependent on JPMorgan Chase & Co.'s ability to pay the amount due on the notes at maturity, and therefore your payment on the notes is subject to our credit risk and to changes in the market's view of our creditworthiness. Any decline in our credit ratings or increase in the credit spreads charged by the market for taking our credit risk is likely to adversely affect the value of the notes.

The notes may not pay more than the applicable principal amount, and unpaid interest, if applicable, at maturity (plus the Minimum Gain, if applicable).

If the Basket Ending Level is less than, or equal to the Basket Starting Level, you will receive only interest payments, if any, set forth in the terms supplement and, unless otherwise specified in the relevant terms supplement, \$10 (plus the Minimum gain, if applicable) for each \$10 principal amount note you hold at maturity. This will be true even if the value of the Basket was higher than the Basket Starting Level at some time during the life of the notes but later fell below the Basket Starting Level. Because the notes may not pay interest or pay interest at an interest rate lower than that payable for other debt securities issued by us with a comparable maturity, the return on your investment in the notes may be less than the amount that would be paid on a conventional debt security of comparable maturity. This return may not fully compensate you for any loss in value due to inflation and other factors relating to the value of money over time.

The value of the Index Starting Level for the Basket Indices may be determined after the Settlement Date of the notes.

If so specified in the relevant terms supplement, the Index Starting Level for the Basket Indices will be determined based on the arithmetic average of the Index closing levels of the Basket Indices 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 Settlement Date of the notes; as a result, the Index Starting Level for the Basket Indices may not be determined, and you may therefore not know such value, until after the Settlement Date. Similarly, the global note certificate constituting the notes, which will be deposited with DTC on the Settlement Date as described under "General Terms of Notes — Book-Entry Only Issuance — The Depository Trust Company," will not set forth the Index Starting Levels for the Basket Indices. The

Index Starting Level for the Basket Indices will be used in the calculation of the Index Returns for the various Basket Indices, and the Index Returns will be used in calculating the Basket Return and the payment at maturity. If there are any increases in the Index closing levels for the Basket Indices on the Initial Averaging Dates that occur after the Settlement Date and such increases result in the starting level for one or more of the Basket Indices being higher than the Index closing level of such Basket Index (or Indices) on the Settlement Date, this may establish higher levels that the Basket Indices must achieve for you to receive at maturity more than the applicable principal amount of your notes.

The appreciation potential of the notes will be limited by the Maximum Gain, if applicable.

If the notes have a Maximum Gain, the appreciation potential of the notes is limited to the fixed percentage of the principal amount as specified in the relevant terms supplement. At maturity your return on the notes per \$10 principal amount note will equal no more than the Maximum Gain. Accordingly, the appreciation potential of the notes will be limited to the Maximum Gain even if the return on your notes otherwise calculated with reference to the Basket Return and Participation Rate would be greater than the Maximum Gain.

The Basket Ending 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 Basket Ending Level may be calculated based on the Basket Closing Level on one or more Basket Valuation Dates near the end of the term of the notes, the level of the Basket at various other times during the term of the notes could be higher than the Basket Ending Level. This difference could be particularly large if there is a significant increase in the level of the Basket after the Basket Valuation Dates, if there is a significant decrease in the level of the Basket during the latter portion of the term of the notes 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 Basket levels steadily increase or remain relatively constant during the initial term of the notes and then decreases below the Basket Starting Level, the Basket Ending Level may be significantly less than if it were calculated on a date earlier than the Basket Valuation Date(s). Under these circumstances, you may receive a lower payment at maturity than you would have received if you had invested in the component equity securities underlying the Basket Indices or contracts related to the Basket Indices for which there is an active secondary market.

The Basket Indices may not be equally weighed.

Unless otherwise specified in the relevant terms supplement, the Basket Indices may have a different weights in determining the value of the Basket, depending on the Index Weightings specified in the relevant terms supplement. For example, the relevant terms supplement may specify that the Basket is composed of the S&P 500® Index, the Nikkei 225 Index, the Dow Jones EURO STOXX 50® Index, and that their Index Weightings are 20%, 30% and 50%, respectively. One consequence of such an unequal weighting is that the same percentage change in two of the Basket Indices may have different effects on the Basket Closing Level. In the example above, since the Index Weighting for the Nikkei 225 Index is greater than the Index Weighting for the S&P 500® Index, 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 Index may be determined on a date other than the Trade Date.

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

If the Basket is composed of more than one Basket Index, changes in the value of the Basket Indices may offset each other.

Unless otherwise specified in the relevant terms supplement, the notes are linked to a weighted Basket composed of the Basket Indices. Price movements in the Basket Indices may not correlate with each other. At a time when the value of one or more of the Basket Indices increases, the value of the other Basket Indices may not increase as much or may even decline in value. Therefore, in calculating the Basket Ending Level, increases in the value of one or more of the Basket Indices may be moderated, or more than offset, by lesser increases or declines in the level of the other Basket Index or Indices, particularly if the Basket Index or Indices that appreciate are of relatively low weight in the Basket. There can be no assurance that the Basket Ending Level will be higher than the Basket Starting Level. Unless the relevant terms supplement provides for interest payments and/or a Minimum Gain, if the Basket Return is flat or negative, you will only receive the principal amount of your notes at maturity.

The Basket may consist of only one Basket Index.

In certain cases, only one Basket Index may compose the entire Basket. If there is only one Basket Index, that Basket Index will be weighted as 100% of the Basket. In these cases, the Basket Closing Level will be determined with respect to the Index closing level of that single Basket Index.

If the Participation Rate is less than 100%, the payment at maturity will be limited by the Participation Rate.

If the Participation Rate is less than 100% and the Basket Ending Level exceeds the Basket Starting Level, the payment you receive at maturity will equal only a percentage, as specified in the relevant terms supplement, of the Basket Return. Under these circumstances, the payment you receive at maturity will not fully reflect the performance of the Basket.

The notes are designed to be held to maturity.

The notes are not designed to be short-term trading instruments. The price at which you will be able to sell your notes 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 date of the issuance of the notes. The potential returns described in any terms supplement assume that your notes are held to maturity.

Secondary trading may be limited.

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

J.P. Morgan Securities Inc., or JPMSI, 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 JPMSI is willing to buy the notes. If at any time JPMSI 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.

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 of the Basket and, if interest is applicable to the notes, interest rates 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 may be affected by a number of other factors that may either offset or magnify each other, including:

- the expected volatility in the Basket Indices;
- the time to maturity of the notes;

- the market price of the physical commodities upon which the futures contracts that compose the Commodity Index is based;
- economic, financial, political, regulatory, geographical, agricultural, meteorological or judicial events that affect the commodities underlying the Equity Indices or stock markets generally, the commodity futures contracts underlying the Commodity Index, the physical commodities underlying such futures contracts or commodities markets generally;
- the dividend rate on the equity securities underlying the Equity Indices (while not paid to holders of the notes, dividend payments on the equity securities underlying Equity Indices may influence the levels of the Equity Indices, and the market value of options on Equity Indices and therefore affect the value of the notes);
- interest and yield rates in the market generally as well as in each of the markets of the equity securities or indices composing the Basket Indices;
- developments in the real estate market;
- if the Basket includes a foreign Basket Index (as defined below), the exchange rate and the volatility of the exchange rate between the U.S. dollar and the currencies in which the equity securities composing such Basket Index are traded, and, if such foreign Basket Index is calculated in one currency and the equity securities composing the Basket Index are traded in another currency or currencies, the correlation between those rates and the level of the Basket Index; and
- our creditworthiness, including actual or anticipated downgrades in our credit ratings.

Some or all of these factors will influence the price you will receive if you choose to sell your notes prior to maturity. 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 any or all of the Basket Indices based on their historical performance. The Basket Ending Level may be flat or negative as compared to the Basket Starting Level, in which event you will only receive the principal amount of your notes at maturity unless the relevant terms supplement provides for interest payments or a Minimum Gain.

Historical performance of each Basket Index should not be taken as an indication of the future performance of such Basket Index during the terms of the notes.

The actual performance of each Basket Index over the term of the notes, as well as the amount payable at maturity, may bear little relation to the historical performance of such Basket Index. The trading prices of the equity securities will determine the level of such Basket Index. As a result, it is impossible to predict whether the level of each of the Basket Indices will rise or fall.

The inclusion in the original issue price of each agent's commission, commissions of affiliates of the each agent and the cost of hedging our obligations under the notes 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, commissions of affiliates of each agent and the cost of hedging our obligations under the notes. Such cost includes the 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 JPMSI 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 JPMSI, as a result of such compensation or other transaction costs.

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

JPMSI and other affiliates of ours trade the equity securities underlying the Equity Indices, the futures contracts that compose a Commodity Index, options on such futures contracts, the Index Commodities (as defined below under "Dow Jones — UBS Commodity IndexSM") and other financial instruments related to

the Basket Indices and their component equity securities or futures contracts, or such options and Index Commodities on a regular basis, for their accounts and for other accounts under their management. JPMSI 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 Indices. 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 Indices 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 whose equity security is included in one of the Equity Indices 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 equity security of which is included in one of the Equity Indices. Any prospective purchaser of notes should undertake an independent investigation of each company the equity security of which is included in one of the Equity Indices, 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 included in the Basket Indices or future price movements of the equity securities underlying the Basket Indices.

In the course of our business, we or our affiliates may acquire non-public information about a Commodity Index, the futures contracts underlying a 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 a Commodity Index, the Index Commodities or the Designated Contracts (as defined below under "Dow Jones — UBS Commodity IndexSM"). Any prospective purchaser of notes should undertake an independent investigation of a Commodity Index, the futures contracts underlying a 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 one or more of the Basket Indices or the equity securities that compose the Equity Indices, the futures contracts underlying a 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 equity securities composing a foreign Basket Index are denominated. These trading activities could potentially affect the exchange rates with respect to such currencies and, if currency exchange rate calculations are involved in the calculation of the Index closing levels of that foreign Basket Index, could affect the Index closing levels of that foreign Basket Index and, accordingly, if the Basket includes a foreign Basket Index 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, if the Basket includes a foreign Basket Index, any prospective purchaser of notes should undertake an independent investigation of the currencies in which equity securities composing that foreign Basket Index 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.

JPMSI will act as the calculation agent. The calculation agent will determine, among other things, the Basket Starting Level, the Basket Closing Level on each Basket Valuation Date, the Basket Ending Level, the Basket Return, the Index Starting Level of each Basket Index, the Index closing level on each Initial Averaging Date, if applicable, and each Basket Valuation Date, the Index closing level of each Basket Index, the Index Return of each Basket Index on each Basket Valuation Date, whether the Basket Ending Level is equal to or greater than the Basket Starting Level, if the notes bear interest, the amount of interest payable, if any, on any Interest Payment Date and the payment at maturity on the notes. In addition, the calculation agent will determine whether there has been a market disruption event or a discontinuation of any Basket Index, whether there has been a material change in the method of calculating any Basket Index, if the notes bear interest, whether a day is an interest payment date and will calculate, if applicable, the Option Value of your notes on the commodity hedging disruption date, in the event of a commodity hedging disruption event. In performing these duties, JPMSI may have interests adverse to the interests of the holders of the notes, which may affect your return on the notes, particularly where JPMSI, as the calculation agent, is entitled to exercise discretion.

JPMSI, UBS Financial Services Inc. (“UBS”), and their affiliates may have published research, expressed opinions or provided recommendations that are inconsistent with investing in or holding the Notes, and may do so in the future. Any such research, opinions or recommendations could affect the value of each of the equity securities underlying the Basket Indices, and therefore the market value of the Notes.

JPMSI, UBS and their affiliates publish research from time to time on financial markets and other matters that may influence the value of the Notes, or express opinions or provide recommendations that are inconsistent with purchasing or holding the Notes. JPMSI, UBS and their affiliates may have published research or other opinions that call into question the investment view implicit in an investment in the Notes. Any research, opinions or recommendations expressed by JPMSI, UBS or their affiliates may not be consistent with each other and may be modified from time to time without notice. Investors should make their own independent investigation of the merits of investing in the Notes and the Basket Indices the Notes are linked.

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, at maturity. Market disruptions might also prevent the calculation agent from properly valuing the Index closing level of a Basket Index on the Trade Date or one of the Initial Averaging Dates, 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 Date(s), Trade Date or Initial Averaging Dates, if applicable, and the maturity date will be postponed and your return will be adversely affected. See “General Terms of Notes — Market Disruption Events.”

In addition, if we or our affiliates are unable to effect transactions necessary to hedge our obligations under the notes due to a commodity hedging disruption event, we have the right, but not the obligation, to adjust your payment at maturity. At maturity, we will pay you, instead of the amount specified under “Description of Notes — Payment at Maturity,” the amount described under “General Terms of Notes — Market Disruption Events — Consequences of a Commodity Hedging Disruption Event,” which will not be less than \$10 for each \$10 principal amount note. Additionally, if a commodity hedging disruption event ceases to exist, the amounts determined on the commodity hedging disruption date will not be revised after such commodity hedging disruption date. See “General Terms of Notes — Market Disruption Events — Consequences of a Commodity Hedging Disruption Event.”

Generally, if the term of the notes is not more than one year, the notes will be treated as short-term debt instruments for U.S. federal income tax purposes.

Generally, if the term of the notes is not more than one year (including either the Settlement Date or the last possible date that the notes could be outstanding, but not both), the notes will be treated as “short-term” debt instruments for U.S. federal income tax purposes. No statutory, judicial or administrative

authority directly addresses the treatment of short-term debt instruments having terms similar to the notes for U.S. federal income tax purposes, and no ruling is being requested from the Internal Revenue Service with respect to the notes. As a result, certain aspects of the tax treatment of an investment in such notes are uncertain. You should review carefully the section entitled "Certain U.S. Federal Income Tax Consequences" in this product supplement no. UBS-9-A-II and consult your tax adviser regarding your particular circumstances.

Generally, if the term of the notes is more than one year, the notes will be contingent payment debt instruments for U.S. federal income tax purposes.

Generally, if the term of the notes is more than one year (including either the Settlement Date or the last possible date that the notes could be outstanding, but not both), the notes will be treated as "contingent payment debt instruments" for U.S. federal income tax purposes. As a result, you will generally be required to recognize interest income in each year at a "comparable yield," even though we may not make any payments with respect to the notes until maturity and even though the amount of such interest income may exceed the Interest Payments, if any, made to you with respect to the notes. Interest included in income will increase your tax basis in the notes and any noncontingent payment (*i.e.*, Interest Payment) and the projected amount of any contingent payment made to you will reduce your tax basis in the notes. Generally, amounts received at maturity or upon an earlier sale or disposition in excess of your tax basis will be treated as additional interest income while any loss will generally be treated as an ordinary loss to the extent of all of your previous inclusions with respect to the notes, which will be deductible against other income (*e.g.*, employment and interest income) with the balance treated as capital loss, the deductibility of which may be subject to limitations. Losses may be subject to special reporting requirements. You should review carefully the section entitled "Certain U.S. Federal Income Tax Consequences" in this product supplement no. UBS-9-A-II and consult your tax adviser regarding your particular circumstances.

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.

Risks Relating to the Basket Indices

Your return on the notes will not reflect dividends on the equity securities included in the Equity Indices.

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

You will have no shareholder rights in issuers of equity securities that compose the Equity Indices.

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 equity securities composing the Equity Indices would have.

The sponsor of a Basket Index (the "Index Sponsor") may adjust such Basket Index in a way that affects its level, and such Index Sponsor has no obligation to consider your interests.

The Index Sponsor is responsible for calculating and maintaining such Basket Index. The Index Sponsor can add, delete or substitute the equity securities included in such Basket Index or make other methodological changes that could change the level of such Basket Index. You should realize that the changing of equity securities included in a Basket Index may affect the level of such Basket Index, as a

newly added equity security may perform significantly better or worse than the equity security or securities it replaces. Additionally, the Index Sponsor may alter, discontinue or suspend calculation or dissemination of such Basket Index. Any of these actions could adversely affect the value of the notes. The Index Sponsor has no obligation to consider your interests in calculating or revising such Basket Index. See the relevant index description section below or any related underlying supplement for additional information.

We are currently one of the companies that make up the S&P 500[®] Index and the S&P 500[®] Financials Index, but, to our knowledge, we are not currently affiliated with any other company the equity securities of which are included in the Equity Indices.

We are currently one of the companies that make up the S&P 500[®] Index and the S&P 500[®] Financials Index. To our knowledge, we are not currently affiliated with any of the other companies whose equity security is represented in the Basket 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 equity securities underlying the Basket Indices or your notes. None of the money you pay us will go to any Index Sponsor or any of the other companies included in the Basket Indices and none of those companies will be involved in the offering of the notes in any way. Neither those companies 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.

To our knowledge, we are not currently affiliated with any company the equity securities of which are included in the Basket Indices (other than the S&P 500[®] Index or the S&P 500[®] Financials Index).

To our knowledge, we are not currently affiliated with any issuers the equity securities of which are included in the Basket Indices (other than the S&P 500[®] Index or the S&P 500[®] Financials Index). 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 included in such Basket Index (other than the S&P 500[®] Index or the S&P 500[®] Financials Index) or your notes. None of the money you pay us will go to the Index Sponsor for any Basket Index or any of the issuers of the equity securities included in the Basket Index (other than the S&P 500[®] Index or the S&P 500[®] Financials Index) 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.

If the Basket includes the PHLX Housing SectorSM Index, the housing construction industry is significantly affected by factors in general and local economic conditions and real estate markets as well as by weather conditions, natural disasters and geopolitical events, any of which could affect the ability of the companies whose stocks are included in the PHLX Housing SectorSM Index to conduct their businesses profitably.

All of the equity securities underlying the PHLX Housing SectorSM Index are issued by companies whose primary lines of business are directly associated with the domestic housing construction industry. Because the value of the notes is linked in part to the performance of the PHLX Housing SectorSM Index, an investment in these notes will be affected by changes in the housing construction industry. The housing construction industry is cyclical and has from time to time experienced significant difficulties. The prices of the equity securities included in the PHLX Housing SectorSM Index and, in turn, the level of the PHLX Housing SectorSM 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 home buyers;
- interest rates;
- consumer confidence;
- housing demand;
- the availability of suitable undeveloped land;
- raw material and labor shortages and price fluctuations;
- federal, state and local laws and regulations concerning the development of land, housing construction, home sales, consumer financing and environmental protection;

- competition among companies which engage in the housing construction business; and
- the supply of homes and other housing alternatives.

In addition, weather conditions and natural disasters such as hurricanes, tornadoes, earthquakes, floods and fires can harm the housing construction business. Geopolitical events, such as the aftermath of the war with Iraq, and related market disruptions could also have a significant impact on the housing construction business.

The factors described above could cause a change in the housing construction industry generally or regionally and could cause the value of the equity securities included in the PHLX Housing SectorSM Index and the level of the PHLX Housing SectorSM Index to decrease or remain flat during the term of the notes. As a result, the value of the notes may be subject to greater volatility and be more adversely affected by a single economic, political or regulatory occurrence affecting this industry than a different investment linked to securities of a more broadly diversified group of issuers.

If the Basket includes the PHLX Housing SectorSM Index, there is no direct correlation between the value of the notes or the level of the PHLX Housing SectorSM Index and residential housing prices.

There is no direct linkage between the level of the PHLX Housing SectorSM Index and residential housing prices in specific regions or residential housing prices in general. While residential housing prices may be one factor that could affect the prices of the stocks composing the PHLX Housing SectorSM Index and consequently the Index closing level of the PHLX Housing SectorSM Index, the PHLX Housing SectorSM Index and the notes are not directly linked to movements of residential housing prices and may be affected by factors unrelated to such movements.

