



JPMorgan Chase & Co.

Notes Linked to a Basket of Return Enhanced Components

General

- JPMorgan Chase & Co. may from time to time offer and sell notes linked to a weighted basket consisting of one or more return enhanced components, each of which may be subject to a buffer and each of which is linked to one of the following: the S&P 500[®] Index, the Nikkei 225 Index, the Dow Jones EURO STOXX 50[®] Index, the FTSE[™] 100 Index, the MSCI EAFE[®] Index, the Russell 1000[®] Growth Index, the Russell 1000[®] Value Index, the TOPIX[®] Index and the iShares[®] MSCI Emerging Markets Index Fund. This product supplement no. 103-I describes terms that will apply generally to the notes linked to a basket of return enhanced components, and supplements the terms described in the accompanying prospectus supplement and prospectus. A separate term sheet or pricing supplement, as the case may be, will describe terms that apply specifically to the notes, including any changes to the terms specified below. We refer to such term sheets and pricing supplements generally as terms supplements. If the terms described in the relevant terms supplement are inconsistent with those described herein or in the accompanying prospectus supplement or prospectus, the terms described in the relevant terms supplement shall control.
- The notes are the senior unsecured obligations of JPMorgan Chase & Co.
- Payment is linked to a basket consisting of one or more return enhanced components, each of which may be subject to a buffer and each of which is linked, as described below, to one of the following: the S&P 500[®] Index, the Nikkei 225 Index, the Dow Jones EURO STOXX 50[®] Index, the FTSE[™] 100 Index, the MSCI EAFE[®] Index, the Russell 1000[®] Growth Index, the Russell 1000[®] Value Index, the TOPIX[®] Index and the iShares[®] MSCI Emerging Markets Index Fund.
- For important information about tax consequences, see "Certain U.S. Federal Income Tax Consequences" beginning on page PS-66.
- Minimum denominations of \$1,000 and integral multiples thereof, unless otherwise specified in the relevant terms supplement.
- Investing in the notes is not equivalent to investing in the Basket, any of the Basket Components, any of the Component Underlyings or any of their component stocks.
- The notes will not be listed on any securities exchange unless otherwise specified in the relevant terms supplement.

Key Terms

Basket/Basket
Components:

Unless otherwise specified in the relevant terms supplement, the Basket will be composed of one or more return enhanced components (each component a "Basket Component," and together, the "Basket Components"), each of which may be subject to a buffer amount and each of which is linked to one of the Component Underlyings described below.

The relevant terms supplement will specify the Basket Components included in the Basket as well as either (i) the weight of each Basket Component in the Basket, which will be fixed for the term of the notes or (ii) the manner in which the weight of each Basket Component will be determined. We refer to each such weight as a "Component Weighting." For example, the relevant terms supplement may specify that each Basket Component has an equal weight in the Basket, in which case the weight of each Basket Component will equal 100% divided by the number of Basket Components, or the relevant terms supplement may specify a different weighting for each of the Basket Components. Alternatively, the relevant terms supplement may specify that, for a Basket consisting of a buffered return enhanced component linked to the S&P 500[®] Index and a return enhanced component linked to the Nikkei 225 Index, the Basket Component with a Component Underlying that has the greater Underlying Return will make up 70% of the value of the Basket, and the Basket Component with a Component Underlying that has the lesser Underlying Return will make up 30% of the value of the Basket.

For each Basket Component, the relevant terms supplement will specify whether the Basket Component is subject to a buffer amount.

(continued on next page)

Investing in the Notes Linked to a Basket of Return Enhanced Components involves a number of risks. See "Risk Factors" beginning on page PS-9.

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. 103-I, the accompanying prospectus supplement and prospectus or any related terms supplement. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

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

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Key Terms (continued)

Component Underlying(s):	Unless otherwise specified in the relevant terms supplement, each Basket Component will be linked to one of the following: the S&P 500 [®] Index, the Nikkei 225 Index, the Dow Jones EURO STOXX 50 [®] Index, the FTSE [™] 100 Index, the MSCI EAFE [®] Index, the Russell 1000 [®] Growth Index, the Russell 1000 [®] Value Index, the TOPIX [®] Index (each a "Component Index," and together, the "Component Indices") or the iShares [®] MSCI Emerging Markets Index Fund (the "Component Fund") (each Component Index and the Component Fund, a "Component Underlying," and collectively, the "Component Underlyings").
Payment at Maturity:	Unless otherwise specified in the relevant terms supplement, the amount you will receive at maturity is based on the Basket Return, which in turn is based on the performance of the Basket Components. At maturity, your payment per \$1,000 principal amount note will be calculated, unless otherwise specified in the relevant terms supplement, as follows: $\$1,000 + (\$1,000 \times \text{Basket Return})$

Basket Return: Unless otherwise specified in the relevant terms supplement, the sum of the products of (a) the Component Return of each Basket Component and (b) the Component Weighting of such Basket Component.