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

The equity securities that constitute the Russell 2000[®] Index are issued by companies with relatively small market capitalization. The equity securities 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 equity securities, 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 the S&P 500[®] Financials Index, risks associated with the financial services industry will affect the value of the notes.

All or substantially all of the equity securities which are included in the S&P 500[®] Financials Index are issued by companies whose primary line of business is directly associated with the financial services sector, including the following sub-sectors: banking, mortgage finance, consumer finance, specialized finance, investment banking and brokerage, asset management and custody, corporate lending, insurance and financial investment, and real estate, including real estate investment trusts. Because the value of the notes is linked to the performance of the S&P 500[®] Financials Index, an investment in these notes will be affected by changes in the financial services sector. Financial services companies are subject to extensive government regulation which may limit both the amounts and types of loans and other financial commitments they can make, and the interest rates and fees they can charge. Profitability is largely dependent on the availability and cost of capital funds, and can fluctuate significantly when interest rates change. Credit losses resulting from financial difficulties of borrowers can negatively impact the sector. Insurance companies may be subject to severe price competition. Adverse economic, business or political developments affecting real estate could have a major effect on the value of real estate securities (which include real estate investment trusts). As a result, the value of the notes may be subject to greater volatility and be more adversely affected by a single economic, political or regulatory occurrence affecting these industries than a different investment linked to securities of a more broadly diversified group of issuers.

If the Basket includes a foreign Basket Index, an investment in the notes is subject to risks associated with non-U.S. securities markets.

The equity securities that compose a Basket Index, such as the Nikkei 225 Index, the Dow Jones EURO STOXX 50[®] Index, the FTSE[™] 100 Index, The FTSE/Xinhua China 25 Index, the MSCI EAFE[®] Index, the Hang Seng[®] Index, the Korea Stock Price Index 200, the MSCI Brazil Index, the MSCI Emerging Markets Index, the MSCI Taiwan Index, the S&P[®]/ASX 200 Index and the Swiss Market Index[®] (each a “foreign Basket Index”, and collectively, “foreign Basket Indices”) 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 the notes if the Basket includes a foreign Basket Index composed of securities traded in one or more emerging market countries.

Some or all of these factors may influence the Index closing levels of a foreign Basket Index. 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 a Basket Index based on its historical performance. The value of any such foreign Basket Index may increase or decrease such that you may not receive any return on your investment. There can be no assurance that the Index closing level for any such foreign Basket Index will not increase or decrease so that at maturity, you will not receive more than your principal amount.

If the Basket includes a foreign Basket Index, if the prices of its component securities are not converted into U.S. dollars for purposes of calculating the value of the Index, the Index Return for the notes will not be adjusted for changes in exchange rates that might affect such Basket Index.

Because the prices of the equity securities comprising certain foreign Basket Indices are not converted into U.S. dollars for purposes of calculating the value of such foreign Basket Indices and although the equity securities composing such foreign Basket Indices are traded in currencies other than U.S. dollars, and the notes, which are linked to such foreign Basket Indices, 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 equity securities composing such foreign Basket Indices 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 a foreign Basket Index and if the prices of its component equity securities are converted into U.S. dollars for purposes of calculating the value of such foreign Basket Index, the notes will be subject to currency exchange risk.

Because the prices of the equity securities composing certain foreign Basket Indices are converted into U.S. dollars for the purposes of calculating the value of such foreign Basket Indices, the holders of the notes will be exposed to currency exchange rate risk with respect to each of the currencies in which the equity securities composing such foreign Basket Indices 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 equity securities composing such foreign Basket Indices denominated in each such currency. If, taking into account such weighting, the U.S. dollar strengthens against such currencies, the value of such foreign Basket Indices will be adversely affected and the Basket Return in turn may be adversely affected. As a result, 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.

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.

If the Basket includes a foreign Basket Index and if the prices of its component securities are converted into U.S. dollars for purposes of calculating the value of such foreign Basket Index, changes in the volatility of exchange rates, and the correlation between those rates and the levels of such foreign Basket Index 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 equity securities composing certain foreign Basket Indices are denominated refers to a foreign exchange spot rate that measures the relative values of two currencies — the particular currency in which an equity security composing such foreign Basket Index and the U.S. dollar. This exchange rate reflects the amount of the particular currency in which an equity security composing such foreign Basket Index 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 that equity security is denominated. The volatility of the exchange rate between the U.S. dollar and each of the currencies in which the equity securities composing such foreign Basket Index refer to the size and frequency of changes in that exchange rate.

Because any such foreign Basket Index is calculated, in part, by converting the closing prices of the equity securities composing such foreign Basket Index into U.S. dollars, the volatility of the exchange rate between the U.S. dollar and each of the currencies in which those equity securities 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 equity securities composing any such foreign Basket Index are denominated and the level of such foreign Basket Index refer to the relationship between the percentage changes in that exchange rate and the percentage changes in the level of such foreign Basket Index. 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 equity securities composing such foreign Basket Index are denominated and the percentage changes in the level of such foreign Basket Index could affect the value of such foreign Basket Index, which in turn could affect the value of the notes.

Risks Relating to Commodity Indices

Commodity prices are characterized by high and unpredictable volatility, which could lead to high and unpredictable volatility in the Commodity Index (for purposes of only this section the “Index”).

Market prices of the commodity options futures contracts underlying the Index tend to be highly volatile and may fluctuate rapidly based on numerous factors, including: changes in supply and demand relationships; governmental programs and policies, national and international monetary, trade, political and economic events, changes in interest and exchange rates, speculation and trading activities in commodities and related contracts, weather, and agricultural, trade, fiscal and exchange control policies. Many commodities are also highly cyclical. These factors may affect the level of the Index in varying ways, and different factors may cause the value of different commodities included in the Index, and the commodity futures contracts of their prices, to move in inconsistent directions at inconsistent rates. This, in turn, will affect the value of the notes linked to the Index.

The Index provides one avenue for exposure to commodities. The high volatility and cyclical nature of commodity markets may render these investments inappropriate as the focus of an investment portfolio.

Higher future prices of the commodity futures contracts constituting the Index relative to their current prices may decrease the amount payable at maturity.

The 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 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 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. Contango in the commodity markets could result in negative “roll yields,” which could adversely affect the level of the Index and, therefore, the value of your notes. If there is an absence of backwardation, we expect the Index will likely underperform a direct investment in a similarly weighted basket of index commodities over the life of the notes.

The Index will likely under perform a cash purchase of the underlying commodities, potentially by a significant amount.

Because the Index is made up of futures contracts, there will be a cost to “rolling” the contracts forward as the Index sells the current contracts and then add the next month’s contracts. As the underlyings tend to have positively sloping forward curves, commonly known as “contango”, the Index’s return experiences a negative drag when the Index sells cheaper contracts, and purchase more expensive contracts. As a result, we expect the Index will likely underperform a direct investment in a similarly weighted basket of index commodities over the life of the notes.

Some of the commodities underlying the Index will be subject to pronounced risks of pricing volatility.

As a general matter, the risk of low liquidity or volatile pricing around the maturity date of a commodity futures contract is greater than in the case of other futures contracts because (among other factors) a number of market participants take physical delivery of the underlying commodities. Many commodities, like those in the energy and industrial metals sectors, have liquid futures contracts that expire every month. Therefore, these contracts are rolled forward every month. Contracts based on certain other commodities, most notably agricultural and livestock products, tend to have only a few contract months each year that trade with substantial liquidity. Thus, these commodities, with related futures contracts that expire infrequently, roll forward less frequently than every month, and can have further pronounced pricing volatility during extended periods of low liquidity.

Regulation of the commodity markets is extensive and constantly changing; future regulatory developments are impossible to predict and may significantly and adversely affect the value of the notes.

Futures contracts and options on futures contracts markets, including those future contracts related to the Index commodities, are subject to extensive statutes, regulations, and margin requirements. The CFTC and the exchanges including the New York Mercantile Exchange (“NYMEX”), are authorized to take extraordinary actions in the event of a market emergency, including, for example, the retroactive implementation of speculative position limits or higher margin requirements, the establishment of daily limits and the suspension of trading. Furthermore, NYMEX has regulations that limit the amount of fluctuations in futures contract prices which may occur in a single trading session. These limits could adversely affect the market price of the futures contracts traded on that exchange. The regulation of commodity transactions in the U.S. is subject to ongoing modification by government and judicial action. In addition, various national governments have expressed concern regarding the disruptive effects of speculative trading in the commodity markets and the need to regulate the derivative markets in general. The effects of any future regulatory change on the value of the notes are impossible to predict, but could be substantial and adverse to the interests of note holders.

The commodity futures contracts underlying the Index are subject to legal and regulatory regimes that may change in ways that could affect our ability to hedge our obligations under the notes, could result in a modification of the Rules and/or could lead to an adjustment to your payment at maturity of your notes.

The commodity futures contracts that underlie the Index are subject to legal and regulatory regimes in the United States and, in some cases, in other countries that may change in ways that could negatively affect the value of the Index. For example, the United States House of Representatives and the United States Senate have considered legislation intended to decrease speculation and increase transparency in the commodities markets. If enacted such legislation may, among other things, require the United States Commodity Futures Trading Commission (“CFTC”) to adopt rules that would subject us to position limits on positions in commodity futures contracts.

Upon the occurrence of legal or regulatory changes that the calculation agent determines have interfered with our or our affiliates’ ability to hedge our obligations under the notes, or if for any other reason we or our affiliates are unable to enter into or maintain hedge positions the calculation agent deems necessary to hedge our obligations under the notes, we may, in our sole and absolute discretion, pay you an amount at maturity equal to \$10.00 plus an “additional amount” determined in good faith and in a commercially reasonable manner by the calculation agent. This additional amount may be equal to zero. If the payment on your notes is adjusted, your investment may result in a loss and you may not be able to reinvest your money in a comparable investment. See “General Terms of Notes — Market Disruption Event — Consequences of a Commodity Hedging Disruption Event.”

The Notes are not regulated by the Commodity Futures Trading Commission.

The net proceeds to be received by us from the sale of the notes will not be used to purchase or sell any commodities futures contracts or options on futures contracts for your benefit. An investment in the notes thus does not constitute either an investment in futures contracts, options on futures contracts or in a collective investment vehicle that trades in these futures contracts (i.e., the notes will not constitute a direct or indirect investment by you in the futures contracts), and you will not benefit from the regulatory protections of the Commodity Futures Trading Commission, commonly referred to as the “CFTC.” We are not registered with the CFTC as a futures commission merchant and you will not benefit from the CFTC’s or any other non-U.S. regulatory authority’s regulatory protections afforded to persons who trade in futures contracts on a regulated futures exchange through a registered futures commission merchant. Unlike an investment in the notes, an investment in a collective investment vehicle that invests in futures contracts on behalf of its participants may be subject to regulation as a commodity pool and its operator may be required to be registered with and regulated by the CFTC as a commodity pool operator, or qualify for an exemption from the registration requirement. Because the notes will not be interests in a commodity pool, the notes will not be regulated by the CFTC as a commodity pool, we will not be registered with the CFTC as a commodity pool operator, and you will not benefit from the CFTC’s or any non-U.S. regulatory authority’s regulatory protections afforded to persons who invest in regulated commodity pools.

Suspension or disruptions of market trading in the commodity and related options futures markets may adversely affect the value of the Index, and therefore 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 options 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.” No trades may be made at a price above the upper limit or below the lower limit for the relevant contract, each as established by the relevant exchange. 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 value of the Index and the notes.

You will not have rights in the exchange-traded futures contracts on the commodities underlying the Index.

As an owner of the notes, you will not have rights that holders of exchange-traded futures contracts on the commodities underlying the Index may have.

Owning the notes is not the same as owning the commodities or the futures contracts that compose the Index, or certain other commodity-related contracts directly.

The return on your notes will not reflect the return you would realize if you actually purchased the commodities upon which the futures contracts that compose the Index are based, or exchange-traded or over-the-counter instruments based on the Index. You will not have any rights that holders of such assets or instruments have.

The Index may include contracts that are not traded on regulated futures exchanges.

The Index was originally based solely on futures contracts traded on regulated futures exchanges (referred to in the United States as “designated contract markets”). As described below, however, the Index may include over-the-counter contracts (such as swaps and forward contracts) traded on trading facilities that are subject to lesser degrees of regulation or, in some cases, no substantive regulation. As a result, trading in such contracts, and the manner in which prices and volumes are reported by the relevant trading facilities, may not be subject to the same provisions of, and the protections afforded by, the Commodity Exchange Act, as amended, or other applicable statutes and related regulations that govern trading on regulated futures exchanges. In addition, many electronic trading facilities have only recently initiated trading and do not have significant trading histories. As a result, the trading of contracts on such facilities and the inclusion of such contracts in the Index may expose you to certain risks not presented by most exchange-traded futures contracts, including risks related to the liquidity and price histories of the relevant contracts.

If the Index is the Dow Jones — UBS Commodity IndexSM, index calculation disruption events may require an adjustment to the calculation of the Dow Jones — UBS Commodity IndexSM.

From time to time, disruptions can occur in trading futures contracts on various commodity exchanges. The daily calculation of the Dow Jones — UBS Commodity IndexSM will be adjusted in the event that UBS Securities LLC (“UBS”) 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 Dow Jones — UBS Commodity IndexSM on that day; the settlement price of any futures contract used in the calculation of the Dow Jones — UBS Commodity IndexSM 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 Dow Jones — UBS Commodity IndexSM; or, with respect to any futures contract used in the calculation of the Dow Jones — UBS Commodity IndexSM 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 Dow Jones — UBS Commodity IndexSM or the manner in which it is calculated and, therefore, the value of your notes. See “The Dow Jones — UBS Commodity IndexSM — Calculation Disruption Events.”

If the Index is the Dow Jones — UBS Commodity IndexSM, UBS 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 for each commodity available for inclusion in the Dow Jones — UBS Commodity IndexSM. See “The Dow Jones — UBS Commodity IndexSM — Designated Contracts for Each Commodity.” With the exception of several LME contracts, where the Dow Jones — UBS 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 — UBS 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 — UBS Commodity IndexSM Supervisory Committee selects the most actively traded contract. Data concerning each Designated Contract will be used to calculate the Dow Jones — UBS 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 the Designated Contract. The Dow Jones — UBS Commodity IndexSM Supervisory Committee may, however, terminate, replace or otherwise change a Designated Contract, or make other changes to the Dow Jones — UBS Commodity IndexSM, pursuant to special meetings.

If the Index is the Dow Jones — UBS Commodity IndexSM, the relevant terms supplement will specify whether the Index is the total return or the excess return version of the Dow Jones — UBS Commodity IndexSM.

Dow Jones and UBS publish both a total return version and excess return version of the Dow Jones — UBS Commodity IndexSM. The total return version of the Dow Jones — UBS Commodity IndexSM is equivalent to the excess return version, except that the total return version also reflects interest that could be earned on funds committed to the trading of the underlying futures contracts. If the securities are linked to the Dow Jones — UBS Commodity IndexSM, the relevant Terms supplement will specify whether the Index is the total return or excess return version of the Index.

If the Index is the Dow Jones — UBS Commodity IndexSM, risks associated with the Dow Jones — UBS Commodity IndexSM may adversely affect the market price of the notes.

If the Index is the Dow Jones — UBS Commodity IndexSM, 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 Dow Jones — UBS Commodity IndexSM 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 Dow Jones — UBS Commodity IndexSM. Any discrepancies that require revision are not applied retroactively but will be reflected in the weighting calculations of the Dow Jones — UBS Commodity IndexSM for the following year. However, Dow Jones and UBS may not discover every discrepancy. Furthermore, the annual weightings for the Dow Jones — UBS Commodity IndexSM are determined each year in June or July and publicly announced after the Supervisory and Advisory Committees’ annual meetings in June or July by UBS under the supervision of the Dow Jones — UBS Commodity IndexSM Supervisory Committee, which has a significant degree of discretion in exercising its supervisory duties with respect to the Dow Jones — UBS Commodity IndexSM and has no obligation to take the needs of any parties to transactions involving Dow Jones — UBS Commodity IndexSM into consideration when reweighting or making any other changes to the Dow Jones — UBS Commodity IndexSM. Finally, subject to the minimum/maximum diversification limits described in “The Dow Jones — UBS Commodity IndexSM — Diversification Rules,” the index commodities underlying the exchange-traded futures contracts included in the Dow Jones — UBS Commodity IndexSM from time to time are concentrated in a limited number of sectors, particularly energy and agriculture. In the case of a Basket that includes the Dow Jones — UBS Commodity IndexSM, 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 Index is the Dow Jones — UBS Commodity IndexSM, the Dow Jones — UBS Commodity IndexSM will likely underperform a cash purchase of the underlying commodities, potentially by a significant amount.

Because the Dow Jones — UBS Commodity IndexSM is made up of futures contracts, there will be a cost to “rolling” the contracts forward as the Dow Jones — UBS Commodity IndexSM sell the current contracts

and then add the next month's contracts. As the underlyings tend to have positively sloping forward curves, commonly known as "contango", the Dow Jones — UBS Commodity IndexSM return experiences a negative drag when the Dow Jones — UBS Commodity IndexSM sells cheaper contracts, and purchases more expensive contracts. As a result, we expect the Dow Jones — UBS Commodity IndexSM will likely underperform a direct investment in a similarly weighted basket of index commodities over the life of the notes.

We and our affiliates have no affiliation with Dow Jones and UBS and are not responsible for their public disclosure of information.

We and our affiliates are not affiliated with Dow Jones and UBS in any way and have no ability to control their action, including any errors in or discontinuation of disclosure regarding its methods or policies relating to the calculation of the Dow Jones — UBS Commodity IndexSM. The Dow Jones — UBS Commodity IndexSM Sponsor is under no obligation to continue to calculate the Dow Jones — UBS Commodity IndexSM and is not required to calculate any successor index. If Dow Jones and UBS discontinue or suspend the calculation or publication of the Dow Jones — UBS Commodity IndexSM, it may become difficult to determine the market value of the notes or the amount payable at maturity or upon earlier redemption. The Calculation Agent may designate a successor index selected in good faith and a commercially reasonable manner. If the Calculation Agent determines in good faith and a commercially reasonable manner that no successor index comparable to the Dow Jones — UBS Commodity IndexSM exists, the amount you receive at maturity will be determined by the Calculation Agent in good faith and a commercially reasonable manner.

UBS may adjust the Dow Jones — UBS Commodity IndexSM in a way that affects its level, and UBS has no obligation to consider your interests.

UBS, the publisher of the Dow Jones — UBS Commodity IndexSM, is responsible for calculating and maintaining the Dow Jones — UBS Commodity IndexSM. UBS can add, delete or substitute a futures contract, known as a "Designated Contract", selected as the reference contract for most the commodities included in the Dow Jones — UBS Commodity IndexSM or make other methodological changes that could change the level of the Dow Jones — UBS Commodity IndexSM. You should realize that the changing of futures contracts included in the Dow Jones — UBS Commodity IndexSM may affect the Dow Jones — UBS Commodity IndexSM as a newly added futures contract may perform significantly better or worse than the futures contract it replaces. Additionally, UBS may discontinue or suspend calculation or dissemination of the Dow Jones — UBS Commodity IndexSM. Any of these actions could adversely affect the value of the notes. UBS has no obligation to consider your interests in calculating or revising the Dow Jones — UBS Commodity IndexSM. See "The Dow Jones — UBS Commodity IndexSM"

If the Index is the Dow Jones — UBS Commodity IndexSM, trading and other transactions by UBS and Dow Jones in the futures contracts constituting the Dow Jones — UBS Commodity IndexSM and the underlying commodities may affect the level of the Dow Jones — UBS Commodity IndexSM.

UBS and its affiliates actively trade futures contracts and options on futures contracts on the Index Commodities. UBS 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 Dow Jones — UBS Commodity IndexSM, the futures contracts underlying the Dow Jones — UBS Commodity IndexSM or the index commodities. Certain of UBS' affiliates may underwrite or issue other securities or financial instruments indexed to the Dow Jones — UBS Commodity IndexSM and related indices, and Dow Jones and UBS and certain of their affiliates may license the Dow Jones — UBS Commodity IndexSM for publication or for use by unaffiliated third parties.

These activities could present conflicts of interest and could affect the level of the Dow Jones — UBS Commodity IndexSM. For instance, a market maker in a financial instrument linked to the performance of the Dow Jones — UBS Commodity IndexSM may expect to hedge some or all of its position in that financial instrument. Purchase (or selling) activity in the underlying the Dow Jones — UBS Commodity IndexSM 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 Dow Jones — UBS Commodity IndexSM, which in turn may affect the level of the Dow Jones — UBS Commodity IndexSM and, therefore, the value of your notes.

With respect to any of the activities described above, none of UBS, 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 Index is the Dow Jones — UBS Commodity IndexSM, changes that affect the calculation of the Dow Jones — UBS Commodity IndexSM will affect the market value of the notes and the amount you will receive at maturity.

The policies of Dow Jones and UBS concerning the methodology and calculation of the Dow Jones — UBS Commodity IndexSM, additions, deletions or substitutions of the index commodities or exchange-traded futures contracts on the index commodities could affect the Dow Jones — UBS Commodity IndexSM 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 UBS, in their sole discretion, change these policies, for example, by changing the methodology for compiling and calculating the Dow Jones — UBS Commodity IndexSM, or if Dow Jones and UBS discontinue or suspend calculation or publication of the Dow Jones — UBS Commodity IndexSM, in which case it may become difficult to determine the market value of the notes. If events such as these occur, or if the Initial index 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 Dow Jones — UBS Commodity IndexSM closing 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 Dow Jones — UBS Commodity IndexSM is discontinued and that there is no successor index on the date when the Initial index level is required to be determined, the Calculation Agent will instead make a good faith estimate in its sole discretion of the Dow Jones — UBS Commodity IndexSM closing level on the pricing date or such other date as specified in the accompanying Terms supplement, or on each of the Initial Averaging Dates, 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 Dow Jones — UBS Commodity IndexSM. For more information, see the section below called “General Terms of Notes — Discontinuation of the Index; Alteration of Method of Calculation.”

If the Index is the Dow Jones — UBS Commodity IndexSM, some of the commodities underlying the Dow Jones — UBS Commodity IndexSM will be subject to pronounced risks of pricing volatility.

As a general matter, the risk of low liquidity or volatile pricing around the maturity date of a commodity futures contract is greater than in the case of other futures contracts because (among other factors) a number of market participants take physical delivery of the underlying commodities. Many commodities, like those in the energy and industrial metals sectors, have liquid futures contracts that expire every month. Therefore, in the calculation of the Dow Jones — UBS Commodity IndexSM these contracts are rolled forward every month. Contracts based on certain other commodities, most notably agricultural and livestock products, tend to have only a few contract months each year that trade with substantial liquidity. Thus, these commodities, with related futures contracts that expire infrequently, roll forward less frequently than every month in the calculation of the Dow Jones — UBS Commodity IndexSM, and can have further pronounced pricing volatility during extended periods of low liquidity.

If the Basket includes a Basket Index not described in this product supplement, a separate underlying supplement or terms supplement may provide additional risk factors relating to such Basket Index.

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 and the estimated cost of hedging our obligations under the notes. We may have hedged our obligations under the notes through certain affiliates or unaffiliated counterparties.

Unless otherwise specified in the relevant terms supplement, the original issue price of the notes 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 which in no event will exceed \$0.35 per \$10 principal amount note that our affiliates expect to realize 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, our projected profit resulting from 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 of the Basket Indices, the equity securities underlying one or more Equity Indices or instruments the value of which is derived from one or more of the Basket Indices or the equity securities underlying one or more of the Equity Indices or the futures contracts underlying a Commodity Index, the Index Commodities or instruments the value of which is derived from one or more Basket Indices 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 of the Basket Indices and therefore effectively establish a higher level that the Basket must achieve for you to receive, at maturity of the notes, more than the applicable principal amount of your notes (other than, if applicable, any interest payment or payment of the Minimum Return). From time to time, prior to maturity of the notes, we may pursue a dynamic hedging strategy which may involve taking long or short positions in one or more of the Basket Indices, the equity securities underlying one or more of the Equity Indices, or instruments the value of which is derived from one or more Basket Indices or the equity securities underlying one or more of the Basket Indices or the futures contracts underlying a Commodity Index, the Index Commodities, or instruments the value of which is derived from one or more Basket Indices 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 Indices, 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 or any unaffiliated counterparties may take in connection with our hedging activity.

THE DOW JONES EURO STOXX 50® INDEX

We have derived all information contained in this product supplement regarding the Dow Jones EURO STOXX 50® 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, STOXX Limited. We make no representation or warranty as to the accuracy or completeness of such information. The Dow Jones EURO STOXX 50® Index is calculated, maintained and published by STOXX Limited. STOXX Limited has no obligation to continue to publish, and may discontinue publication of, the Dow Jones EURO STOXX 50® Index.

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 no. UBS-9-A-II or any terms supplement. The Dow Jones EURO STOXX 50® Index is reported by Bloomberg L.P. under the ticker symbol "SX5E."

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 no. UBS-9-A-II 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. Each component's weight is capped at 10% of the Dow Jones EURO STOXX 50® Index's total free float market capitalization.

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 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>Special cash dividend:</i> Adjusted price = closing price – dividend announced by the company × (1 – withholding tax) Divisor: decreases</p>	<p>(2) <i>Split and reverse split:</i> Adjusted price = closing price × A/B New number of shares = old number of shares × B/A Divisor: no change</p>
<p>(3) <i>Rights offering:</i> Adjusted price = (closing price × A + subscription price × B) / (A + B) New number of shares = old number of shares × (A + B) / A Divisor: increases</p>	<p>(4) <i>Stock dividend:</i> Adjusted price = closing price × A / (A + B) New number of shares = old number of shares × (A + B) / A Divisor: no change</p>
<p>(5) <i>Stock dividend of another company:</i> Adjusted price = (closing price × A - price of other company × B) / A Divisor: decreases</p>	<p>(6) <i>Return of capital and share consideration:</i> Adjusted price = (closing price - dividend announced by company × (1-withholding tax)) × A / B New number of shares = old number of shares × B / A Divisor: decreases</p>
<p>(7) <i>Repurchase shares / self tender:</i> Adjusted price = ((price before tender × old number of shares) - (tender price × number of tendered shares)) / (old number of shares - number of tendered shares) New number of shares = old number of shares – number of tendered shares Divisor: decreases</p>	
<p>(8) <i>Spin-off:</i> Adjusted price = (closing price × A - price of spun-off shares × B) / A Divisor: decreases</p>	
<p>(9) <i>Combination stock distribution (dividend or split) and rights offering:</i> 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> Adjusted price = (closing price × A + subscription price × C × (1 + B / A)) / ((A + B) × (1 + C / A)) New number of shares = old number of shares × ((A + B) × (1 + C / A)) / A Divisor: increases</p>	<p>- <i>If stock distribution is applicable after rights offering (one action applicable to other):</i> Adjusted price = (closing price × A + subscription price × C) / ((A + C) × (1 + B / A)) New number of shares = old number of shares × ((A + C) × (1 + B / A)) Divisor: increases</p>
<p>- <i>Stock distribution and rights (neither action is applicable to the other):</i> Adjusted price = (closing price × A + subscription price × C) / (A + B + C) New number of shares = old number of shares × (A + B + C) / A Divisor: increases</p>	

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THE DOW JONES INDUSTRIAL AVERAGESM

We have derived all information contained in this product supplement regarding the Dow Jones Industrial AverageSM (the "DJIA"), including, without limitation, its make-up, method of calculation and changes in its components, from publicly available information prepared by Dow Jones & Company, Inc. ("Dow Jones"). Such information reflects the policies of, and is subject to change by, Dow Jones. The DJIA was developed by Dow Jones and is calculated, maintained and published by Dow Jones. We make no representation or warranty as to the accuracy or completeness of such information. The Dow Jones Industrial AverageSM is an index calculated, published and disseminated by Dow Jones. Dow Jones has no obligation to continue to publish, and may discontinue publication of, the Dow Jones Industrial AverageSM.

The Dow Jones Industrial AverageSM was introduced to the investing public by Charles Dow on May 26, 1896 and originally was comprised of only 12 stocks. It has since become one of the most well known and widely followed indicators of the U.S. stock market and is the oldest continuing stock market index in the world. The Dow Jones Industrial AverageSM is comprised of 30 common stocks chosen by the editors of *The Wall Street Journal* as representative of the broad market of U.S. industry. Many of the companies represented in the Dow Jones Industrial AverageSM are household names and leaders in their respective industries, and their stocks are widely held by both individual and institutional investors. Because the Dow Jones Industrial AverageSM is so well known and its performance is generally perceived to reflect that of the overall domestic equity market, it is often used as a benchmark for investments in equities, mutual funds, and other asset classes. The Dow Jones Industrial AverageSM is reported by Bloomberg L.P. under the ticker symbol "INDU."

The DJIA is a price-weighted index rather than market capitalization-weighted index. In essence, the DJIA consists of one share of each of the 30 stocks included in the DJIA. Thus, the weightings of the components of the DJIA are affected only by changes in their prices, while the weightings of stocks in other indices are affected by price changes and changes in shares outstanding. This distinction stems from the fact that, when initially created, the DJIA was a simple average (hence the name), and was computed merely by adding up the prices of the stocks in the DJIA and dividing that sum by the total number of stocks in the DJIA. However, it eventually became clear that a method was needed to smooth out the effects of spin-offs, stock splits and composition changes to prevent these events from distorting the level of the DJIA. Therefore, a divisor was created that has been periodically adjusted over time. This divisor, when divided into the sum of the prices of the stocks in the DJIA, generates the number that is reported every day in newspapers, on television and radio, and over the internet.

The editors of *The Wall Street Journal*, which is published by Dow Jones, select the components of the DJIA. Periodically, the editors review and make changes to the composition of the DJIA. In selecting a company's stock to be included in the DJIA, the editors look for a leading industrial company with a successful history of growth and a wide interest among investors. The inclusion of any particular company in the DJIA does not constitute a prediction as to the company's future results of operations or stock market performance. For the sake of continuity, composition changes are rare, and generally have occurred only after corporate acquisitions or other dramatic shifts in a company's core business. When the editors of *The Wall Street Journal* determine that a component stock needs to be changed, they also review the other stocks in the DJIA to confirm their continued presence.

The composition of the DJIA is not limited to traditionally defined industrial stocks. Instead, the companies are chosen from sectors of the economy most representative of the country's economic health. The DJIA serves as a measure of the entire U.S. market, covering such diverse industries as financial services, technology, retail, entertainment, and consumer goods.

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regarding the advisability of investing in securities generally or in the notes particularly. Dow Jones's only relationship to JPMorgan Securities Inc. is in the licensing of certain trademarks and trade names of Dow Jones and of the Dow Jones Industrial AverageSM which is determined, composed and calculated by Dow Jones without regard to JPMorgan Securities Inc. or the notes. Dow Jones has no obligation to take the needs of JPMorgan Securities Inc. or the owners of the notes into consideration in determining, composing or calculating the DJIA. Dow Jones is not responsible for and has not participated in the determination of the timing, prices, 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. Dow Jones has no obligation or liability in connection with the administration, marketing or trading of the notes.

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THE DOW JONES — UBS COMMODITY INDEXSM

We have derived all information contained in this product supplement regarding the Dow Jones — UBS 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 — UBS Commodity IndexSM Handbook (a document that is considered proprietary to Dow Jones & Company, Inc. (“Dow Jones”) and UBS Securities LLC (“UBS”) and is available to those persons who enter into a license agreement. Such information reflects the policies of, and is subject to change by, Dow Jones and UBS. We have not independently verified this information. You, as an investor in the notes, should make your own investigation into the Dow Jones — UBS Commodity IndexSM, UBS and Dow Jones. Dow Jones and UBS 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 UBS have no obligation to continue to publish the Dow Jones — UBS Commodity IndexSM, and may discontinue publication of the Dow Jones — UBS Commodity IndexSM at any time in their sole discretion.

The Dow Jones — UBS Commodity IndexSM is reported by Bloomberg L.P. under the ticker symbol “DJUBS.”

Overview

The Dow Jones — UBS 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 — UBS 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 — UBS Commodity IndexSM for 2009 are as follows: aluminum, coffee, copper, corn, cotton, crude oil, gasoline, gold, heating oil, lean hogs, live cattle, natural gas, nickel, silver, soybean oil, soybeans, sugar, wheat and zinc. Futures contracts and options on futures contracts on the Dow Jones — UBS Commodity IndexSM are currently listed for trading on the Chicago Board of Trade (“CBOT”).

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

Dow Jones and UBS publish both a total return version and excess return version of the Dow Jones — UBS Commodity IndexSM. The total return version of the Dow Jones — UBS Commodity IndexSM is equivalent to the excess return version, except that the total return version also reflects interest that could be earned on funds committed to the trading of the underlying futures contracts. If the securities are linked to the Dow Jones — UBS Commodity IndexSM, the accompanying Terms supplement will specify whether the Index is the Dow Jones — UBS Commodity Index Total ReturnSM or the Dow Jones — UBS Commodity Index Excess ReturnSM.

A “DJ-UBS 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 — UBS Commodity IndexSM”) for the Dow Jones — UBS Commodities that are open for trading is greater than 50%. For example, based on the weighting of the Dow Jones — UBS Commodities for 2008, if the CBOT and the New York Mercantile Exchange (“NYMEX”) are closed for trading on the same day, a DJ-UBS Business Day will not exist.

UBS and its affiliates actively trade futures contracts and options on futures contracts on the commodities that underlie the Dow Jones — UBS Commodity IndexSM, as well as commodities, including

commodities included in the Dow Jones — UBS Commodity IndexSM. For information about how this trading may affect the value of the Dow Jones — UBS Commodity IndexSM, see “Risk Factors — If the Index is the Dow Jones — UBS Commodity IndexSM, trading and other transactions by UBS and Dow Jones in the futures contracts constituting the Dow Jones — UBS Commodity IndexSM and the underlying commodities may affect the level of the Dow Jones — UBS Commodity IndexSM.”

Dow Jones — UBS Commodity IndexSM Supervisory and Advisory Committees

Dow Jones and UBS have established the Dow Jones — UBS Commodity IndexSM Supervisory Committee and the Dow Jones — UBS Commodity IndexSM Advisory Committee to assist them in connection with the operation of the Dow Jones — UBS Commodity IndexSM. The Dow Jones — UBS Commodity IndexSM Supervisory Committee is comprised of three members, two of whom are appointed by UBS and one of whom is appointed by Dow Jones, and makes all final decisions related to the Dow Jones — UBS Commodity IndexSM, with advice and recommendations from the Advisory Committee. The Dow Jones — UBS Commodity IndexSM Advisory Committee includes six to twelve members drawn from the financial, academic and legal communities selected by UBS. Both the Supervisory and Advisory Committees meet annually to consider any changes to be made to the Dow Jones — UBS 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 — UBS Commodity IndexSM is reweighted and rebalanced each year in January on a price-percentage basis. The annual weightings for the Dow Jones — UBS Commodity IndexSM are determined each year in June or July by UBS under the supervision of the Dow Jones — UBS Commodity IndexSM Supervisory Committee following advice from the Dow Jones — UBS 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 — UBS Commodity IndexSM for 2009 was approved by the Dow Jones — UBS IndexSM Index Oversight Committee and published on August 13, 2008. The January 2009 reweighting and rebalancing is based on the following percentages:

The Dow Jones — UBS Commodity IndexSM 2009 Commodity Index Percentages

<u>COMMODITY</u>	<u>WEIGHTING</u>
Natural Gas	11.8900640%
Crude Oil	13.7526330%
Gasoline	3.7091280%
Heating Oil	3.6481740%
Live Cattle	4.2853450%
Lean Hogs	2.3988780%
Wheat	4.7962120%
Corn	5.7214090%
Soybeans	7.5994330%
Soybean Oil	2.8828690%
Aluminum	6.9991660%
Copper	7.3065410%
Zinc	3.1424310%
Nickel	2.8827230%
Gold	7.8627470%
Silver	2.8913020%
Sugar	2.9931550%
Cotton	2.2651500%
Coffee	2.9726400%

The composition of the Index for 2010 was approved by the Dow Jones — UBS IndexSM Index Oversight Committee and published on October 30, 2009. The January 2010 reweighting and rebalancing is based on the following percentages:

The Dow Jones — UBS Commodity IndexSM 2010 Commodity Index Percentages

<u>COMMODITY</u>	<u>WEIGHTING</u>
Natural Gas	11.5521870%
Crude Oil	14.3379660%
Gasoline	3.5274400%
Heating Oil	3.5824070%
Live Cattle	3.5537300%
Lean Hogs	2.1027200%
Wheat	4.7046020%
Corn	7.0924320%
Soybeans	7.9124970%
Soybean Oil	2.9955620%
Aluminum	5.7492810%
Copper	7.6413770%
Zinc	3.0199730%
Nickel	2.3668280%
Gold	9.1165550%
Silver	3.2869700%
Sugar	2.8928600%
Cotton	2.0000000%
Coffee	2.5646150%

Information concerning the Dow Jones — UBS Commodity IndexSM, including weightings and composition, may be obtained at the Dow Jones web site. 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 — UBS Commodity IndexSM

The Dow Jones — UBS 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 — UBS Commodity IndexSM uses both liquidity data and dollar-weighted production data in determining the relative quantities of included commodities. The Dow Jones — UBS 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 — UBS 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 — UBS 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 — UBS 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 — UBS 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 — UBS 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 — UBS Commodity IndexSM from year to year. The Dow Jones — UBS 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 — UBS Commodity IndexSM.
- **LIQUIDITY.** Another goal of the Dow Jones — UBS 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 — UBS 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 — UBS Commodity IndexSM and its creators, and there can be no assurance that these goals will be reached by either Dow Jones or UBS.

Composition of the Dow Jones — UBS 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 — UBS Commodity IndexSM and which are the subject of a qualifying related futures contract. With the exception of several metals contracts (aluminum, copper, gold 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 — UBS 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 Dow Jones — UBS Commodities for 2009 are as follows: aluminum, coffee, copper, corn, cotton, crude oil, gasoline, gold, heating oil, lean hogs, live cattle, natural gas, nickel, silver, soybean oil, soybeans, sugar, 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 — UBS Commodity IndexSM. With the exception of several LME contracts, where the Dow Jones — UBS 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 — UBS 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 — UBS Commodity IndexSM Supervisory Committee selects the most actively traded contract. Data concerning each Designated Contract is used to calculate the Dow Jones — UBS 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 — UBS Commodity IndexSM Supervisory Committee may, however, terminate, replace or otherwise change a Designated Contract, or make other changes to the Dow Jones — UBS Commodity IndexSM, pursuant to special meetings. Please see “Risk Factors – If the Index is the Dow Jones — UBS Commodity IndexSM, UBS may be required to replace a designated contract if the existing futures contract is terminated or replaced.”