Component Return: Unless otherwise specified in the relevant terms supplement, **with respect to each Basket Component that is subject to a buffer amount**, the Component Return will be calculated as follows:

Ending Underlying Level	Component Return
<i>is greater than</i> the Starting Underlying Level (or Underlying Strike Level, if applicable)	Underlying Return x upside leverage factor, subject, if applicable, to the Maximum Return
<i>is equal to</i> the Starting Underlying Level (or Underlying Strike Level, if applicable) or <i>less than</i> the Starting Underlying Level (or Underlying Strike Level, if applicable) by not more than the buffer amount	0
<i>is less than</i> the Starting Underlying Level (or Underlying Strike Level, if applicable) by more than the buffer amount	(Underlying Return + buffer amount) x downside leverage factor

Unless otherwise specified in the relevant terms supplement, **with respect to each Basket Component that is *not* subject to a buffer amount**, the Component Return will be calculated as follows:

Ending Underlying Level	Component Return
<i>is greater than</i> the Starting Underlying Level (or Underlying Strike Level, if applicable)	Underlying Return x upside leverage factor, subject to the Maximum Return, if applicable
<i>is equal to</i> the Starting Underlying Level (or Underlying Strike Level, if applicable)	0
<i>is less than</i> the Starting Underlying Level (or Underlying Strike Level, if applicable)	Underlying Return

Key Terms (continued)

Underlying Return:	With respect to each Component Underlying, the Underlying Return is calculated as follows: $\frac{\text{Ending Underlying Level} - \text{Starting Underlying Level (or Underlying Strike Level, if applicable)}}{\text{Starting Underlying Level (or Underlying Strike Level, if applicable)}}$
Maximum Return:	If applicable, unless otherwise specified in the relevant terms supplement, with respect to a Basket Component, a percentage that we will determine on the pricing date and that will be set forth in the relevant terms supplement. Accordingly, if the relevant terms supplement specifies that a particular Basket Component will be subject to a Maximum Return, the appreciation potential for that Basket Component will be limited by the applicable Maximum Return, even if the applicable Underlying Return multiplied by the applicable upside leverage factor is greater than the applicable Maximum Return.
Other Terms Relating to the Basket Components:	In each case if applicable, the Component Weightings, buffer amount, upside leverage factor and downside leverage factor will be specified in the relevant terms supplement.
Starting Underlying Level:	<p>Unless otherwise specified in the relevant terms supplement, with respect to each Component Index, the "Initial Index Level" is the Index closing level on the pricing date, or such other date as specified in the relevant terms supplement, or the arithmetic average of the Index closing levels on each of the Initial Averaging Dates, if so specified in the relevant terms supplement.</p> <p>Unless otherwise specified in the relevant terms supplement, with respect to the Component Fund, the "Initial Share Price" is the closing price of one share of the Component Fund on the pricing date, or such other date as specified in the relevant terms supplement, or the arithmetic average of the closing prices of one share of the Component Fund on each of the Initial Averaging Dates, if so specified in the relevant terms supplement. The closing price of the Component Fund on an Initial Averaging Date, if applicable, used to determine the Initial Share Price may be subject to adjustment. See "Description of Notes — Payment at Maturity" and "General Terms of Notes — Anti-Dilution Adjustments."</p> <p>We refer to each of the Initial Index Level for each Component Index and the Initial Share Price as a "Starting Underlying Level."</p>
Ending Underlying Level:	<p>Unless otherwise specified in the relevant terms supplement, with respect to each Component Index, the "Ending Index Level" is the Index closing level on the Observation Date or such other date as specified in the relevant terms supplement, or the arithmetic average of the Index closing levels on each of the Ending Averaging Dates.</p> <p>Unless otherwise specified in the relevant terms supplement, with respect to the Component Fund, the "Final Share Price" is the closing price of one share of the Component Fund on the Observation Date or such other date as specified in the relevant terms supplement, multiplied by the Share Adjustment Factor on such date, or the arithmetic average of the closing prices of one share of the Component Fund on each of the Ending Averaging Dates, each multiplied by the Share Adjustment Factor on such date. The closing price of the Component Fund on an Ending Averaging Date used to determine the Final Share Price may be subject to adjustment. See "Description of Notes — Payment at Maturity" and "General Terms of Notes — Anti-Dilution Adjustments."</p> <p>We refer to each of the Ending Index Level for each Component Index and the Final Share Price as a "Ending Underlying Level."</p>
Share Adjustment Factor:	Unless otherwise specified in the relevant terms supplement, the Share Adjustment Factor will be set initially at 1.0, subject to adjustment upon the occurrence of certain events affecting the iShares® MSCI Emerging Markets Index Fund. See "General Terms of Notes — Anti-Dilution Adjustments."
Underlying Strike Level:	With respect to the Component Underlying for a Basket Component, the relevant terms supplement may specify a Component Underlying level other than the Starting Underlying Level to be used for calculating the Underlying Return. For example, the relevant terms supplement may specify that an Underlying Strike Level, equal to 95% of the Starting Underlying Level, shall be used to calculate the Underlying Return for the Component Underlying for a particular Basket Component.