Total Return Index

For notes that the relevant terms supplement designates the total return version of the Dow Jones — UBS Commodity IndexSM, the Dow Jones — UBS Commodity IndexSM is a total return index which, in addition to reflecting such returns described above, also reflects interest that could be earned on cash collateral invested in 3-month U.S. Treasury bills.

The Designated Contracts for 2009 Dow Jones — UBS Commodities are as follows:

Breakdown by Commodity

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Designated Contract</u>	<u>Exchange</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Price quote</u>
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
Gasoline	Reformulated Gasoline Blendstock for Oxygen Blending†	NYMEX	42,000 gal	cents/gallon
Gold	Gold	COMEX	100 troy oz.	\$/troy oz.
Heating Oil	Heating Oil	NYMEX	42,000 gallons	cents/gallon
Live Cattle	Live Cattle	CME^	40,000 lbs	cents/pound
Lean Hogs	Lean Hogs	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.	\$/troy oz.
Soybean Oil	Soybean Oil	CBOT	5,000 bushels	cents/bushel
Soybeans	Soybeans	CBOT	60,000 lbs	cents/pound
Sugar	World Sugar No. 11	NYBOT	112,000 lbs	cents/pound
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 — UBS Commodity Index 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 — UBS Commodity Index.

*** 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 — UBS Commodity Index 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 — UBS Commodity IndexSM.

Commodity Groups

For purposes of applying the diversification rules discussed above and below, the commodities available for inclusion in the Dow Jones — UBS 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 Gasoline Heating Oil Natural Gas	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

Breakdown by Commodity Group

The Commodity Group Breakdown set forth below is based on the weightings and composition of the Dow Jones — UBS Commodity IndexSM set forth under “The Dow Jones — UBS Commodity IndexSM 2009 Commodity Index Percentages.”

Energy	33.00%
Precious Metals	10.75%
Industrial Metals	20.33%
Livestock	6.69%
Grains	21.00%
Softs	8.23%

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

The Dow Jones — UBS Commodity IndexSM is reweighted and rebalanced each year in January on a price-percentage basis. The annual weightings for the Dow Jones — UBS Commodity IndexSM are determined each year in June or July by UBS under the supervision of the Dow Jones — UBS Commodity IndexSM Supervisory Committee following advice from the Dow Jones — UBS 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 Dow Jones — UBS 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 — UBS 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 — UBS 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 — UBS 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 — UBS Commodity IndexSM (the “Dow Jones — UBS Commodities”) and their respective percentage weights.

Diversification Rules

The Dow Jones — UBS 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 — UBS Commodity IndexSM, the following diversification rules are applied to the annual reweighting and rebalancing of the Dow Jones — UBS Commodity IndexSM as of January of each year:

- (i) 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 — UBS Commodity IndexSM.
- (ii) No single commodity may constitute more than 15% of the Dow Jones — UBS Commodity IndexSM.
- (iii) 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 — UBS Commodity IndexSM.
- (iv) No single commodity included in the Dow Jones — UBS Commodity IndexSM may constitute less than 2% of the Dow Jones — UBS Commodity IndexSM.

Following the annual reweighting and rebalancing of the Dow Jones — UBS 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 — UBS 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 — UBS 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 Dow Jones — UBS 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 — UBS Commodity IndexSM is calculated by Dow Jones, in conjunction with UBS, by applying the impact of the changes to the futures prices of commodities included in the Dow Jones — UBS Commodity IndexSM (based on their relative weightings). Once the CIMs are determined as discussed above, the calculation of the Dow Jones — UBS Commodity IndexSM is a mathematical process whereby the CIMs for the Dow Jones — UBS 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 — UBS Commodity IndexSM level to calculate the new Dow Jones — UBS Commodity IndexSM level. Dow Jones disseminates the Dow Jones — UBS Commodity IndexSM level approximately every fifteen (15) seconds (assuming the Dow Jones — UBS 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 — UBS Commodity IndexSM level for each DJ-UBS Business Day at approximately 4:00 p.m. (New York time) on each such day on Reuters. Dow Jones — UBS Commodity IndexSM levels can also be obtained from the official websites of both Dow Jones and UBS and are also published in The Wall Street Journal.

The Dow Jones — UBS Commodity IndexSM is a Rolling Index

The Dow Jones — UBS 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-UBS Business Days each month according to a pre-determined schedule. This process is known as “rolling” a futures position. The Dow Jones — UBS Commodity IndexSM is a “rolling index.”

Dow Jones — UBS 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 — UBS Commodity IndexSM will be adjusted in the event that UBS 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 — UBS Commodity IndexSM on that day;
- (b) the settlement price of any futures contract used in the calculation of the Dow Jones — UBS 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 — UBS Commodity IndexSM; or
- (d) with respect to any futures contract used in the calculation of the Dow Jones — UBS Commodity IndexSM that trades on the LME, a business day on which the LME is not open for trading.

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well as swaps, options and derivatives which are linked to the performance of such commodities, commodity indices and commodity futures. It is possible that this trading activity will affect the value of the Dow Jones — UBS Commodity IndexSM and the notes.

This product supplement and the accompanying Terms supplement relates only to the notes and does not relate to the exchange-traded physical commodities underlying any of the Dow Jones — UBS Commodity IndexSM components. Purchasers of the notes should not conclude that the inclusion of a futures contract in the Dow Jones — UBS Commodity IndexSM is any form of investment recommendation of the futures contract or the underlying exchange-traded physical commodity by Dow Jones, UBS or any of their respective subsidiaries or affiliates. The information in this product supplement regarding the Dow Jones — UBS Commodity IndexSM components has been derived solely from publicly available documents. None of Dow Jones, UBS or any of their respective subsidiaries or affiliates has made any due diligence inquiries with respect to the Dow Jones — UBS Commodity IndexSM components in connection with the notes. None of Dow Jones, UBS or any of their respective subsidiaries or affiliates makes any representation that these publicly available documents or any other publicly available information regarding the Dow Jones — UBS Commodity IndexSM components, including, without limitation, a description of factors that affect the prices of such Dow Jones — UBS Commodity IndexSM components, are accurate or complete.

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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 — UBS 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 — UBS Commodity IndexSM has been composed exclusively of futures contracts traded on regulated exchanges.

THE FTSE™ 100 INDEX

We have derived all information contained in this product supplement regarding the FTSE™ 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 FTSE International Limited ("FTSE"). We make no representation or warranty as to the accuracy or completeness of such information. The FTSE™ 100 Index is an index calculated, published and disseminated by 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. 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 reported by Bloomberg L.P. under the ticker symbol "UKX."

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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THE FTSE/XINHUA CHINA 25 INDEX

We have derived all information contained in this product supplement regarding the FTSE/Xinhua China 25 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, FTSE/Xinhua Index Limited. We make no representation or warranty as to the accuracy or completeness of such information. FTSE/Xinhua Index Limited has no obligation to continue to publish, and may discontinue publication of, the FTSE/Xinhua China 25 Index.

The FTSE/Xinhua China 25 Index is a stock index calculated, published and disseminated by FTSE/Xinhua Index Limited ("FXI"), a joint venture of FTSE International Limited ("FTSE") and Xinhua Financial Network Limited ("Xinhua"), and is designed to represent the performance of the mainland Chinese market that is available to international investors. The FTSE/Xinhua China 25 Index is quoted in Hong Kong dollars ("HKD") and currently is based on the 25 largest and most liquid Chinese stocks (called "H" shares and "Red Chip" shares), listed and trading on the Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Ltd. ("HKSE"). "H" shares are securities of companies incorporated in the People's Republic of China and nominated by the Chinese Government for listing and trading on the HKSE. "Red Chip" shares are securities of Hong Kong-incorporated companies, which are substantially owned directly or indirectly by the Chinese government and have the majority of their business interests in mainland China. Both "H" shares and "Red Chip" shares are quoted and traded in Hong Kong Dollars and are available only to international investors, who are not citizens of the People's Republic of China. The FTSE/Xinhua China 25 Index is reported by Bloomberg L.P. under the ticker symbol "XIN01."

Computation of the Index

The FTSE/Xinhua China 25 Index is calculated using the free float index calculation methodology of the FTSE Group. The index is calculated using the following algorithm:

$$\frac{\sum p(n) e(n) s(n) f(n) c(n)}{d}$$

where p is the latest trade price of the component security n, e is the exchange rate required to convert the security's home currency into the index's base currency, s is the number of shares of the security in issue, f is the portion of free floating shares, adjusted in accordance with the policies of the FTSE/Xinhua Index Limited, c is the capping factor published by the FTSE/Xinhua Index Limited at the most recent quarterly review of the index, and d is the divisor, a figure that represents the total issued share capital of the index at the base date, which may be adjusted to allow for changes in the issued share capital of individual securities without distorting the index.

The FTSE/Xinhua China 25 Index uses actual trade prices for securities with local stock exchange quotations and Reuters real-time spot currency rates for its calculations. Under this methodology, FTSE/Xinhua Index Limited excludes from free floating shares trade investments in a FTSE/Xinhua China 25 Index constituent company by another FTSE/Xinhua China 25 Index constituent company, significant long-term holdings by founders, directors and/or their families, employee share schemes (if restricted), government holdings, foreign ownership limits, and portfolio investments subject to lock-in clauses (for the duration of the clause). Free float restrictions are calculated using available published information. The initial weighting of a FTSE/Xinhua China 25 Index constituent stock is applied in bands, as follows:

Free float less than or equal to 15%	Ineligible for inclusion in the FTSE/Xinhua China 25 Index, unless free float is also greater than 5% and the full market capitalization is greater than US\$2.5 billion (or local currency equivalent), in which case actual free float is used.	
Free float greater than 15% but less than or equal to 20%		20%
Free float greater than 20% but less than or equal to 30%		30%
Free float greater than 30% but less than or equal to 40%		40%
Free float greater than 40% but less than or equal to 50%		50%
Free float greater than 50% but less than or equal to 75%		75%
Free float greater than 75%		100%

These bands are narrow at the lower end, to ensure that there is sufficient sensitivity in order to maintain accurate representation, and broader at the higher end, in order to ensure that the weightings of larger companies do not fluctuate absent a significant corporate event. Following the application of an initial free float restriction, a FTSE/Xinhua China 25 Index constituent stock’s free float will only be changed if its actual free float is more than 5 percentage points above the minimum or 5 percentage points below the maximum of an adjacent band. This 5 percentage point threshold does not apply if the initial free float is less than 15%. Foreign ownership limits, if any, are applied after calculating the actual free float restriction, but before applying the bands shown above. If the foreign ownership limit is more restrictive than the free float restriction, the precise foreign ownership limit is applied. If the foreign ownership limit is less restrictive or equal to the free float restriction, the free float restriction is applied, subject to the bands shown above. The FTSE/Xinhua China 25 Index is periodically reviewed for changes in free float. These reviews coincide with the quarterly reviews undertaken of the FTSE/Xinhua China 25 Index. Implementation of any changes takes place after the close of the index calculation on the third Friday in January, April, July and October. A stock’s free float is also reviewed and adjusted if necessary following certain corporate events. If the corporate event includes a corporate action which affects the FTSE/Xinhua China 25 Index, any change in free float is implemented at the same time as the corporate action. If there is no corporate action, the change in free float is applied as soon as practicable after the corporate event. Securities must be sufficiently liquid to be traded. The following criteria, among others, are used to ensure that illiquid securities are excluded:

Price. FXI must be satisfied that an accurate and reliable price exists for the purposes of determining the market value of a company. FXI may exclude a security from the FTSE/Xinhua China 25 Index if it considers that an “accurate and reliable” price is not available. The FTSE/Xinhua China 25 Index uses the last trade prices from the relevant stock exchanges, when available.

Liquidity. Securities in the FTSE/Xinhua China 25 Index will be reviewed annually for liquidity. Securities which do not turn over at least 2% of their shares in issue, after the application of any free float restrictions, per month for ten of the twelve months prior to the quarterly review by FXI will not be eligible for inclusion in the FTSE/Xinhua China 25 Index. An existing constituent failing to trade at least 2.0% of its shares in issue, after the application of any free float restrictions, per month for more than four of the twelve months prior to the quarterly review will be removed after close of the index calculation on the next trading day following the third Friday in January, April, July and October. Any period when a share is suspended will be excluded from the calculation.

New Issues. New issues must have a minimum trading record of at least 20 trading days prior to the date of the review and turnover of a minimum of 2% of their shares in issue, after the application of any free float restrictions, per month each month, except in certain circumstances.

The FTSE/Xinhua China 25 Index, like other indices of FXI, is governed by an independent advisory committee that ensures that the index is operated in accordance with its published ground rules, and that the rules remain relevant to the FTSE/Xinhua China 25 Index.

The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Ltd.

Trading on the Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Ltd. ("HKSE") is fully electronic through an Automatic Order Matching and Execution System. The system is an electronic order book in which orders are matched and executed instantaneously if there are matching orders in the book, and on the basis of time/price priority. On-line real-time order entry and execution have eliminated the previous limitations of telephone-based trading. Trading takes place through trading terminals on the trading floor. There are no market-makers on the HKSE, but exchange dealers may act as dual capacity broker-dealers. Trading is undertaken from 10:00 a.m. to 12:30 p.m. and then from 2:30 p.m. to 3:55 p.m. (Hong Kong time) every Hong Kong day except Saturdays, Sundays and other days on which the HKSE is closed. Hong Kong time is 12 hours ahead of Eastern Daylight Savings Time and 13 hours ahead of Eastern Standard Time. Settlement of trade is required within 48 hours and is conducted by electronic book-entry delivery through the Central Clearing and Settlement System.

Due to the time differences between New York City and Hong Kong, on any normal trading day, trading on the HKSE currently will cease at 12:30 a.m. or 3:55 a.m., Eastern Daylight Savings Time. Using the last reported closing prices of the stocks underlying the FTSE/Xinhua China 25 Index on the HKSE, the closing level of the FTSE/Xinhua China 25 Index on any such trading day generally will be calculated, published and disseminated by the NYSE Euronext in the United States shortly before the opening of trading on the NYSE Euronext in New York on the same calendar day.

The HKSE has adopted certain measures intended to prevent any extreme short-term price fluctuations resulting from order imbalances or market volatility. Where the HKSE considers it necessary for the protection of the investor or the maintenance of an orderly market, it may at any time suspend dealings in any securities or cancel the listing of any securities in such circumstances and subject to such conditions as it thinks fit, whether requested by the listed issuer or not. The HKSE may also do so where: (1) an issuer fails, in a manner which the HKSE considers material, to comply with the HKSE Listing Rules or its Listing Agreements; (2) the HKSE considers there are insufficient securities in the hands of the public; (3) the HKSE considers that the listed issuer does not have a sufficient level of operations or sufficient assets to warrant the continued listing of the issuer's securities; or (4) the HKSE considers that the issuer or its business is no longer suitable for listing. Investors should also be aware that the HKSE may suspend the trading of individual stocks in certain limited and extraordinary circumstances, until certain price-sensitive information has been disclosed to the public. Trading will not be resumed until a formal announcement has been made. Trading of a company's shares may also be suspended if there is unusual trading activity in such shares.

An issuer may apply for suspension of its own accord. A suspension request will normally only be acceded to in the following circumstances: (1) where, for a reason acceptable to the HKSE, price-sensitive information cannot at that time be disclosed; (2) where the issuer is subject to an offer, but only where terms have been agreed in principle and require discussion with, and agreement by, one or more major shareholders (suspensions will only normally be appropriate where no previous announcement has been made); (3) to maintain an orderly market; (4) where there is an occurrence of certain levels of notifiable transactions, such as substantial changes in the nature, control or structure of the issuer, where publication of full details is necessary to permit a realistic valuation to be made of the securities concerned, or the approval of shareholders is required; (5) where the issuer is no longer suitable for listing, or becomes a "cash" company; or (6) for issuers going into receivership or liquidation. As a result of the foregoing, variations in the FTSE/Xinhua China 25 Index may be limited by suspension of trading of individual stocks which comprise the FTSE/Xinhua China 25 Index which may, in turn, adversely affect the value of the notes.

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THE HANG SENG® INDEX

We have derived all information contained in this product supplement regarding the Hang Seng® 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, HSI Services Limited (“HSI”), a wholly owned subsidiary of Hang Seng Bank. We make no representation or warranty as to the accuracy or completeness of such information. The Hang Seng® Index is calculated, maintained and published by HSI. HSI has no obligation to continue to publish, and may discontinue publication of, the Hang Seng® Index.

The Hang Seng® Index was first calculated and published on November 24, 1969. The Hang Seng® Index is a free-float adjusted market capitalization weighted stock market index of The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Ltd. (“HKSE”) and purports to be an indicator of the performance of the Hong Kong stock market. The Hang Seng® Index is reported by Bloomberg L.P. under the ticker symbol “HSI.”

Index Composition

Only companies with a primary listing on the main board of the HKSE are eligible as constituents of the Hang Seng® Index. Mainland China enterprises that have an H-share listing in Hong Kong are eligible for inclusion in the Hang Seng® Index when they meet any one of the following conditions: (1) the H-share company has 100% of its ordinary share capital in the form of H-shares which are listed on the HKSE; (2) the H-share company has completed the process of share reform, with the result that there is no unlisted share capital in the company; or (3) for new H-share initial public offerings, the company has no unlisted share capital. For any H-share company included in the Hang Seng® Index, only the H-share portion of the share capital of the company will be used for index calculation, subject to free float adjustment. H-shares are shares of mainland China companies listed on HKSE.

To be eligible for selection in the Hang Seng® Index, a company: (1) must be among those that constitute the top 90% of the total market value of all primary shares listed on the HKSE (market value is expressed as an average of the past 12 months); (2) must be among those that constitute the top 90% of the total turnover of all primary listed shares on the HKSE (turnover is aggregated and individually assessed for eight quarterly sub-periods for the past 24 months); and (3) should normally have a listing history of 24 months. From the candidates, final selections are based on the following: (1) the market value and turnover rankings of the companies; (2) the representation of the sub-sectors within the Index directly reflecting that of the market; and (3) the financial performance of the companies.

A constituent of the Hang Seng® Index will be removed from the Hang Seng® Index if it has been suspended from trading for one month. Such a constituent may be retained in the Hang Seng® Index only in exceptional circumstances if it is believed that it is highly likely that the constituent will resume trading in the near future.

Hang Seng® Index Calculation

From September 11, 2006, and phased in over a period of 12 months from September 2006 to September 2007, the calculation methodology of the Hang Seng® Index has been changed from a full market capitalization weighting to a free float-adjusted market capitalization weighting. Under this calculation methodology, the following shareholdings are viewed as strategic in nature and excluded for calculation: shares held by strategic shareholders who individually or collectively control more than 30% of the shareholdings; shares held by directors who individually control more than 5% of the shareholdings; shares held by a Hong Kong-listed company which controls more than 5% of the shareholdings as investments; and shares held by a shareholders who individually or collectively represent more than 5% of the shareholdings in the company and with a publicly disclosed lock-up management. A free float adjustment factor representing the proportion of shares that is free floated as a percentage of the issued shares, is rounded up to the nearest multiple of 5% for the calculation of the Hang Seng® Index and is updated half-yearly.

A cap of 15% on individual stock weightings is applied. A cap factor is calculated half-yearly to coincide with the regular update of the free float adjustment factor. Additional re-capping is performed upon constituent changes.

The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Ltd.

Trading on the HKSE is fully electronic through an Automatic Order Matching and Execution System. The system is an electronic order book in which orders are matched and executed instantaneously if there are matching orders in the book, and on the basis of time/price priority. On-line real-time order entry and execution have eliminated the previous limitations of telephone-based trading. Trading takes place through trading terminals on the trading floor. There are no market-makers on the HKSE, but exchange dealers may act as dual capacity broker-dealers. Trading is undertaken from 10:00 a.m. to 12:30 p.m. and then from 2:30 p.m. to 3:55 p.m. (Hong Kong time) every Hong Kong day except Saturdays, Sundays and other days on which the HKSE is closed. Hong Kong time is 12 hours ahead of Eastern Daylight Savings Time and 13 hours ahead of Eastern Standard Time. Settlement of trade is required within 48 hours and is conducted by electronic book-entry delivery through the Central Clearing and Settlement System.

Due to the time differences between New York City and Hong Kong, on any normal trading day, trading on the HKSE currently will cease at 12:30 a.m. or 3:55 a.m., Eastern Daylight Savings Time.

The HKSE has adopted certain measures intended to prevent any extreme short-term price fluctuations resulting from order imbalances or market volatility. Where the HKSE considers it necessary for the protection of the investor or the maintenance of an orderly market, it may at any time suspend dealings in any securities or cancel the listing of any securities in such circumstances and subject to such conditions as it thinks fit, whether requested by the listed issuer or not. The HKSE may also do so where: (1) an issuer fails, in a manner which the HKSE considers material, to comply with the HKSE Listing Rules or its Listing Agreements; (2) the HKSE considers there are insufficient securities in the hands of the public; (3) the HKSE considers that the listed issuer does not have a sufficient level of operations or sufficient assets to warrant the continued listing of the issuer's securities; or (4) the HKSE considers that the issuer or its business is no longer suitable for listing. Investors should also be aware that the HKSE may suspend the trading of individual stocks in certain limited and extraordinary circumstances, until certain price-sensitive information has been disclosed to the public. Trading will not be resumed until a formal announcement has been made. Trading of a company's shares may also be suspended if there is unusual trading activity in such shares.

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THE KOREA STOCK PRICE INDEX 200

We have derived all information contained in this product supplement regarding the Korea Stock Price Index 200 ("KOSPI 200"), 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, Korea Exchange ("KRX"), the publisher of the KOSPI 200. We make no representation or warranty as to the accuracy or completeness of such information. The KOSPI 200 is calculated, maintained and published by KRX. KRX has no obligation to continue to publish, and may discontinue publication of, the KOSPI 200.

The KOSPI 200 is a capitalization-weighted index of 200 Korean blue-chip stocks which make up a large majority of the total market value of the Korea Stock Exchange ("KSE"). The KOSPI 200 is the underlying index for stock index futures and options trading. The constituent stocks are selected on a basis of the market value of the individual stocks, liquidity and their relative positions in their respective industry groups. The KOSPI 200 is reported by Bloomberg L.P. under the ticker symbol "KOSPI2."

Selection Criteria

All common stocks listed on the KSE as of the periodic realignment date will be included in the selection process, except for the stocks which fall into one of the following categories:

- stocks with administrative issues;
- stocks with liquidation issues;
- stocks issued by securities investment companies;
- stocks that have been listed less than one year as of the last trading in April of the year in which the periodic review and selection process occurs;
- stocks belonging to the industry groups other than those industry groups listed below;
- a constituent stock merged into a non-constituent stock;
- a company established as a result of a merger between two constituent stocks; and
- any other stocks that are deemed unsuitable to be included in the constituents of the KOSPI 200.

The companies listed on the KOSPI 200 are classified into the following industry groups: (i) fisheries, (ii) mining, (iii) manufacturing, (iv) construction, (v) electricity and gas, (vi) services, (vii) post and communication and (viii) finance. The constituents of the KOSPI 200 are selected first from the non-manufacturing industry cluster, and then from the manufacturing industry cluster.

The constituents from the non-manufacturing industry cluster are selected in accordance with the following:

- Selection is made in descending order of market capitalization, from large to small, in the same industry group, while ensuring the accumulated market capitalization of the concerned industry group is within 70% of that of all industry groups.
- Notwithstanding the above, the stocks whose ranking of trading volume in descending order is below 85% of the stocks included in deliberation within the same industry group are excluded. In such case, the excluded stock is replaced by a stock that is next in ranking in market capitalization, but satisfies the trading volume criteria.

The constituents from the manufacturing industry cluster are selected in descending order of market capitalization, while excluding stocks whose ranking of trading volume in descending order is below 85% of the stocks included in the process within the same industry group. The excluded stock is replaced by a stock that is next in ranking in market capitalization, but satisfies the trading volume criteria.

Notwithstanding anything above, if a stock whose market capitalization is within the top 50 in terms of market capitalization, such stock may be included in the constituents of the KOSPI 200, by taking into consideration the influence that the industry group has on the KOSPI 200, as well as the liquidity of the

concerned stock. Stocks to be placed on the replacement list are selected from the stocks included for deliberation, excluding those already selected as constituents of the KOSPI 200.

KOSPI 200 Calculation

The KOSPI 200 is computed by multiplying (i) the market capitalization as of the calculation time divided by the market capitalization as of the base date, by (ii) 100. The base date of the KOSPI 200 is January 3, 1990 with a base index of 100. Market capitalization is obtained by multiplying the number of listed common shares of the constituents by the price of the concerned common share.

If the number of listed shares increases due to rights offering, bonus offering and stock dividend, which accompany ex-right or ex-dividend, such increase is included in the number of listed shares on the ex-right date or ex-dividend date.

Share prices refer to the market price established during the regular trading session. If no trading took place on such day, quotation price is used and if no quotation price is available, the closing price of the most recent trading day is used.

Stock Revision

The constituents of the KOSPI 200 are realigned once a year while observing each of the following:

- An existing constituent will not be removed if the ranking of the market capitalization of such stock is within 100/110 of the ranking of the KOSPI 200 constituents of the same industry group;
- In order to be included in the constituents of the KOSPI 200, the ranking of the market capitalization of a stock must be within 90/100 of the ranking of the KOSPI 200 constituents of the same industry group;
- If the ranking of the market capitalization of an existing constituent falls below 100/110 of the ranking of the KOSPI 200 constituents of the same industry group, but there is no stock satisfying the requirement specified in the preceding clause, the existing constituent will not be removed; and
- When removing the existing constituents, a constituent whose ranking of market capitalization within the same industry group is the lowest will be removed first.

The periodic realignment date is the trading day following the last trading day of June contracts in the KOSPI 200 index futures and index options. With respect to any component security in the KOSPI 200, if any of the following events occur, such component security will be removed from the KOSPI 200 and the removal date is as follows:

- Delisting: the trading day following the delisting date;
- Designation as administrative issue: the designation date;
- Merger: the day of trading halt; and
- It is determined that the stock is unsuitable as a constituent of the KOSPI 200: the trading day following the day of such determination, which is the last trading day of the nearest month contracts of both the index futures and index options, after the date of such decision.

When realigning the component securities of the KOSPI 200, the replacement stocks are chosen from the replacement list in accordance with the rank order. In the case of an industry group that has no stock listed on the replacement list, a replacement stock is chosen from the replacement list of manufacturing industry cluster.

The Korea Stock Exchange

The KSE's predecessor, the Daehan Stock Exchange, was established in 1956. The KSE is a typical order-driven market, where buy and sell orders compete for best prices. The KSE seeks to maintain a fair and orderly market for trading and regulates and supervises its member firms.

Throughout the trading hours, orders are matched at a price satisfactory to both buy and sell sides, according to price and time priorities. The opening and closing prices, however, are determined by call auctions: at the market opening and closing, orders received for a certain period of time are pooled and matched at the price at which the most number of shares can be executed. The KSE uses electronic trading procedures, from order placement to trade confirmation. The KSE is open from 9:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m., Korean time, during weekdays. Investors can submit their orders from 8:00 a.m., one hour before the market opening. Orders delivered to the market during the period from 8:00 a.m. to 9:00 a.m. are queued in the order book and matched by call auction method at 9:00 a.m. to determine opening prices. After opening prices are determined, the trades are conducted by continuous auctions until 2:50 p.m. (10 minutes before the market closing). Besides the regular session, the KSE conducts pre-hours and after-hours sessions for block trading and basket trading. During pre-hours sessions from 7:30 to 8:30 a.m., orders are matched at previous day's respective closing prices. After-hours sessions are open for 50 minutes from 3:10 p.m. to 4:00 p.m. During after-hours sessions, orders are matched at the closing prices of the day.

On January 26, 2004, the KSE introduced the random-end system at the opening and closing call auctions. The stated purpose of the random-end system is to prevent any distortion in the price discovery function of the KSE caused by "fake" orders placed with an intention of misleading other investors. In cases where the highest or lowest indicative price of a stock set during the last 5 minutes before the closing time of the opening (or closing) call session, 8:55-9:00 a.m. (or 2:55-3:00 p.m.), deviates from the provisional opening (or closing) price by 5% or more, the KSE delays the determination of the opening (or closing) price of the stock up to five minutes. The official opening (or closing) price of such stock is determined at a randomly chosen time within five minutes after the regular opening (or closing) time. The KSE makes public the indicative prices during the opening (or closing) call trading sessions. Pooling together all bids and offers placed during the order receiving hours for the opening (or closing) session, 8:10-9:00 a.m. (or 2:50-3:00 p.m.), the indicative opening (or closing) prices of all stocks are released to the public on a real-time basis.

The KSE sets a limit on the range that the price of individual stocks can change during a day. As of June 2004, that limit was set at 15%, which meant that the price of each stock could neither fall nor rise by more than 15% from the previous day's closing price. In addition, when the price and/or trading activities of a stock are expected to show an abnormal movement in response to an unidentified rumor or news, or when an abnormal movement is observed in the market, the KSE may halt the trading of the stock. In such cases, the KSE requests the company concerned to make a disclosure regarding the matter. Once the company makes an official announcement regarding the matter, trading can resume within an hour; however, if the KSE deems that the situation was not fully resolved by the disclosure, trading resumption may be delayed.

The KSE introduced circuit breakers in December 1998. The trading in the equity markets is halted for 20 minutes when the KOSPI 200 falls by 10% or more from the previous day's closing and the situation lasts for one minute or longer. The trading resumes by call auction where the orders submitted during the 10 minutes after the trading halt ended are matched at a single price.

License Agreement with Korea Exchange

The notes are not sponsored, endorsed, sold or promoted by KRX, the successor of the Korea Stock Exchange who calculates the KOSPI 200 and owns the intellectual property rights over it. KRX 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 KOSPI 200 to track general stock market performance. KRX's only relationship to JPMorgan Chase & Co. is the licensing of certain trademarks and trade names of KRX and of the KOSPI 200 which is determined, composed and calculated by KRX without regard to JPMorgan Chase & Co. or the notes. KRX 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 KOSPI 200. KRX is not responsible for and has not participated in the determination of the prices and amount of the notes or the timing of the issuance or sale of the notes or in the determination or calculation of the equation by which the notes is to be converted into cash. KRX has no obligation or liability in connection with the administration, marketing or trading of the notes.

KRX DOES NOT GUARANTEE THE ACCURACY AND/OR THE COMPLETENESS OF THE KOSPI 200 OR ANY DATA INCLUDED THEREIN AND KRX SHALL HAVE NO LIABILITY FOR ANY ERRORS, OMISSIONS, OR INTERRUPTIONS THEREIN. KRX MAKES NO WARRANTY, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, AS TO RESULTS TO BE OBTAINED BY JPMORGAN CHASE & CO., OWNERS OF THE NOTES, OR ANY OTHER PERSON OR ENTITY FROM THE USE OF THE KOSPI 200 OR ANY DATA INCLUDED THEREIN. KRX MAKES NO EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, AND EXPRESSLY DISCLAIMS ALL WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE OR USE WITH RESPECT TO THE KOSPI 200 OR ANY DATA INCLUDED THEREIN. WITHOUT LIMITING ANY OF THE FOREGOING, IN NO EVENT SHALL KRX HAVE ANY LIABILITY FOR ANY SPECIAL, PUNITIVE, INDIRECT, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING LOST PROFITS), EVEN IF NOTIFIED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGES.

THE MSCI BRAZIL INDEX

We have derived all information contained in this product supplement regarding the MSCI Brazil 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 MSCI Inc. ("MSCI"). We make no representation or warranty as to the accuracy or completeness of such information. The MSCI Brazil Index is calculated, maintained and published by MSCI. MSCI has no obligation to continue to publish, and may discontinue publication of, the MSCI Brazil Index.

The MSCI Brazil Index is a free float adjusted market capitalization index of securities listed on the *Bolsa de Valores de Sao Paulo*. The MSCI Brazil Index is reported by Bloomberg L.P. under the ticker symbol "MXBR."

MSCI recently completed previously announced changes to the methodology used in its MSCI International Equity Indices, which includes the MSCI Brazil Index. MSCI enhanced its Standard Index methodology by moving from a sampled multi-cap approach to an approach targeting exhaustive coverage with non-overlapping size and style segments. On May 30, 2008, the MSCI Standard Indices (which include the MSCI Brazil Index) and the MSCI Small Cap Indices, along with the other MSCI equity indices based on them, transitioned to the Global Investable Market Indices methodology described below. The enhanced MSCI Standard Indices are now composed of the MSCI Large Cap and Mid Cap Indices. The former MSCI Small Cap Index transitioned to the MSCI Small Cap Index resulting from the Global Investable Market Indices methodology. Together, the relevant MSCI Large Cap, Mid Cap and Small Cap Indices make up the MSCI Investable Market Index for each country, composite, sector, and style index that MSCI offers.

Constructing the MSCI Brazil Index

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:

- (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.

Maintenance of the MSCI Brazil Index

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.
 - 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.

The MSCI Brazil Index Is Subject to Currency Exchange Risk

Because the closing prices of the component securities of the MSCI Brazil Index are converted into U.S. dollars for purposes of calculating the value of the MSCI Brazil Index, investors in the notes will be exposed to currency exchange rate risk with respect to the Brazilian real. Exposure to currency changes will depend

on the extent to which the Brazilian real strengthens or weakens against the U.S. dollar. The devaluation of the U.S. dollar against the Brazilian real will result in an increase in the value of the MSCI Brazil Index. Conversely, if the U.S. dollar strengthens against the Brazilian real, the value of the MSCI Brazil 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 Brazil Index, and any negative currency impact on the MSCI Brazil Index may significantly decrease the value of the notes. The return on an index composed of the MSCI Brazil Index component securities where the closing price is not converted into U.S. dollars can be significantly different from the return on the MSCI Brazil Index, which is converted into U.S. dollars.

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 MSCI Brazil 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. Neither MSCI nor any other party makes any 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 Brazil Index to track general stock market performance. MSCI is the licensor of certain trademarks, service marks and trade names of MSCI and of the MSCI Brazil Index which index is determined, composed and calculated by MSCI without regard to the issuer of these notes. MSCI has no obligation to take the needs of the issuer of these notes or the owners of these notes into consideration in determining, composing or calculating the MSCI Brazil Index. MSCI is not responsible for and has 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. Neither MSCI nor any other party has an obligation or liability to owners of these notes in connection with the administration, marketing or trading of the notes.

ALTHOUGH MSCI SHALL OBTAIN INFORMATION FOR INCLUSION IN OR FOR USE IN THE CALCULATION OF THE MSCI BRAZIL INDEX FROM SOURCES THAT MSCI CONSIDERS RELIABLE, NEITHER MSCI NOR ANY OTHER PARTY GUARANTEES THE ACCURACY AND/OR COMPLETENESS OF THE MSCI BRAZIL INDEX OR ANY DATA INCLUDED THEREIN. NEITHER MSCI NOR ANY OTHER PARTY MAKES ANY WARRANTY, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, AS TO RESULTS TO BE OBTAINED BY LICENSEE, LICENSEE'S CUSTOMERS AND COUNTERPARTIES, OWNERS OF OR THE PRODUCTS, OR ANY OTHER PERSON OR ENTITY FROM THE USE OF THE MSCI BRAZIL INDEX OR ANY DATA INCLUDED THEREIN IN CONNECTION WITH THE RIGHTS LICENSED HEREUNDER OR FOR ANY OTHER USE. NEITHER MORGAN STANLEY NOR ANY OTHER PARTY MAKES ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, AND MSCI HEREBY EXPRESSLY DISCLAIMS ALL WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE WITH RESPECT TO THE MSCI BRAZIL INDEX OR ANY DATA INCLUDED THEREIN. WITHOUT LIMITING ANY OF THE FOREGOING, IN NO EVENT SHALL MSCI OR ANY OTHER PARTY HAVE LIABILITY FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, SPECIAL, PUNITIVE, CONSEQUENTIAL OR ANY OTHER DAMAGES (INCLUDING LOST PROFITS) EVEN IF NOTIFIED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGES.

THE MSCI EAFE® INDEX

We have derived all information contained in this product supplement regarding the MSCI EAFE® 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, MSCI Inc. ("MSCI"). We make no representation or warranty as to the accuracy or completeness of such information. The MSCI EAFE® Index is calculated, maintained and published by MSCI. MSCI has no obligation to continue to publish, and may discontinue publication of, the MSCI EAFE® Index.

MSCI EAFE® Index Calculation

The MSCI EAFE® Index ("MXEA") is published by MSCI and is a free float-adjusted market capitalization index intended to measure the equity market performance of certain developed markets. The MSCI EAFE® Index is calculated daily in U.S. dollars and published in real time every 15 seconds during market trading hours. The MSCI EAFE® Index is published by Bloomberg under the index symbol "MXEA". As of May 2009 the MSCI EAFE® Index consisted of the following 21 developed market country indices: 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.

MSCI recently completed previously announced changes to the methodology used in its MSCI International Equity Indices, which includes the MSCI EAFE® Index. MSCI enhanced its Standard Index methodology by moving from a sampled multi-cap approach to an approach targeting exhaustive coverage with non-overlapping size and style segments. On May 30, 2008, the MSCI Standard Indices (which include the MSCI EAFE® Index) and the MSCI Small Cap Indices, along with the other MSCI equity indices based on them, transitioned to the Global Investable Market Indices methodology described below. The enhanced MSCI Standard Indices are now composed of the MSCI Large Cap and Mid Cap Indices. The former MSCI Small Cap Index transitioned to the MSCI Small Cap Index resulting from the Global Investable Market Indices methodology. Together, the relevant MSCI Large Cap, Mid Cap and Small Cap Indices make up the MSCI Investable Market Index for each country, composite, sector, and style index that MSCI offers.

Constructing the MSCI EAFE® Index

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:

- (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
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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.

Maintenance of the MSCI EAFE® Index

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.
- (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.

The MSCI EAFE® Index Is Subject to Currency Exchange Risk

Because the closing prices of the MSCI EAFE® Index 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 MSCI EAFE® Index 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 MSCI EAFE® Index 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 MSCI EAFE® Index 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

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THE MSCI EMERGING MARKETS INDEX

We have derived all information contained in this product supplement regarding the MSCI Emerging Markets 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 MSCI. We make no representation or warranty as to the accuracy or completeness of the information. The MSCI Emerging Markets Index is calculated, maintained and published by MSCI. MSCI has no obligation to continue to calculate and publish, and may discontinue publication of, the MSCI Emerging Markets Index.