Key Terms (continued)

Underlying Valuation Date(s):	The Ending Underlying Level for each Component Underlying will be calculated on a single date, which we refer to as the Observation Date, or on several dates, each of which we refer to as an Ending Averaging Date, as specified in the relevant terms supplement. We refer to such dates generally as Underlying Valuation Dates in this product supplement. Any Underlying Valuation Date is subject to postponement in the event of certain market disruption events and as described under "Description of Notes — Payment at Maturity."
Initial Averaging Dates:	As specified, if applicable, in the relevant terms supplement. Any Initial Averaging Date is subject to postponement in the event of certain market disruption events and as described under "Description of Notes — Payment at Maturity."
Maturity Date:	As specified in the relevant terms supplement. The maturity date of the notes is subject to postponement in the event of certain market disruption events and as described under "Description of Notes — Payment at Maturity."

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In making your investment decision, you should rely only on the information contained or incorporated by reference in the terms supplement relevant to your investment, this product supplement no. 103-I and the accompanying prospectus supplement and prospectus with respect to the notes offered by the relevant terms supplement and this product supplement no. 103-I and with respect to JPMorgan Chase & Co. This product supplement no. 103-I, together with the relevant terms supplement and the accompanying prospectus and prospectus supplement, contain the terms of the notes and supersede all other prior or contemporaneous oral statements as well as any other written materials including preliminary or indicative pricing terms, correspondence, trade ideas, structures for implementation, sample structures, fact sheets, brochures or other educational materials of ours. The information in the relevant terms supplement, this product supplement no. 103-I 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. 103-I are not appropriate for all investors, and involve important legal and tax consequences and investment risks, which should be discussed with your professional advisers. You should be aware that the regulations of the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. and the laws of certain jurisdictions (including regulations and laws that require brokers to ensure that investments are suitable for their customers) may limit the availability of the notes. The relevant terms supplement, this product supplement no. 103-I 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. 103-I and the accompanying prospectus supplement and prospectus, “we,” “us” and “our” refer to JPMorgan Chase & Co., unless the context requires otherwise.

We are offering to sell, and are seeking offers to buy, the notes only in jurisdictions where offers and sales are permitted. Neither this product supplement no. 103-I nor the accompanying prospectus supplement, prospectus or terms supplement constitutes an offer to sell, or a solicitation of an offer to buy, any notes by any person in any jurisdiction in which it is unlawful for such person to make such an offer or solicitation. Neither the delivery of this product supplement no. 103-I 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. 103-I and accompanying prospectus supplement, prospectus and terms supplement is correct as of any date after the date hereof.

You must (i) comply with all applicable laws and regulations in force in any jurisdiction in connection with the possession or distribution of this product supplement no. 103-I and the accompanying prospectus supplement, prospectus and terms supplement and the purchase, offer or sale of the notes and (ii) obtain any consent, approval or permission required to be obtained by you for the purchase, offer or sale by you of the notes under the laws and regulations applicable to you in force in any jurisdiction to which you are subject or in which you make such purchases, offers or sales; neither we nor the agents shall have any responsibility therefor.

The notes are not and will not be authorized by the Comisión Nacional de Valores for public offer in Argentina and may thus 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 or the media, in circumstances which constitute a public offering of securities under Argentine Law No. 17,811, as amended.

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 be sold, promised to be sold, offered, solicited, advertised and/or marketed within the Federative Republic of Brazil in an offering that can be construed as a public offering under CVM Instruction nº 400, dated December 29, 2003, as amended from time to time.

The notes have not been registered with the Superintendencia de Valores y Seguros in Chile and may not be offered or sold publicly in Chile. No offer, sales or deliveries of the notes, or distribution of this product supplement no. 103-I or the accompanying prospectus supplement, prospectus or terms supplement may be made in or from Chile except in circumstances which will result in compliance with any applicable Chilean laws and regulations.

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.

The notes have not been, and will not be, registered with the National Registry of Securities maintained by the Mexican National Banking and Securities Commission nor with the Mexican Stock Exchange and may not be offered or sold publicly in the United Mexican States. This product supplement no. 103-I and the accompanying prospectus supplement, prospectus and terms supplement may not be publicly distributed in the United Mexican States.

Neither this product supplement no. 103-I 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. 103-I, 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.

DESCRIPTION OF NOTES

The following description of the terms of the notes supplements the description of the general terms of the debt securities set forth under the headings "Description of Notes" in the accompanying prospectus supplement and "Description of Debt Securities" in the accompanying prospectus. A separate terms supplement will describe the terms that apply specifically to the notes, including any changes to the terms specified below. Capitalized terms used but not defined in this product supplement no. 103-I have the meanings assigned in the accompanying prospectus supplement, prospectus and the relevant terms supplement. The term "note" refers to each \$1,000 principal amount of our Notes Linked to a Basket of Return Enhanced Components.

General

The Notes Linked to a Basket of Return Enhanced Components are senior unsecured obligations of JPMorgan Chase & Co. that are linked to a Basket (the "Basket") consisting of one or more return enhanced components, each of which may be subject to a buffer and each of which is linked to one of the following: the S&P 500® Index, the Nikkei 225 Index, the Dow Jones EURO STOXX 50® Index, the FTSE™ 100 Index, the MSCI EAFE® Index, the Russell 1000® Growth Index, the Russell 1000® Value Index, the TOPIX® Index (each a "Component Index," and together, the "Component Indices") and the iShares® MSCI Emerging Markets Index Fund (the "Component Fund") (each Component Index and the Component Fund, a "Basket Component," and collectively, the "Basket Components"). The notes are a series of securities referred to in the accompanying prospectus supplement, prospectus and the relevant terms supplement. The notes will be issued by JPMorgan Chase & Co. under an indenture dated May 25, 2001, as may be amended or supplemented from time to time, between us and Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas (formerly Bankers Trust Company), as trustee.

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

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

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

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

The specific terms of the notes will be described in the relevant terms supplement accompanying this product supplement no. 103-I. The terms described in that document supplement those described herein and in the accompanying prospectus and prospectus supplement. If the terms described in the relevant terms supplement are inconsistent with those described herein or in the accompanying prospectus or prospectus supplement, the terms described in the relevant terms supplement shall 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 Underlying Valuation Date is postponed as described below. We will also specify whether or not any of the Basket Components is subject to a buffer and the amount of any such buffer in the relevant terms supplement.

Unless otherwise specified in the relevant terms supplement, the Basket will be composed of one or more return enhanced components (each component a "Basket Component," and together, the "Basket Components"), each of which may be subject to a buffer amount and each of which is linked to one of the Component Underlyings described below.

The relevant terms supplement will specify the Basket Components included in the Basket as well as either (i) the weight of each Basket Component in the Basket, which will be fixed for the term of the notes or (ii) the manner in which the weight of each Basket Component will be determined. We refer to each such weight as a "Component Weighting." For example, the relevant terms supplement may specify that each Basket Component has an equal weight in the Basket, in which case the weight of each Basket Component will equal 100% divided by the number of Basket Components, or the relevant terms supplement may specify a different weighting for each of the Basket Components. Alternatively, the relevant terms supplement may specify that, for a Basket consisting of a buffered return enhanced component linked to the S&P 500® Index and a return enhanced component linked to the Nikkei 225 Index, the Basket Component with a Component Underlying that has the greater Underlying Return will make up 70% of the value of the Basket, and the Basket Component with a Component Underlying that has the lesser Underlying Return will make up 30% of the value of the Basket.

For each Basket Component, the relevant terms supplement will specify whether the Basket Component is subject to a buffer amount.

Unless otherwise specified in the relevant terms supplement, each Basket Component will be linked to one of the following: the S&P 500® Index, the Nikkei 225 Index, the Dow Jones EURO STOXX 50® Index, the FTSE™ 100 Index, the MSCI EAFE® Index, the Russell 1000® Growth Index, the Russell 1000® Value Index, the TOPIX® Index (each a "Component Index," and together, the "Component Indices") or the iShares® MSCI Emerging Markets Index Fund (the "Component Fund") (each Component Index and the Component Fund, a "Component Underlying," and collectively, the "Component Underlyings").

Unless otherwise specified in the relevant terms supplement, the amount you will receive at maturity is based on the Basket Return, which in turn is based on the performance of the Basket Components. At maturity, your payment per \$1,000 principal amount note will be calculated, unless otherwise specified in the relevant terms supplement, as follows:

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

Unless otherwise specified in the relevant terms supplement, the Basket Return is the sum of the products of (a) the Component Return of each Basket Component and (b) the Component Weighting of such Basket Component.