The MSCI Emerging Markets 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. The MSCI Emerging Markets Index is reported by Bloomberg L.P. under the ticker symbol "MXEF."

MSCI recently completed previously announced changes to the methodology used in its MSCI International Equity Indices, which includes the MSCI Emerging Markets Index. MSCI enhanced its Standard Index methodology by moving from a sampled multi-cap approach to an approach targeting exhaustive coverage with non-overlapping size and style segments. On May 30, 2008, the MSCI Standard Indices (which include the MSCI Emerging Markets Index) and the MSCI Small Cap Indices, along with the other MSCI equity indices based on them, transitioned to the Global Investable Market Indices methodology described below. The enhanced MSCI Standard Indices are now composed of the MSCI Large Cap and Mid Cap Indices. The former MSCI Small Cap Index transitioned to the MSCI Small Cap Index resulting from the Global Investable Market Indices methodology. Together, the relevant MSCI Large Cap, Mid Cap and Small Cap Indices make up the MSCI Investable Market Index for each country, composite, sector, and style index that MSCI offers.

Constructing the MSCI Emerging Markets Index

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:

- (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.

Maintenance of the MSCI Emerging Markets Index

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.
- (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.

The MSCI Emerging Markets Index Is Subject to Currency Exchange Risk

Because the closing prices of the EM component securities are converted into U.S. dollars for purposes of calculating the value of the MSCI Emerging Markets Index, investors in the notes will be exposed to currency exchange rate risk with respect to each of the currencies in which the EM 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 EM component securities in the MSCI Emerging Markets Index denominated in each such currency. The devaluation of the U.S. dollar against the currencies in which the EM component securities trade will result in an increase in the value of the MSCI Emerging Markets Index. Conversely, if the U.S. dollar strengthens against such currencies, the value of the MSCI Emerging Markets 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 Emerging Markets Index, and any negative currency impact on the MSCI Emerging Markets Index may significantly decrease the value of the notes. The return on an index composed of the EM component securities where the closing price is not converted into U.S. dollars can be significantly different from the return on the MSCI Emerging Markets Index, which is converted into U.S. dollars.

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The notes are not sponsored, endorsed, sold or promoted by MSCI. Neither MSCI nor any other party makes any 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 Emerging Markets Index to track general stock market performance. MSCI is the licensor of certain trademarks, service marks and trade names of MSCI and of the MSCI Emerging Markets Index, which index is determined, composed and calculated by MSCI without regard to the issuer of these notes. MSCI has no obligation to take the needs of the issuer of these notes or the owners of these notes into consideration in determining, composing or calculating the MSCI Emerging Markets Index. MSCI is not responsible for and has 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. Neither MSCI nor any other party has an obligation or liability to owners of these notes in connection with the administration, marketing or trading of the notes.

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THE MSCI SINGAPORE INDEX

We have derived all information contained in this product supplement regarding the MSCI Singapore 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, MSCI Inc. ("MSCI"). We make no representation or warranty as to the accuracy or completeness of such information. The MSCI Singapore Index is calculated, maintained and published by MSCI. MSCI has no obligation to publish, and may discontinue publication of, the MSCI Singapore Index. The MSCI Singapore Index is reported by Bloomberg L.P. under the ticker symbol "SGY." The index has been calculated since January 1, 1969. The index is calculated daily in U.S. dollars and published in real time, every 15 seconds during market trading hours.

MSCI recently completed previously announced changes to the methodology used in its MSCI Standard Indices, which includes the MSCI Singapore Index. MSCI enhanced its Standard Index methodology by moving from a sampled multi cap approach to an approach targeting exhaustive coverage with non overlapping size and style segments. On May 30, 2008, the MSCI Standard Indices (which include the MSCI Singapore Index) and the MSCI Small Cap Indices, along with the other MSCI equity indices based on them, transitioned to the Global Investable Market Indices methodology described below. The enhanced MSCI Standard Indices are now composed of the MSCI Large Cap and Mid Cap Indices. The former MSCI Small Cap Index transitioned to the MSCI Small Cap Index resulting from the Global Investable Market Indices methodology. Together, the relevant MSCI Large Cap, Mid Cap and Small Cap Indices make up the MSCI Investable Market Index for each country, composite, sector, and style index that MSCI offers.

The MSCI Singapore Index is a free float-adjusted market capitalization index that is designed to measure equity market performance in Singapore. The MSCI Singapore Index targets an 85% free float adjusted market representation level within each industry group in Singapore. It is calculated using the MSCI Global Investable Market Indices Methodology.

Constructing the MSCI Singapore Index

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:

- (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.

Maintenance of the MSCI Singapore Index

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.
- (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.

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We have entered into an agreement with MSCI Inc. ("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 MSCI Singapore 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. Neither MSCI nor any other party makes any 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 Singapore Index to track general stock market performance. MSCI is the licensor of certain trademarks, service marks and trade names of MSCI and of MSCI Singapore Index which index is determined, composed and calculated by MSCI without regard to the issuer of these notes. MSCI has no obligation to take the needs of the issuer of these notes or the owners of these notes into consideration in determining, composing or calculating the MSCI Singapore Index. MSCI is not responsible for and has 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. Neither MSCI nor any other party has an obligation or liability to owners of these notes in connection with the administration, marketing or trading of the notes.

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THE MSCI TAIWAN INDEX

We have derived all information contained in this product supplement regarding the MSCI Taiwan 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, MSCI Inc. ("MSCI"). We make no representation or warranty as to the accuracy or completeness of such information. The MSCI Taiwan Index is calculated, maintained and published by MSCI. MSCI has no obligation to continue to publish, and may discontinue publication of, the MSCI Taiwan Index. The MSCI Taiwan Index is reported by Bloomberg L.P. under the ticker symbol "TWY." The index is calculated daily in U.S. dollars and published in real time, every 15 seconds during market trading hours.

MSCI recently completed previously announced changes to the methodology used in its MSCI Standard Indices, which includes the MSCI Taiwan Index. MSCI enhanced its Standard Index methodology by moving from a sampled multi cap approach to an approach targeting exhaustive coverage with non overlapping size and style segments. On May 30, 2008, the MSCI Standard Indices (which include the MSCI Taiwan Index) and the MSCI Small Cap Indices, along with the other MSCI equity indices based on them, transitioned to the Global Investable Market Indices methodology described below. The enhanced MSCI Standard Indices are now composed of the MSCI Large Cap and Mid Cap Indices. The former MSCI Small Cap Index transitioned to the MSCI Small Cap Index resulting from the Global Investable Market Indices methodology. Together, the relevant MSCI Large Cap, Mid Cap and Small Cap Indices make up the MSCI Investable Market Index for each country, composite, sector, and style index that MSCI offers.

The MSCI Taiwan Index is a free float adjusted market capitalization index of securities listed on the Taiwan Stock Exchange. MSCI targets an 85% free float adjusted market representation level within each industry group in Taiwan. It is calculated using the MSCI Global Investable Market Indices Methodology.

Constructing the MSCI TAIWAN Index

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:

- (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.

Maintenance of the MSCI TAIWAN Index

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.
- (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.

License Agreement with MSCI Inc. for the MSCI Taiwan Index

We have entered into an agreement with MSCI Inc. ("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 MSCI Taiwan 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. Neither MSCI nor any other party makes any 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 Taiwan Index to track general stock market performance. MSCI is the licensor of certain trademarks, service marks and trade names of MSCI and of MSCI Taiwan Index which index is determined, composed and calculated by MSCI without regard to the issuer of these notes. MSCI has no obligation to take the needs of the issuer of these notes or the owners of these notes into consideration in determining, composing or calculating the MSCI Taiwan Index. MSCI is not responsible for and has 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. Neither MSCI nor any other party has an obligation or liability to owners of these notes in connection with the administration, marketing or trading of the notes.

ALTHOUGH MSCI SHALL OBTAIN INFORMATION FOR INCLUSION IN OR FOR USE IN THE CALCULATION OF THE MSCI INDICES FROM SOURCES THAT MSCI CONSIDERS RELIABLE, NEITHER MSCI NOR ANY OTHER PARTY GUARANTEES THE ACCURACY AND/OR COMPLETENESS OF ANY MSCI INDEX OR ANY DATA INCLUDED THEREIN. NEITHER MSCI NOR ANY OTHER PARTY MAKES ANY WARRANTY, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, AS TO RESULTS TO BE OBTAINED BY LICENSEE, LICENSEE'S CUSTOMERS AND COUNTERPARTIES, OWNERS OF OR THE PRODUCTS, OR ANY OTHER PERSON OR ENTITY FROM THE USE OF THE INDICES OR ANY DATA INCLUDED THEREIN IN CONNECTION WITH THE RIGHTS LICENSED HEREUNDER OR FOR ANY OTHER USE. NEITHER MORGAN STANLEY NOR ANY OTHER PARTY MAKES ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, AND MSCI HEREBY EXPRESSLY DISCLAIMS ALL WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE WITH RESPECT TO THE INDICES OR ANY DATA INCLUDED THEREIN. WITHOUT LIMITING ANY OF THE FOREGOING, IN NO EVENT SHALL MSCI OR ANY OTHER PARTY HAVE LIABILITY FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, SPECIAL, PUNITIVE, CONSEQUENTIAL OR ANY OTHER DAMAGES (INCLUDING LOST PROFITS) EVEN IF NOTIFIED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGES.

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"). We make no representation or warranty as to the accuracy or completeness of such information. The NASDAQ-100 Index® was developed by Nasdaq and is calculated, maintained and published by The NASDAQ OMX Group, Inc. ("NASDAQ OMX"). Neither Nasdaq nor NASDAQ OMX has any 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® is reported by Bloomberg L.P. under the ticker symbol "NDX."

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 NASDAQ-100 Index[®] component security must be less than or equal to 24.0% and (2) the “collective weight” of those NASDAQ-100 Index[®] 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 NASDAQ-100 Index[®] 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 NASDAQ-100 Index® 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 NASDAQ-100 Index® 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 OMX Group, Inc. (or its affiliates) (NASDAQ OMX, 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. and its affiliates is in the licensing of the Nasdaq®, NASDAQ-100® and NASDAQ-100 Index® registered trademarks, and certain trade names of the Corporations and the use of the NASDAQ-100 Index® which is determined, composed and calculated by NASDAQ OMX without regard to JPMorgan Chase & Co. or the notes. NASDAQ OMX 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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THE NIKKEI 225 INDEX

We have derived all information contained in this product supplement regarding the Nikkei 225 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 Nikkei Inc. We make no representation or warranty as to the accuracy or completeness of such information. The Nikkei 225 Index was developed by Nikkei Inc. and is calculated, maintained and published by Nikkei Inc. 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. The Nikkei 225 Index is reported by Bloomberg L.P. under the ticker symbol “NKY.”

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.*, a Nikkei Underlying Stock’s weight in the Nikkei 225 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 24.656 as of April 2, 2009 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.

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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 PHLX HOUSING SECTORSM INDEX

We have derived all information contained in this product supplement regarding the PHLX Housing SectorSM 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 Philadelphia Stock Exchange, Inc. ("PHLX"). We make no representation or warranty as to the accuracy or completeness of such information. The PHLX Housing SectorSM Index was developed by PHLX and is calculated, maintained and published by the PHLX. PHLX has no obligation to continue to publish, and may discontinue the publication of the PHLX Housing SectorSM Index.

The PHLX Housing SectorSM Index is reported by Bloomberg L.P. under the ticker symbol "HGX."

Index Composition and Maintenance

The PHLX Housing SectorSM Index is designed to measure the performance of 20 companies the primary lines of business of which are directly associated with the U.S. housing construction market (the "PHLX Component Stocks"). Currently, the PHLX Housing SectorSM Index composition includes residential builders, suppliers of aggregate, lumber and other construction materials, manufactured housing and mortgage insurers. The PHLX Housing SectorSM Index is published by the PHLX and was set to an initial value of 250 on January 2, 2002. Options commenced trading on the PHLX Housing SectorSM Index on July 17, 2002. The PHLX Housing SectorSM Index is a modified capitalization-weighted index, which is intended to maintain as closely as possible the proportional capitalization distribution of the portfolio of stocks included in the PHLX Housing SectorSM Index, while limiting the maximum weight of a single stock or group of stocks to a predetermined maximum (normally 25% for a single stock, and 50% to 60% or more for the top five or an aggregation of all stocks weighing 5% or more). This rebalancing is accomplished by occasionally artificially reducing the capitalization of higher weighted stocks and redistributing the weight to lower weighted stocks. The net result is a weight distribution that is less skewed toward the larger stocks, but that still does not approach equal weighting. The total capitalization of the portfolio remains the same. A current list of the issuers that constitute the PHLX Housing SectorSM Index is available on the PHLX website: <http://www.phlx.com>. Information contained in the PHLX website is not incorporated by reference in, and should not be considered a part of, this product supplement or any terms supplement.

The PHLX Housing SectorSM Index is rebalanced at least semi-annually for implementation at the end of each January and July option expiration if the modified capitalization of a single PHLX Component Stock or group of PHLX Component Stocks exceeds the concentration thresholds discussed above as of the last Trading Day of the previous month. This rebalancing is based on the actual market capitalizations of the PHLX Component Stocks as determined by actual share amounts and closing prices on the last Trading Day of the previous month. The modified share value for each PHLX Component Stock comprising the PHLX Housing SectorSM Index remains fixed between rebalancings, except in the event of certain types of corporate actions such as stock splits, mergers, acquisitions, stock repurchases or any similar event with respect to a PHLX Component Stock resulting in a change in share value greater than 5% or more. When the PHLX Housing SectorSM Index is adjusted between rebalancings for these events, the modified share amount of the relevant PHLX Component Stock included in the PHLX Housing SectorSM Index is adjusted, to the nearest whole share, to maintain such PHLX Component Stock's relative weight in the PHLX Housing SectorSM Index immediately prior to the corporate action. In connection with any adjustments to the PHLX Housing SectorSM Index, the PHLX Housing SectorSM Index divisor may be adjusted to ensure that there are no changes to the level of the PHLX Housing SectorSM Index as a result of non-market forces.

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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, Russell Investments ("Russell"). We make no representation or warranty as to the accuracy or completeness of such information. The Russell 2000® Index was developed by Russell Investments Group (formerly, Frank Russell Company) and is calculated, maintained and published by Russell, a subsidiary of Russell Investment Group. Russell Investment Group has no obligation to continue to publish, and may discontinue publication of, the Russell 2000® Index.

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, or the NASDAQ 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, 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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THE S&P®/ASX 200 INDEX

We have derived all information contained in this product supplement regarding the S&P®/ASX 200 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 Standard & Poor's, a division of the McGraw Hill Companies, Inc ("S&P"). We make no representation or warranty as to the accuracy or completeness of such information. The S&P®/ASX 200 Index was developed by S&P in partnership with the Australian Stock Exchange ("ASX") and is calculated, maintained and published by S&P. S&P has no obligation to continue to publish, and may discontinue the publication of, the S&P®/ASX 200 Index.

The S&P®/ASX 200 Index is reported by Bloomberg L.P. under the ticker symbol "AS51."

Index Composition and Maintenance

The S&P®/ASX 200 Index is a free-float adjusted market capitalization index that measures the performance of the 200 largest index-eligible stocks listed on the ASX by free float adjusted market capitalizations. The S&P®/ASX 200 Index consists of the securities included in the S&P®/ASX 100 Index plus an additional 100 securities. The S&P®/ASX 100 Index represents the large cap and mid cap universe of the Australia equity market. As of December 31, 2008, the S&P®/ASX 200 Index represented approximately 78% of the Australian equity market capitalization.

The component securities of the S&P®/ASX 200 Index are drawn from the universe of ordinary and preferred equity stocks listed on the ASX. Both Australian domiciled and foreign domiciled companies are eligible for inclusion. All common and equity preferred stocks (which are not of a fixed income nature) are eligible for inclusion in the S&P®/ASX 200 Index. Hybrid stocks such as convertible stock, bonds, warrants, and preferred stock that provide a guaranteed fixed return are not eligible. Listed Investment Companies (LICs) that invest in a portfolio of securities are not eligible for index inclusion. Companies that are currently under consideration for merger or acquisition are not eligible for inclusion.

The S&P®/ASX 200 Index only include securities that are considered to be institutionally investable, and market capitalization is a key criterion for stock selection. Stocks are included if they are large enough to meet the minimum ranking requirements for the representative indices within the Australian market. The market capitalization criterion for stock inclusion is based upon the daily average market capitalization of a security over the last six months. The stock price history (last six months), latest available shares on issue and the Investable Weight Factor ("IWF") are the relevant variables for the calculation. The IWF represents the float-adjusted portion of a stock's equity capital. Therefore any strategic holdings that are classified as either corporate, private or government holdings reduce the IWF which, in turn, results in a reduction in the float-adjusted market capital. Shares owned by founders, directors of the company, trusts, venture capitalists and other companies are also excluded. These are also deemed strategic holders, and are considered long-term holders of a stock's equity. Any strategic shareholdings that are greater than 5% of total issued shares are excluded from the relevant float. A minimum free float threshold of 30% exists for a stock to warrant inclusion in the S&P®/ASX 200 Index.

Only stocks that are regularly traded are eligible for inclusion in the S&P®/ASX 200 Index. A stock's liquidity is measured relative to its peers. Relative Liquidity is calculated as follows:

$$\text{Relative Liquidity} = \frac{\text{Stock Median Liquidity}}{\text{Market Liquidity}}$$

where "Stock Median Liquidity" is the median daily value traded for each stock divided by the average float/index weight-adjusted market capitalization for the previous six months and "Market Liquidity" is determined using the market capitalization weighted average of the stock median liquidities of the 500 constituents in the All Ordinaries Index.

Rebalancing of the S&P®/ASX 200 Index occurs on a regular basis. Both market capitalization and liquidity are assessed using the previous six months' worth of data to determine index eligibility. Shares and Investable Weight Factors (IWFs) updates are also applied regularly. The S&P®/ASX 200 Index constituents

are rebalanced quarterly to ensure adequate market capitalization and liquidity. Quarterly rebalancing changes take effect on the third Friday of March, June, September and December. Each index constituent's float adjustment is reviewed as part of the March quarterly review.

Eligible stocks are considered for index inclusion based on their rank relative to the stated quota of securities for the S&P®/ASX 200 Index (which is 200). In order to limit the level of index turnover, eligible securities will only be considered for index inclusion once another stock is excluded due to a sufficiently low rank and/or liquidity, based on the float-adjusted market capitalization. Potential index inclusions and exclusions need to satisfy buffer requirements in terms of the rank of the stock relative to the S&P®/ASX 200 Index. The buffers are established to limit the level of index turnover that may take place at each quarterly rebalancing, maximizing the efficiency and limiting the cost associated with holding the index portfolio.

Maintaining the S&P®/ASX 200 Index includes monitoring and completing the adjustments for company additions and deletions, share changes, stock splits, stock dividends, and stock price adjustments due to restructurings or spin-offs. 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®/ASX 200 Index. Other corporate actions, such as share issuances, change the market value of the S&P®/ASX 200 Index and require an index divisor adjustment to prevent the value of the S&P®/ASX 200 Index from changing. Adjusting the index divisor for a change in market value leaves the value of the S&P®/ASX 200 Index unaffected by the corporate action. This helps keep the value of the S&P®/ASX 200 Index accurate as a barometer of stock market performance, and ensures that the movement of the S&P®/ASX 200 Index does not reflect the corporate actions of the companies in it. Divisor adjustments are made after the close of trading and after the calculation of the closing value of the S&P®/ASX 200 Index.