Basket Components with a Buffer

For each Basket Component with a buffer, the Component Return is based on the value of the Ending Underlying Level for the applicable Component Underlying relative to the Starting Underlying Level (or Underlying Strike Level, if applicable) for such Component Underlying and the buffer amount. Unless otherwise specified in the relevant terms supplement, with respect to each Basket Component that is subject to a buffer amount, the Component Return will be calculated as follows:

Ending Underlying Level	Component Return
<i>is greater than</i> the Starting Underlying Level (or Underlying Strike Level, if applicable)	Underlying Return x upside leverage factor, subject, if applicable, to the Maximum Return
<i>is equal to</i> the Starting Underlying Level (or Underlying Strike Level, if applicable) or <i>less than</i> the Starting Underlying Level (or Underlying Strike Level, if applicable) by not more than the buffer amount	0
<i>is less than</i> the Starting Underlying Level (or Underlying Strike Level, if applicable) by more than the buffer amount	(Underlying Return + buffer amount) x downside leverage factor

For a Basket Component with a buffer, if the Ending Underlying Level for the applicable Component Underlying is greater than the Starting Underlying Level (or Underlying Strike Level, if applicable) for such Component Underlying, the Component Return will be equal to the Underlying Return multiplied by the upside leverage factor, subject, if applicable, to the Maximum Return. If applicable, with respect to a Basket Component, the "Maximum Total Return" is a percentage that we will determine on the pricing date and that will be set forth in the relevant terms supplement. Accordingly, if the relevant terms supplement specifies that a particular Basket Component will be subject to a Maximum Return, the appreciation potential for that Basket Component will be limited by the applicable Maximum Return, even if the applicable Underlying Return multiplied by the applicable upside leverage factor is greater than the applicable Maximum Return.

For a Basket Component with a buffer, if the Ending Underlying Level for the applicable Component Underlying is equal to the Starting Underlying Level (or Underlying Strike Level, if applicable) for such Component Underlying or less than the Starting Underlying Level (or Underlying Strike Level, if applicable) for such Component Underlying by not more than the buffer amount, the Component Return will be equal to zero. Under these circumstances, such Basket Component will be excluded from the calculation of the Basket Return and your final payment at maturity for each \$1,000 principal amount note will be based solely on the other Basket Components that do not have a Component Return of zero.

For a Basket Component with a buffer, if the Ending Underlying Level for the applicable Component Underlying is less than the Starting Underlying Level (or Underlying Strike Level, if applicable) for such Component Underlying by more than the buffer amount, the Component Return will reflect any decline in the Ending Underlying Level for such Component Underlying beyond the buffer amount. For each such Basket Component, if the Ending Underlying Level for such Component Underlying declines by more than the buffer amount, for every 1% decline of the Ending Underlying Level beyond the buffer amount, the Component Return for such Basket Component will decrease by 1% multiplied by the downside leverage factor.

For each Basket Component with a buffer, if the Ending Underlying Level for the applicable Component Underlying declines from the Starting Underlying Level (or Underlying Strike Level, if applicable) for such Component Underlying by more than the buffer amount, your return on the notes at maturity may be adversely affected and you may lose some or all of your investment at maturity.

Basket Components without a Buffer

For each Basket Component without a buffer, the Component Return is based on the value of the Ending Underlying Level for the applicable Component Underlying relative to the Starting Underlying Level (or Underlying Strike Level, if applicable) for such Component Underlying. Unless otherwise specified in the relevant terms supplement, with respect to each Basket Component that is not subject to a buffer amount, the Component Return will be calculated as follows:

Ending Underlying Level	Component Return
<i>is greater than</i> the Starting Underlying Level (or Underlying Strike Level, if applicable)	Underlying Return x upside leverage factor, subject to the Maximum Return, if applicable
<i>is equal to</i> the Starting Underlying Level (or Underlying Strike Level, if applicable)	0
<i>is less than</i> the Starting Underlying Level (or Underlying Strike Level, if applicable)	Underlying Return

For a Basket Component without a buffer, if the Ending Underlying Level for the applicable Component Underlying is greater than the Starting Underlying Level (or Underlying Strike Level, if applicable) for such Component Underlying, the Component Return will be equal to the Underlying Return multiplied by the upside leverage factor, subject, if applicable, to the Maximum Return. If applicable, with respect to a Basket Component, the “Maximum Total Return” is a percentage that we will determine on the pricing date and that will be set forth in the relevant terms supplement. Accordingly, if the relevant terms supplement specifies that a particular Basket Component will be subject to a Maximum Return, the appreciation potential for that Basket Component will be limited by the applicable Maximum Return, even if the applicable Underlying Return multiplied by the applicable upside leverage factor is greater than the applicable Maximum Return.

For a Basket Component without a buffer, if the Ending Underlying Level for the applicable Component Underlying is equal to the Starting Underlying Level (or Underlying Strike Level, if applicable) for such Component Underlying, the Component Return will be equal to zero. Under these circumstances, such Basket Component will be excluded from the calculation of the Basket Return and your final payment at maturity for each \$1,000 principal amount note will be based solely on the other Basket Components that do not have a Component Return of zero.

For a Basket Component without a buffer, if the Ending Underlying Level for the applicable Component Underlying is less than the Starting Underlying Level (or Underlying Strike Level, if applicable) for such Component Underlying, the Component Return will fully reflect any decline in the Ending Underlying Level for such Component Underlying relative to the Starting Underlying Level (or Underlying Strike Level, if applicable) for such Component Underlying. For each such Basket Component, for every 1% decline of the Ending Underlying Level for such Component Underlying relative to the Starting Underlying Level (or Underlying Strike Level, if applicable) for such Component Underlying, the Component Return for such Basket Component will decrease by 1%.

For each Basket Component without a buffer, if the Ending Underlying Level for the applicable Component Underlying declines from the Starting Underlying Level (or Underlying Strike Level, if applicable) for such Component Underlying, your return on the notes at maturity may be adversely affected and you may lose some or all of your investment at maturity.

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

On any trading day, with respect to each Component Underlying, the Underlying Return is calculated as follows:

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

Unless otherwise specified in the relevant terms supplement, with respect to each Component Index, the “Initial Index Level” is the Index closing level on the pricing date or such other date as specified in the relevant terms supplement, or the arithmetic average of the Index closing levels on each of the Initial Averaging Dates, if so specified in the relevant terms supplement.

Unless otherwise specified in the relevant terms supplement, with respect to the Component Fund, the “Initial Share Price” is the closing price of one share of the Component Fund on the pricing date or such other date as specified in the relevant terms supplement, or the arithmetic average of the closing prices of one share of the Component Fund on each of the Initial Averaging Dates, if so specified in the relevant terms supplement. Notwithstanding the foregoing, if the relevant terms supplement specifies that the Initial Share Price shall be determined based on the arithmetic average of the closing prices of the Component Fund on each of the Initial Averaging Dates and an adjustment to the Share Adjustment Factor would have become effective in accordance with “General Terms of Notes — Anti-Dilution Adjustments” (an “Adjustment Effective Date”) after the first Initial Averaging Date but on or prior to the final Initial Averaging Date, then the closing price of the Component Fund on each Initial Averaging Date occurring on or after the applicable Adjustment Effective Date to be used to determine the Initial Share Price shall be deemed to equal such closing price multiplied by the Share Adjustment Factor, as adjusted (assuming that the Share Adjustment Factor prior to such adjustment is equal to 1.0). See “General Terms of Notes — Anti-Dilution Adjustments.”

We refer to each of the Initial Index Level for each Component Index and the Initial Share Price as a “Starting Underlying Level.”

Unless otherwise specified in the relevant terms supplement, with respect to each Component Index, the “Ending Index Level” is the Index closing level on the Observation Date or such other date as specified in the relevant terms supplement, or the arithmetic average of the Index closing levels on each of the Ending Averaging Dates.

Unless otherwise specified in the relevant terms supplement, with respect to the Component Fund, the “Final Share Price” is the closing price of one share of the Component Fund on the Observation Date or such other date as specified in the relevant terms supplement, multiplied by the Share Adjustment Factor on such date, or the arithmetic average of the closing prices of one share of the Component Fund on each of the Ending Averaging Dates, each multiplied by the Share Adjustment Factor on such date. Notwithstanding the foregoing, if the relevant terms supplement specifies that the Final Share Price shall be determined based on the arithmetic average of the closing prices of the Component Fund on each of the Ending Averaging Dates and an adjustment to the Share Adjustment Factor would have become effective in accordance with “General Terms of Notes — Anti-Dilution Adjustments” after the first Ending Averaging Date but on or prior to the final Ending Averaging Date, the Share Adjustment Factor shall be so adjusted for the event giving rise to such Adjustment Effective Date only on the Ending Averaging Dates occurring on or after such Adjustment Effective Date. The Share Adjustment Factor shall continue to be subject to further adjustments in connection with Adjustment Effective Dates occurring after the final Ending Averaging Date as described under “General Terms of Notes — Anti-Dilution Adjustments.”

We refer to each of the Ending Index Level for each Component Index and the Final Share Price as an “Ending Underlying Level”.

Unless otherwise specified in the relevant terms supplement, the Share Adjustment Factor will be set initially at 1.0, subject to adjustment upon the occurrence of certain events affecting the Component Fund. See “General Terms of Notes — Anti-Dilution Adjustments.”

With respect to the Component Underlying for a Basket Component, the relevant terms supplement may specify a Component Underlying level other than the Starting Underlying Level to be used for calculating the Underlying Return, which we refer to as a “Underlying Strike Level.” For example, the relevant terms supplement may specify that an Underlying Strike Level, equal to 95% of the Starting Underlying Level, shall be used to calculate the Underlying Return for the Component Underlying for a particular Basket Component.