The S&P®/ASX 200 Index is maintained by the S&P/ASX Index Committee, consisting of three S&P economists and index analysts and two ASX representatives.

Index Calculation

The S&P®/ASX 200 Index is calculated using a base-weighted aggregate methodology, such that the level of the S&P®/ASX 200 Index reflects the total market value of all the component stocks relative to a particular base period. The total market value of a company is determined by multiplying the price of its stock by the number of shares available after float (IWF) adjustment. An indexed number is used to represent the result of this calculation in order to make the value easier to work with and track over time. On any given day, the index value is the quotient of the total available market capitalization of the S&P®/ASX 200 Index's constituents and its divisor. Continuity in index values is maintained by adjusting the divisor for all changes in the constituents' share capital after the base date. This includes additions and deletions to the S&P®/ASX 200 Index, rights issues, share buybacks and issuances, spin-offs, and adjustments in availability.

The S&P®/ASX 200 Index has a base value of 3,000. Calculation for the S&P® /ASX 200 Index is based on stock prices taken from ASX and the index values are updated every 30 seconds as constituent prices change throughout the day. The official daily index closing values for price and accumulation indices are calculated after the market closes and are based on the last traded price for each constituent.

License Agreement with S&P

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THE S&P 500® INDEX

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The S&P 500® Index is reported by Bloomberg L.P. under ticker symbol "SPX."

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 "S&P 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 S&P Component Stock was calculated as the product of the market price per share and the number of the then-outstanding shares of such S&P Component Stock. As discussed below, on March 21, 2005, S&P began to use a new methodology to calculate the Market Value of the S&P 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 S&P® 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 S&P 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 S&P 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 S&P 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 S&P® Index comparable over time and is the manipulation point for all adjustments to the S&P® 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.

<u>Type of Corporate Action</u>	<u>Comments</u>	<u>Index Divisor Adjustment Required</u>
Company added/ deleted	Net change in market value determines Index Divisor adjustment.	Yes
Change in shares outstanding	Any combination of secondary issuance, share repurchase or buy back – share counts revised to reflect change.	Yes
Stock split	Share count revised to reflect new count. Index Divisor adjustment is not required since the share count and price changes are offsetting.	No
Spin-off	If spun-off company is not being added to the index, the divisor adjustment reflects the decline in index market value (<i>i.e.</i> , the value of the spun-off unit).	Yes
Spin-off	Spun-off company added to the index, no company removed from the index.	No
Spin-off	Spun-off company added to the index, another company removed to keep number of names fixed. Index Divisor adjustment reflects deletion.	Yes
Change in IWF due to a corporate action or a purchase or sale by an inside holder.	Increasing (decreasing) the IWF increases (decreases) the total market value of the index. The Index Divisor change reflects the change in market value caused by the change to an IWF.	Yes
Special Dividend	When a company pays a special dividend the share price is assumed to drop by the amount of the dividend; the divisor adjustment reflects this drop in index market value.	Yes
Rights offering	Each shareholder receives the right to buy a proportional number of additional shares at a set (often discounted) price. The calculation assumes that the offering is fully subscribed. Index Divisor adjustment reflects increase in market cap measured as the shares issued multiplied by the price paid.	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 S&P 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 S&P Component Stock and consequently of altering the aggregate Market Value of the S&P 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 S&P 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, changes in a company's shares outstanding of 5% or more due to mergers, acquisitions, public offerings, private placements, tender offers, Dutch auctions or exchange offers are made as soon as reasonably possible. Other changes of 5% or more (due to, for example, company stock repurchases, redemptions, exercise of options, warrants, conversion of preferred stock, notes, debt, equity participations or other recapitalizations) are made weekly, and are announced on Tuesdays for implementation after the close of trading on Wednesday. In the case of certain rights issuances, in which the number of rights issued and/or terms of their exercise are deemed substantial, a price adjustment and share increase may be implemented immediately.

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THE S&P 500® FINANCIALS INDEX

We have derived all information contained in this product supplement regarding the S&P 500® Financials Index and the index from which it is derived, the S&P 500® Index, including, without limitation, the make-up, method of calculation and changes in components for each index, from publicly available information. Such information reflects the policies of, and is subject to change by, S&P. We make no representation or warranty as to the accuracy or completeness of such information. The S&P 500® Financials Index and the S&P 500® Index were developed by S&P and are calculated, maintained and published by S&P. S&P has no obligation to continue to publish, and may discontinue publication of, the S&P 500® Financials Index.

The S&P 500® Financials Index

The S&P 500® Financials Index is a capitalization-weighted index that represents the financial sector of the companies the equity securities of which are included in the S&P 500® Index. The S&P 500® Financials Index is intended to provide an indication of the pattern of the movements of the equity securities of companies that are components of the S&P 500® Index and are involved in the development or production of financial products. As of April 30, 2009, the S&P 500® Financials Index is composed of the equity securities of 80 companies that are included in the S&P 500® Index. The companies the equity securities of which are included in the S&P 500® Financials Index are selected on the basis of the Global Industry Classification Standard, or the GICS®, a global standard developed jointly by the S&P and MSCI Inc. to categorize companies by their business. The companies the equity securities of which are included in the S&P 500® Financials Index represent the following sub-sectors of the U.S. financial services sector: banking, mortgage finance, consumer finance, specialized finance, investment banking and brokerage, asset management and custody, corporate lending, insurance and financial investment, and real estate, including real estate investment trusts. The S&P 500® Financials Index is reported by Bloomberg L.P. under the ticker symbol "S5FINL."

The S&P 500® Index

For additional information about the S&P 500® Index, see "The S&P 500® Index."

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THE SWISS MARKET INDEX®

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The SMI® is reported by Bloomberg L.P. under the ticker symbol "SMI."

SMI® Composition and Maintenance

The SMI® is a free-float adjusted market capitalization index that contains approximately 85% of the entire free float market capitalization of the Swiss equity market. The SMI® is made up of 20 largest and most liquid stocks from the Swiss Performance Index® ("SPI®"). The SPI® is a free-float adjusted market capitalization index that measures the performance of SWX Swiss Exchange-traded equity securities of companies domiciled in Switzerland or Liechtenstein. As of May 19, 2009, the SMI® was composed of 20 stocks. As a price index, the SMI® is not adjusted for dividends.

The stocks eligible for inclusion in the SMI® are stocks included in the SPI®, all of which must meet a minimum free float rate of 20%. If a stock falls below this limit and does not reach or exceed it again within three months, it is removed from the SPI®. Stocks which are not included in the SPI® on free float grounds, are admitted if the minimum free float rate of 20% has been met continuously over a period of three months. Eligible stocks are then ranked annually based on their weighted market share (average free-float capitalization × 50% + turnover rate × 50%) for the period from July 1 through June 30 of the next year. A stock is admitted to the SMI® if it ranks 18 or better in the annual ranking. A stock ranked 19 or 20 in the annual ranking is admitted only if a stock then included in the SMI® is to be deleted due to the exclusion criteria described below and no stock that either meets the admission criteria directly (position 18 or higher) or is rated higher has moved up in its place. A stock is excluded from the SMI® if it ranks 23 or lower in the annual rankings. A stock ranked 21 or 22 in the annual ranking is excluded only if a stock then included in the SMI® is to be deleted due to the exclusion criteria described below and no stock that either meets the exclusion criteria directly (position 23 or lower) or is rated lower has been excluded in its place. Composition changes to the SMI® are made annually on the third Friday of each September.

The SMI® was introduced on June 30, 1988 at a baseline value of 1,500. The SMI® is calculated in real time and is recalculated every time a new transaction involving a stock in the Swiss Market Index SMI® occurs.

Calculation of the Swiss Market Index SMI®

The SMI® is calculated according to the "Laspeyres formula" using a weighted arithmetic mean over a defined selection of securities. The current index level can be calculated by dividing the sum of the free-float adjusted market capitalizations of the securities contained in the SMI® by the divisor. The free-float adjusted market capitalization of a security is equal to the product of the closing price, market capitalization and free float factor for such security. The free-float factor is a number that is intended to exclude any securityholding of more than 5% by the same securityholder from the market capitalization of a security used to calculate the SMI®. The divisor is a number that is adjusted to maintain the continuity of the SMI® values despite changes due to corporate actions. The divisor is reviewed semiannually for adjustments on the third Friday of each March and September. The divisor may be adjusted more frequently in certain circumstances.

SWX Swiss Exchange

The SWX Swiss Exchange, the sponsor of the SMI®, organizes, operates and regulates key aspects of Switzerland's capital market. The SWX Swiss Stock Exchange is subject to Swiss law (the Federal Act

on Stock Exchanges and Securities Trading), which stipulates the concept of self-regulation and compliance with international standards. The SWX Swiss Exchange is supervised by the Swiss Federal Banking Commission.

The SWX Swiss Exchange is denominated in Swiss francs. The shares traded on SWX are mainly held in the Swiss-based accounts of domestic and international investors.

In the event of extraordinary situations, such as the large price fluctuations, decisions or information which are to be published shortly and which could have a significant influence on the market price (price-sensitive information), or other situations likely to hamper fair and orderly trading, the SWX Swiss Exchange may take all the measures which it deems necessary to maintain fair and orderly trading as far as possible. In addition, the SWX Swiss Exchange may engage in trading interventions which it considers necessary, in particular by delaying the opening of trading in a security, interrupting or suspending continuous trading in a security, or delisting a security. The SWX Swiss Exchange informs participants if any measures are taken.

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OTHER BASKET INDICES

If the Basket includes an index not described in this product supplement, a separate underlying supplement will provide additional information relating to such index.

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 Basket Starting Level, the Basket Closing Level on each Basket Valuation Date, the Basket Ending Level, the Basket Return, the Index Starting Level of each Basket Index, the Index closing level on each Initial Averaging Date, if applicable, and each Basket Valuation Date, the Index Ending Level of each Basket Index, the Index Return of each Basket Index on each Basket Valuation Date, whether the Basket Ending Level is equal to or greater than the Basket Starting Level, if the notes bear interest, the amount of interest payable, if any, on any Interest Payment Date and the payment at maturity on the notes. In addition, the calculation agent will determine whether there has been a market disruption event or a discontinuation of any Basket Index, whether there has been a material change in the method of calculating any Basket Index, if the notes bear interest, whether a day is an interest payment date and will calculate, if applicable, the Option Value of your notes on the commodity hedging disruption date, in the event of a commodity hedging disruption event. 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 and each Interest Payment Date, if applicable, on or prior to 11:00 a.m., New York City time, on the business day preceding the maturity date and each Interest Payment Date, if applicable.

All calculations with respect to the Basket Starting Level, the Basket Ending Level, the Basket Return, or any Basket Closing Level, Index Starting Level of each Basket Index, Index Ending Level of each Basket Index, Index closing level of each Basket Index or Index Return of each Basket Index 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 \$10 principal amount note at maturity will be rounded to the nearest one ten-thousandth, with five one hundred-thousandths rounded upward (e.g., .76545 would be rounded up to .7655); and all dollar amounts paid, if any, 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 Index closing level of a Basket Index on any Initial Averaging Date, if applicable, or any Basket Valuation Date, the Basket Closing Level on any Basket Valuation Date, and consequently, the Basket Return, or calculating the amount, if any, that we will pay to you at maturity. These events may include disruptions or suspensions of trading on the markets as a whole, failure of the relevant Index Sponsor to publish the value of a Basket Index, as well as disruptions or suspensions of trading in the markets for commodity futures contracts underlying a Commodity Index in a Basket or trading in the commodity markets as a whole. In addition, certain event may prevent us or our affiliates from hedging our obligations under the notes including, but not limited to, changes in laws or regulations applicable to the commodity futures contracts underlying any Basket Index. For notes linked to a Commodity Index, in the case of such an event we have the right, but not the obligation, to adjust the payment on the notes as described below under “—Consequences of a Commodity Hedging Disruption Event.” We refer to each of these events described in the following paragraph 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 equity securities then constituting 20% or more of the level 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 equity securities 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 Basket Index (or the relevant successor index) will 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 exchange or market is itself closed for trading under ordinary circumstances.

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

With respect to a Commodity Index or any relevant successor index that is a commodity 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 such Commodity Index (or the relevant 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
- such Commodity Index (or the relevant successor index) is not published; or
- the settlement price is not published for any individual reference contract; or
- 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 successor index) or any Index Commodity.

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

In addition, a “commodity hedging disruption event”, which in each case is also a “market disruption event,” means that:

- (a) due to (i) the adoption of, or any change in, any applicable law, regulation, rule or order (including, without limitation, any tax law); or (ii) the promulgation of, or any change in, the interpretation, application, exercise or operation by any court, tribunal, regulatory authority, exchange or trading facility or any other relevant entity with competent jurisdiction of any applicable law, rule, regulation, order, decision or determination (including, without limitation, as implemented by the U.S. Commodities Futures Trading Commission or any exchange or trading facility), in each case occurring on or after the pricing date, the calculation agent determines in good faith that it is contrary (or upon adoption, it will be contrary) to such law, rule, regulation, order, decision or determination for us to purchase, sell, enter into, maintain, hold, acquire or dispose of our or our affiliates’ (A) positions or contracts in securities, options, futures, derivatives or foreign exchange or (B) other instruments or arrangements, in each case, in order to hedge our obligations under the notes (in the aggregate on a portfolio basis or incrementally on a trade by trade basis) (“hedge positions”), including (without limitation) if such hedge positions (in whole or in part) are (or, but for the consequent disposal thereof, would otherwise be) in excess of any allowable position limit(s) in relation to any commodity traded on any exchange(s) or other trading facility (it being within the sole and absolute discretion of the note calculation agent to determine which of the hedge positions are counted towards such limit); or
- (b) for any reason, we or our affiliates are unable, after using commercially reasonable efforts, to (i) acquire, establish, re-establish, substitute, maintain, unwind or dispose of any transaction(s) or asset(s) the note calculation agent deems necessary to hedge the risk of entering into and performing our commodity-related obligations with respect to the notes, or (ii) realize, recover or remit the proceeds of any such transaction(s) or asset(s).

Please see the risk factor entitled “The commodity futures contracts underlying the Index are subject to legal and regulatory regimes that may change in ways that could affect our ability to hedge our obligations under the notes, could result in a modification of the Rules and/or could lead to an adjustment to your payment at maturity of your notes” for more information.

Consequences of a Commodity Hedging Disruption Event

If a commodity hedging disruption event occurs, we will have the right, but not the obligation, to adjust your payment at maturity based on determinations made by the note calculation agent described below. If we choose to exercise this right, in making such adjustment, on the date on which the note calculation agent determines that a commodity hedging disruption event has occurred (such date, a “commodity hedging disruption date”), the note calculation agent will determine, in good faith and in a commercially reasonable manner, the forward price of the embedded option representing the amount above \$10, per \$10 principal amount note, payable at maturity (the “Option Value”). The commodity hedging disruption event may occur prior to the Final Valuation Date or the final Ending Averaging Date, as applicable. We will provide, or cause the note calculation agent to provide, written notice of our election to exercise such right to the trustee at its New York office. We (or the note calculation agent) will deliver this notice as promptly as possible and in no event later than the fifth (5th) business day immediately following the commodity hedging disruption date. Additionally, we will specify in such notice the Option Value as determined on the commodity hedging disruption date.

If a commodity hedging disruption event occurs and we decide to exercise our right to adjust your payment at maturity and, in doing so, cause the note calculation agent to determine the Option Value of your notes, such Option Value will be a fixed amount representing the amount above \$10, per \$10 principal amount note, payable at maturity; provided that such Option Value will not be less than zero.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, the amount due and payable per \$10 principal amount note will not be less than \$10 for each \$10 principal amount note and will be due and payable only at maturity. If we choose to exercise our right to determine the Option Value, for each \$10 principal amount note, we will pay you at maturity, instead of the amounts set forth under “Description of Notes — Payment at Maturity,” an amount equal to:

- (1) an amount equal to the Option Value; provided that such amount will not be less than zero; plus
- (2) \$10.

For the avoidance of doubt, the determination set forth above is only applicable to the amount due with respect to a determination of the payment at maturity as a result of a commodity hedging disruption event.

Discontinuation of a Basket Index; Alteration of Method of Calculation

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

Upon any selection by the calculation agent of a 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 the Index Sponsor of a Basket Index discontinues publication of such Basket 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 Index closing level for such Basket Index is to be determined, and the calculation agent determines, in its sole discretion, that no successor index for such Basket Index is available at such time or the calculation agent has previously selected a 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 Index closing level for such Basket Index for such date. The Index closing level for such Basket Index will be computed by the calculation agent in accordance with the formula for and method of calculating such Basket 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 composing such Basket Index or successor index, as applicable. Notwithstanding these alternative arrangements, discontinuation of the publication of such Basket Index or successor index, as applicable, may adversely affect the value of the notes.

If at any time the method of calculating a Basket Index or a successor index, or the level thereof, is changed in a material respect, or if a Basket Index or a successor index is in any other way modified so that such Basket Index or such successor index does not, in the opinion of the calculation agent, fairly represent the level of such Basket Index or such 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 such Basket 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 an index comparable to such Basket Index or such successor index, as the case may be, as if such changes or modifications had not been made, and the calculation agent will calculate the Index closing level for such Basket Index with reference to such Basket Index or such successor index, as adjusted. Accordingly, if the method of calculating such Basket Index or a successor index is modified so that the level of such Basket Index or such 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 Basket Index), then the calculation agent will adjust its calculation of such Basket Index or such successor index in order to arrive at a level of such Basket Index or such successor index as if there had been no such modification (e.g., as if such split had not occurred).

Events of Default

Under the heading "Description of Debt Securities — Events of Default and 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 \$10 principal amount note upon any acceleration of the notes will be determined by the calculation agent and will be an amount in cash equal to any accrued and unpaid interest on the notes, if applicable, plus the amount payable at maturity per \$10 principal amount note as described under the caption "Description of Notes— Payment at Maturity," calculated as if the date of acceleration were the Final Valuation Date. If the notes have more than one Ending Averaging Date, then for each Ending Averaging 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 Ending Averaging Dates in excess of one) will be the corresponding Ending Averaging Dates, unless otherwise specified in the relevant terms supplement. Unless otherwise specified in the relevant terms supplement, upon any acceleration of the notes, any interest will be calculated on the basis of a 360-day year of twelve 30-day months.

If the maturity of the notes is accelerated because of an event of default as described above, we will, or will 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" 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 Mellon in The City of New York.

The Bank of New York Mellon or one of its affiliates will act as registrar and transfer agent for the notes. The Bank of New York Mellon 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 Mellon, but upon payment (with the giving of such indemnity as The Bank of New York Mellon 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 general discussion of certain U.S. federal income tax consequences of the acquisition, ownership and disposition of notes. This discussion applies to you if you are an initial holder of notes purchasing the notes at their issue price for cash and if you hold the notes as capital assets, within the meaning of Section 1221 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code").