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

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

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

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

With respect to each Component Underlying, 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 Component Underlying or the relevant successor index or successor index fund, if applicable, and (ii) the exchanges on which futures or options contracts related to such Component Underlying or the relevant successor index or successor index fund, if applicable, are traded, other than a day on which trading on such relevant exchange or exchange on which such futures or options contracts are traded is scheduled to close prior to its regular weekday closing time.

The Initial Averaging Dates for each Component Underlying, 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 for a Component Underlying is not a trading day with respect to such Component Underlying, or there is a market disruption event with respect to such Component Underlying on such Initial Averaging Date, the applicable Initial Averaging Date for such Component Underlying will be the immediately succeeding trading day for any such Component Underlying during which no market disruption event for such Component Underlying shall have occurred or be continuing. In no event, however, shall any Initial Averaging Date for any Component Underlying 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 such Component Underlying, or there is a market disruption event with respect to such Component Underlying on such tenth business day, the calculation agent will determine the Index closing level or closing price for such Component Underlying for such date in accordance with the formula for and method of calculating such Index closing level or closing price, as applicable, last in effect prior to commencement of the market disruption event (or prior to the non-trading day), using the closing price (or, if trading in the relevant securities has been materially suspended or materially limited, the calculation agent's good faith estimate of the closing price that would have prevailed but for such suspension or limitation or non-trading day) on such tenth scheduled business day of each security most recently constituting such Component Underlying (or if such Component Underlying is the Component Fund, of the Component Fund).

The Underlying Valuation Date(s) for each Component Underlying, which will be either a single date, which we refer to as the Observation Date, or several dates, each of which we refer to as an Ending Averaging Date, will be specified in the relevant terms supplement, and any such date is subject to adjustment as described below. If an Underlying Valuation Date for a Component Underlying is not a trading day with respect to such Component Underlying, or there is a market disruption event with respect to such Component Underlying on such Underlying Valuation Date, the applicable Underlying Valuation Date for such Component Underlying will be the immediately succeeding trading day for any such Component Underlying during which no market disruption event for such Component Underlying shall have occurred or be continuing. In no event, however, shall any Underlying Valuation Date for any Component Underlying be postponed more than ten business days following the date originally scheduled to be such Underlying Valuation Date. If the tenth business day following the date originally scheduled to be the applicable Underlying Valuation Date is not a trading day with respect to such Component Underlying, or there is a market disruption event with respect to such Component Underlying on such tenth business day, the calculation agent will determine the Index closing level or closing price for such Component Underlying for such date in accordance with the formula for and method of calculating such Index closing level or closing price, as applicable, last in effect prior to commencement of the market disruption event (or prior to the non-trading day), using the closing price (or, if trading in the relevant securities has been materially suspended or materially limited, the calculation agent's good faith estimate of the closing price that would have prevailed but for such suspension or limitation or non-trading day) on such tenth scheduled business day of each security most recently constituting such Component Underlying (or if such Component Underlying is the Component Fund, of the Component Fund).

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

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

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

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

RISK FACTORS

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

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

The notes do not pay interest and may not return any of your investment. The amount payable at maturity will be determined pursuant to the terms described in this product supplement no. 103-I and the relevant terms supplement. For notes linked to one or more Basket Components with a buffer, you may lose some or all of your investment at maturity if the Ending Underlying Level for the Component Underlying for such Basket Component declines from its Starting Underlying Level (or the Underlying Strike Level, if applicable) by more than the buffer amount. For notes linked to one or more Basket Components without a buffer, you may lose some or all of your investment at maturity if the Ending Underlying Level for the Component Underlying for such Basket Component declines from the Starting Basket Level (or the Underlying Strike Level, if applicable). You may lose some or all of your investment if the Underlying Return for the Component Underlying for one or more of the Basket Components is negative. The relevant terms supplement will specify whether any particular Basket Component has a buffer and/or Underlying Strike Level.

If a Basket Component is subject to a Maximum Return, the appreciation potential of such Basket Component is limited to the applicable Maximum Return.

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

The Basket Components may not be equally weighted.

Unless otherwise specified in the relevant terms supplement, the Basket is composed of two or more Basket Components, each of which may have a different weight in determining the value of the Basket, depending on the Component Weightings specified in the relevant terms supplement. For example, the relevant terms supplement may specify that for a Basket containing a Basket Component linked to the S&P 500® Index, a Basket Component linked to the Nikkei 225 Index and a Basket Component linked to the Dow Jones EURO STOXX 50®, the respective Component Weightings are 30%, 50% and 20%. One consequence of such an unequal weighting of the Basket Components is that the same percentage change in the Component Underlyings for two of the Basket Components may have different effects on the Basket Return. For example, if the Component Weighting for the Basket Component linked to the Nikkei 225 Index is greater than the Component Weighting for the Basket Component linked to the S&P 500® Index and neither of the Basket Components is subject to a buffer amount, a 5% decrease in the Nikkei 225 Index will have a greater effect on the Basket Return than a 5% decrease in the S&P 500® Index.