This summary is based on the Code, existing and proposed Treasury regulations, revenue rulings, administrative interpretations and judicial decisions, in each case as currently in effect, all of which are subject to change, possibly with retroactive effect. This summary does not address all aspects of the U.S. federal income tax consequences of investing in the notes that may be relevant to you in light of your particular circumstances or if you are a holder of notes who is subject to special treatment under the U.S. federal income tax laws, such as:

- a financial institution;
- an insurance company;
- a "regulated investment company" as defined in Section 851 of the Code;
- a "real estate investment trust" as defined in Section 856 of the Code;
- a tax-exempt entity, including an "individual retirement account" or "Roth IRA" as defined in Section 408 or Section 408A of the Code, respectively;
- a dealer in securities or foreign currencies;
- a person holding the notes as part of a hedging transaction, "straddle," conversion transaction, or integrated transaction, or who has entered 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 or foreign currencies 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

As the law applicable to the U.S. federal income taxation of instruments such as the notes is technical and complex, the discussion below necessarily represents only a general summary. Moreover, the effects of any applicable state, local or foreign tax laws are not discussed. You should consult your tax adviser concerning the U.S. federal income tax consequences of owning and disposing of the notes, as well as any consequences under the laws of any state, local or foreign taxing jurisdiction.

Tax Treatment of the Notes

We expect to seek an opinion from Sidley Austin LLP, our special tax counsel, regarding the treatment of the notes as debt for U.S. federal income tax purposes. The relevant terms supplement will describe Sidley Austin LLP's level of comfort on this issue, which will depend on the facts of the particular offering, its receipt of certain factual representations from us at the time of the relevant offering and any additional considerations that may be relevant to the particular offering. The following discussion describes the treatment of the notes assuming that Sidley Austin LLP has provided us an opinion that the notes will be treated as debt for U.S. federal income tax purposes.

We will not attempt to ascertain whether any of the issuers of the component stocks of the indices would be treated as "passive foreign investment companies" ("PFICs"), within the meaning of Section 1297 of the Code or as "U.S. real property holding corporations" ("USRPHCs"), within the meaning of Section 897 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 in the case of a PFIC and to a non-U.S. holder in the case of a USRPHC, upon the sale, exchange or retirement of a note. You should refer to information filed with the SEC or another governmental authority by such issuers and consult your tax adviser regarding the possible consequences to you if any of the issuers of the component stocks are or become PFICs or USRPHCs.

Tax Consequences to U.S. Holders

The following discussion applies to you only if you are a “U.S. Holder” of notes. You are a “U.S. Holder” if you are a beneficial owner of a note for U.S. federal income tax purposes and you are:

- 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, any State thereof or the District of Columbia; or
- an estate or trust the income of which is subject to U.S. federal income taxation regardless of its source.

Notes with a Term of Not More Than One Year

If the term of the notes (including either the Settlement Date or the last possible date that the notes could be outstanding, but not both) is not more than one year, the following discussion applies. No statutory, judicial or administrative authority directly addresses the treatment of these notes or similar instruments for U.S. federal income tax purposes, and no ruling will be requested from the Internal Revenue Service (the “IRS”) with respect to the notes. As a result, certain aspects of the U.S. federal income tax consequences of an investment in these notes are uncertain.

Tax Treatment Prior to Maturity

Because the term of these notes is not more than one year, they will be treated as short-term debt instruments for U.S. federal income tax purposes. Cash-method holders will not be required to recognize income with respect to the notes prior to maturity, other than with respect to amounts received as stated interest, if any, or received pursuant to a sale or exchange, as described below. Although accrual-method holders and certain other holders are generally required to accrue interest on short-term notes on a straight-line basis, because the amount of interest that will be received with respect to the notes is uncertain, it is not clear how such accruals should be determined. If the amount of interest that will be received has become fixed (or the likelihood of interest not being a fixed amount has become “remote”) prior to the maturity date, it is likely that the amount of interest to be accrued will be determined based on the fixed amount. You should consult your tax adviser regarding the determination of the amount of any interest accruals on the notes.

Sale, Exchange or Redemption of the Notes

Upon a sale or exchange of a short-term note (including redemption of the notes at maturity), you should recognize gain or loss in an amount equal to the difference between the amount you receive and your adjusted tax basis in the note. Your adjusted tax basis in the note should equal the sum of the amount you paid to acquire the note and interest that you have previously included in income but not received, if any.

The amount of any resulting loss will be treated as a capital loss, and may be subject to special reporting requirements if the loss exceeds certain thresholds. In the case of any gain resulting from redemption at maturity, the gain should be treated as ordinary interest income. It is not clear, however, whether or to what extent gain from a sale or exchange prior to maturity should be treated as capital gain or ordinary interest income. If the amount of interest to be received at maturity has become fixed (or the likelihood of the amount not being a fixed amount has become “remote”) prior to a sale or exchange, it is likely that such portion of gain on such sale or exchange that should be treated as accrued interest (and, therefore, taxed as ordinary interest income) will be determined based on the fixed amount. You should consult your tax adviser regarding the proper treatment of any gain or loss recognized upon a sale or exchange (including redemption at maturity) of a short-term note.

Interest on Indebtedness Incurred to Purchase the Notes

To the extent you have not previously included interest income on short-term notes, you may be required to defer deductions for interest paid on indebtedness incurred to purchase or carry the notes until the maturity of the notes or until you dispose of your notes in a taxable transaction. You should consult your tax adviser regarding the possibility of this deferral.

Notes with a Term of More Than One Year

Unless otherwise provided in the relevant terms supplement, if the term of the notes (including either the Settlement Date or last possible date that the notes could be outstanding, but not both) is more than one year, the notes will be treated as “contingent payment debt instruments” for U.S. federal income tax purposes, with the consequences described below. The notes will generally be subject to the original issue discount (“OID”) provisions of the Code and the Treasury regulations issued thereunder, and you will be required to accrue as interest income the OID on the notes as described below.

We are required to determine a “comparable yield” for the notes. The “comparable yield” is the yield at which we could issue a fixed-rate debt instrument with terms similar to those of the notes, including the level of subordination, term, timing of payments and general market conditions, but excluding any adjustments for the riskiness of the contingencies or the liquidity of the notes. Solely for purposes of determining the amount of interest income that you will be required to accrue, we are also required to construct a “projected payment schedule” in respect of the notes representing a series of payments the amount and timing of which would produce a yield to maturity on the notes equal to the comparable yield. Such projected payment schedule will include each noncontingent payment (*i.e.*, each Interest Payment), if any, and a projected amount for each contingent payment, determined in accordance with the Treasury regulations applicable to the contingent payment debt instruments.

Unless otherwise provided in the relevant terms supplement, we will provide, and you may obtain, the comparable yield for a particular offering of notes, and the related projected payment schedule, in the final terms supplement for such notes, which we will file with the SEC.

Neither the comparable yield nor the projected payment schedule constitutes a representation by us regarding the actual amount that we will pay on the notes.

For U.S. federal income tax purposes, you are required to use our determination of the comparable yield and projected payment schedule in determining interest accruals and adjustments in respect of a note, unless you timely disclose and justify the use of other estimates to the IRS. Regardless of your accounting method, you will be required to accrue as interest income OID on the notes at the comparable yield, adjusted upward or downward to reflect the difference, if any, between the actual and the projected amount of the contingent payment(s) on the notes (as described below).

The amount of interest (*i.e.*, OID) accrued on a note for each accrual period is determined by multiplying the comparable yield of the note, adjusted for the length of the accrual period, by the note’s adjusted issue price at the beginning of the accrual period, determined in accordance with the rules set forth in the Treasury regulations applicable to contingent payment debt instruments. The amount of OID so determined is then allocated on a ratable basis to each day in the accrual period that you held the note.

In addition to interest accrued based upon the comparable yield as described above, you will be required to recognize interest income equal to the amount of any net positive adjustment, *i.e.*, the excess of actual payments over projected payments, in respect of a note for a taxable year. A net negative adjustment, *i.e.*, the excess of projected payments over actual payments, in respect of a note for a taxable year:

- will first reduce the amount of interest in respect of the note that you would otherwise be required to include in income in the taxable year; and
- to the extent of any excess, will give rise to an ordinary loss, but only to the extent that the amount of all of your previous interest inclusions under the note exceeds the total amount of your net negative adjustments treated as ordinary loss on the note in prior taxable years.

A net negative adjustment is not subject to the limitation imposed on miscellaneous itemized deductions under Section 67 of the Code. Any net negative adjustment in excess of the amounts described above will be carried forward to offset future interest income in respect of the note or to reduce the amount realized on a sale, exchange or retirement of the note.

Upon a sale, exchange or retirement of a note (including at its maturity), you generally will recognize taxable gain or loss in an amount equal to the difference between the amount received from the sale, exchange or retirement and your adjusted tax basis in the note. Your adjusted tax basis in a note will equal

the cost thereof, increased by the amount of interest income previously accrued by you in respect of the note (determined without regard to any of the positive or negative adjustments to interest accruals described above) and decreased by the amount of any prior noncontingent payment (*i.e.*, Interest Payment) and the projected amount of any contingent payment previously made to you in respect of the note. You generally must treat any gain as interest income and any loss as ordinary loss to the extent of previous interest inclusions (reduced by the total amount of net negative adjustments previously taken into account as ordinary losses), and the balance as capital loss. These losses are not subject to the limitation imposed on miscellaneous itemized deductions under Section 67 of the Code. The deductibility of capital losses, however, is subject to limitations. Additionally, if you recognize a loss above certain thresholds, you may be required to file a disclosure statement with the IRS. You should consult your tax adviser regarding these limitations and reporting obligations.

Special rules may apply if the contingent payment on the notes becomes fixed prior to its scheduled date of payment. For purposes of the preceding sentence, a payment will be treated as fixed if (and when) all remaining contingencies with respect to it are remote or incidental within the meaning of the applicable Treasury regulations. Generally, under these rules, you would be required to account for the difference between the originally projected payment at maturity and the fixed payment at maturity in a reasonable manner over the period to which the difference relates. In addition, you may be required to make adjustments to, among other things, your accrual periods and your adjusted basis in the notes. The character of any gain or loss on a sale or exchange of the notes could also be affected. You should consult your tax adviser concerning the application of these special rules.

Tax Consequences to Non-U.S. Holders

The following discussion applies to you only if you are a “Non-U.S. Holder” of notes. You are a “Non-U.S. Holder” if you are a beneficial owner of a note for U.S. federal income tax purposes and you are:

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

You are not a “Non-U.S. Holder” for 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 own tax adviser regarding the U.S. federal income tax consequences of the purchase, ownership, sale, exchange or other disposition of a note.

Payments made to you with respect to the notes, and any gain realized on a sale or exchange of the notes (including at maturity), will be exempt from U.S. federal income tax (including withholding tax) *provided* generally, in the case of notes with a term of more than 183 days, that 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, and these amounts are not effectively connected with your conduct of a U.S. trade or business.

Notwithstanding the preceding paragraph, if the notes have a term to maturity of 183 days or less and you do not provide a properly executed IRS Form W-8BEN, you may be subject to backup withholding, as described below, unless you provide documentation of your status as a non-U.S. person.

If you are engaged in a trade or business in the United States and if the income or gain on the note, if any, is effectively connected with your conduct of that trade or business, although exempt from the withholding tax discussed above, you will generally be subject to regular U.S. income tax on this income or gain in the same manner as if you were a U.S. Holder, except that in lieu of the certificate described in the second preceding paragraph, you will be required to provide a properly executed IRS Form W-8ECI in order to claim an exemption from withholding tax. 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.

If you are an individual, your notes will not be included in your estate for U.S. federal estate tax purposes, *provided* that interest on the notes is not then effectively connected with your conduct of a U.S. trade or business.

Backup Withholding and Information Reporting

Interest (including OID) accrued or paid on the notes and the proceeds received from a sale, exchange or other disposition (including at maturity) of notes will be subject to information reporting if you are not an "exempt recipient" (such as a domestic corporation) and may also be subject to backup withholding at the rates specified in the Code if you fail to provide certain identifying information (such as an accurate taxpayer identification number, if you are a U.S. Holder) or meet certain other conditions. If you are a Non-U.S. Holder and you comply with the identification procedures described in the preceding section, you will generally establish an exemption from backup withholding.

Amounts withheld under the backup withholding rules are not additional taxes and may be refunded or credited against your U.S. federal income tax liability, *provided* the required information is timely furnished to the IRS.

PLAN OF DISTRIBUTION (CONFLICTS OF INTEREST)

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., as agent (an "Agent"), UBS Financial Services Inc. (an "Agent" or "UBS") and certain other agents that may be party to the Master Agency Agreement, as amended or supplemented, from time to time (each an "Agent" and collectively with JPMSI and UBS, 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 may also sell notes to an Agent as principal for its own account at discounts to be agreed upon at the time of sale as disclosed in the relevant terms supplement. That Agent may resell notes to investors and other purchasers at a fixed offering price or at prevailing market prices, or prices related thereto at the time of resale or otherwise, as that Agent determines and as we will specify in the relevant terms supplement. An Agent may offer the notes it has purchased as principal to other dealers. That Agent may sell the notes to any dealer at a discount and, unless otherwise specified in the relevant terms supplement, the discount allowed to any dealer will not be in excess of the discount that Agent will receive from us. After the initial public offering of notes that the Agent is to resell on a fixed public offering price basis, the Agent may change the public offering price, concession and discount.

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, neither JPMSI nor any other affiliated Agent of ours may make sales in this offering to any of its discretionary accounts 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. UBS-9-A-II any related underlying supplement, 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. UBS-9-A-II any related underlying supplement, 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. UBS-9-A-II any related underlying supplement, 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. For additional information regarding selling restrictions, please see "Notice to Investors" in this product supplement no. UBS-9-A-II.

Unless otherwise specified in the relevant terms supplement. the Settlement Date for the notes will be the third business day following the Trade Date (which is referred to as a "T+3" settlement cycle).

NOTICE TO INVESTORS

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. UBS-9-A-II, nor any related underlying supplement, 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. UBS-9-A-II nor any related underlying supplement, 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. UBS-9-A-II, any related underlying supplement, 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. UBS-9-A-II, any related underlying supplement 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.

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. 1-17,811, 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. UBS-9-A-II, any related underlying supplement 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. UBS-9-A-II, any related underlying supplement 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. UBS-9-A-II, any related underlying supplement 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. UBS-9-A-II, any related underlying supplement 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. UBS-9-A-II, any related underlying supplement 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.

European Economic Area

In relation to each Member State of the European Economic Area which has implemented the Prospectus Directive (each, a "Relevant Member State"), each Agent has represented and agreed that with effect from and including the date on which the Prospectus Directive is implemented in that Relevant Member State (the "Relevant Implementation Date") it has not made and will not make an offer of notes which are the subject of the offering contemplated by this product supplement no. UBS-9-A-II, any related underlying supplement and the accompanying prospectus supplement to the public in that Relevant Member State prior to the publication of a prospectus in relation to the notes which has been approved by the competent authority in that Relevant Member State or, where appropriate, approved in another Relevant Member State and notified to the competent authority in that Relevant Member State, all in accordance with the Prospectus Directive except that it may, with effect from and including the Relevant Implementation Date, make an offer of such notes to the public in that Relevant Member State:

- (a) at any time to legal entities which are authorized or regulated to operate in the financial markets or, if not so authorized or regulated, whose corporate purpose is solely to invest in securities;
- (b) at any time to any legal entity which has two or more of (1) an average of at least 250 employees during the last financial year; (2) a total balance sheet of more than €43,000,000; and (3) an annual net turnover of more than €50,000,000, as shown in its last annual or consolidated accounts; or
- (c) to fewer than 100 natural or legal persons (other than qualified investors as defined in the Prospectus Directive) subject to obtaining the prior consent of the Agent; or
- (d) at any time in any other circumstances which do not require the publication by us of a prospectus pursuant to Article 3 of the Prospectus Directive.

For the purposes of this provision, the expression an "offer of notes to the public" in relation to any notes in any Relevant Member State means the communication in any form and by any means of sufficient information on the terms of the offer and the notes to be offered so as to enable an investor to decide to purchase or subscribe the notes, as the same may be varied in that Member State by any measure implementing the Prospectus Directive in that Member State and the expression "Prospectus Directive" means Directive 2003/71/EC and includes any relevant implementing measure in each Relevant Member State.

This European Economic Area selling restriction is in addition to any other selling restrictions set out herein.

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. UBS-9-A-II, any related underlying supplement 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. UBS-9-A-II, any related underlying supplement 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. UBS-9-A-II nor any related underlying supplement, 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. UBS-9-A-II, any related underlying supplement, 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. UBS-9-A-II, any related underlying supplement 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. UBS-9-A-II, any related underlying supplement 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.

United Kingdom

Each Agent has represented and agreed that:

- (a) it is a person whose ordinary activities involve it in acquiring, holding, managing or disposing of investments (as principal or agent) for the purposes of its business and (ii) it has not offered or sold and will not offer or sell the notes other than to persons whose ordinary activities involve them in acquiring, holding, managing or disposing of investments (as principal or as agent) for the purposes of their businesses or who it is reasonable to expect will acquire, hold, manage or dispose of investments (as principal or agent) for the purposes of their businesses where the issue of the notes would otherwise constitute a contravention of Section 19 of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 (the "FSMA") by the Issuer;
- (b) it has only communicated or caused to be communicated and will only communicate or cause to be communicated an invitation or inducement to engage in investment activity (within the meaning of Section 21 of the FSMA) received by it in connection with the issue or sale of the notes in circumstances in which Section 21(1) of the FSMA does not apply to us; and
- (c) it has complied and will comply with all applicable provisions of the FSMA with respect to anything done by it in relation to the notes in, from or otherwise involving the United Kingdom.

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.

STRUCTURED PRODUCT CHARACTERIZATION

To help investors identify appropriate investment products (“structured products”), structured products can be organized into four categories: Protection Strategies, Optimization Strategies, Performance Strategies and Leverage Strategies. The notes are classified as a Protection Strategy for this purpose. The description below is intended to describe generally the four categories of structured products and the types of protection that may be offered on those products. This description should not be relied upon as a description of any particular structured product.

- **Protection Strategies** are structured to provide investors with a high degree of principal protection at maturity, periodic coupons or a return at maturity with the potential to outperform traditional fixed income instruments. These structured products are designed for investors with low to moderate risk tolerances.
- **Optimization Strategies** are structured to optimize returns or yield within a specified range. These structured products are designed for investors with moderate to high risk tolerances.
- **Performance Strategies** are structured to be strategic alternatives to index funds or exchange traded funds or to allow efficient access to new markets. These structured products are designed for investors with moderate to high risk tolerances. Performance Strategies may be structured to provide no principal protection, partial protection or contingent protection.
- **Leverage Strategies** are structured to provide leveraged exposure to the performance of an underlying asset. These structured products are designed for investors with high risk tolerances.

In order to benefit from any type of principal protection, investors must hold the security to maturity.

Classification of structured products into categories is not intended to guarantee particular results or performance.

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 Plan’s 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 Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, (the “Code”) prohibit ERISA Plans, as well as plans (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 may be 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 our ownership interests in our directly or indirectly owned subsidiaries), the purchase and holding of the notes by or on behalf of the Plan could be a prohibited transaction under Section 406 of ERISA and/or 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) and Section 4975(d)(20) of the Code provide a limited exemption for the purchase and sale of the notes and 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 will not constitute a non-exempt prohibited transaction under ERISA or Section 4975 of the Code. Each purchaser or holder of the notes or any interest therein will be deemed to have represented by its purchase or holding 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 regulations (“Similar Laws”). Accordingly, each such 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 these 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 under PTCE 96-23, 95-60, 91-38, 90-1, 84-14, the service provider exemption, or some other basis on which the acquisition and holding will not constitute a non-exempt prohibited transaction under ERISA or Section 4975 of the Code or a violation of any applicable Similar Laws.

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 applicable Similar Laws. The sale of any notes to any Plan 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 Plans generally or any particular Plan, or that such an investment is appropriate for Plans generally or any particular Plan.