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

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

Changes in the value of the Component Underlyings may offset each other.

Unless otherwise specified in the relevant terms supplement, the notes are linked to a weighted Basket composed of two or more Basket Components, each of which is linked a Component Underlying. Price movements in the Component Underlyings may not correlate with each other. At a time when the value of one or more of the Component Underlyings increases, the value of the other Component Underlyings may not increase as much or may even decline. Therefore, in calculating the Basket Return, increases in the value of one or more of the Component Underlyings may be moderated, or more than offset, by lesser increases or declines in the level of the other Component Underlying or Component Underlyings, particularly if the Component Underlying or Component Underlyings that appreciate are linked to a Basket Component or Basket Components of relatively low weight in the Basket. For example, for a note linked to two equally weighted Basket Components with no buffer and with the same upside leverage factor, a 10% appreciation in the Component Underlying for one Basket Component on any Underlying Valuation Date would be completely offset by a 10% decline in the Component Underlying for the other Basket Component on such Underlying Valuation Date. Similarly, for a note linked to four unequally weighted Basket Components with no buffer and with the same upside leverage factor, an 8% decline in the Component Underlying for a Basket Component that is weighted 50% would more than offset a 5% appreciation in each of the remaining three Component Underlyings. There can be no assurance that the Ending Underlying Level of each Component Underlying will be higher than its Starting Underlying Level, or if applicable, its Underlying Strike Level, or that Basket Return will be positive. You may lose some or all of your investment in the notes if the Ending Underlying Levels for the Component Underlyings for one or more Basket Components are lower than their respective Starting Underlying Levels or, if applicable, their respective Underlying Strike Levels.

Your return on the notes will not reflect dividends on the common stocks of the companies in the Component Underlyings.

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

Secondary trading may be limited.

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

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

The Starting Underlying Level for the Component Underlyings may be determined after the issue date of the notes.

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

The Ending Underlying Level for each Component Underlying may be less than the Index closing level or closing price for such Component Underlying at the maturity date of the notes or at other times during the term of the notes.

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

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

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

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

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

- the expected volatility in the Component Underlyings;
- the time to maturity of the notes;
- the dividend rate on the common stocks underlying the Component Underlyings;
- the occurrence of certain events to the Component Fund that may or may not require an adjustment to the Share Adjustment Factor (as defined below);
- interest and yield rates in the market generally as well as in each of the markets of the securities composing or underlying the Component Underlyings;
- economic, financial, political, regulatory or judicial events that affect the stocks composing the Component Underlyings or stock markets generally and which may affect the Index closing level or closing price of any Component Underlying on any Initial Averaging Date, if applicable, or any Underlying Valuation Date, the Component Return for each Component Underlying and the Underlying Return for each Basket Component, and therefore the Basket Return;
- the exchange rate and the volatility of the exchange rate between the U.S. dollar and the currencies in which the stocks composing each of the Component Underlyings are traded, and the correlation between those rates and the levels of the MSCI EAFE® Index and the prices of the Component Fund; and
- our creditworthiness, including actual or anticipated downgrades in our credit ratings.

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

If the Basket includes a Basket Component linked to the Nikkei 225 Index, the Dow Jones EURO STOXX 50® Index, the FTSE™ 100 Index or the TOPIX® Index, the Basket Return for the notes will not be adjusted for changes in exchange rates that might affect the Nikkei 225 Index, the Dow Jones EURO STOXX 50® Index and the FTSE™ 100 Index.

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

If the Basket includes a Basket Component linked to the MSCI EAFE® Index or the Component Fund, the notes will be subject to currency exchange risk.

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

Of particular importance to potential currency exchange risk are:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

There are risks associated with the Component Fund.

The Component Fund has a limited operating history, having commenced trading in April 2003 on the AMEX and having switched to the NYSE in February 2007. Although its shares are listed for trading on the NYSE and a number of similar products have been traded on the NYSE for varying periods of time, there is no assurance that an active trading market will continue for the shares of the Component Fund or that there will be liquidity in the trading market.

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

The performance of the Component Fund may not correlate with the performance of the Underlying Index.

The Component Fund uses a representative sampling strategy (as described under “The iShares® MSCI Emerging Markets Index Fund — Representative Sampling”) to attempt to track the performance of the Underlying Index. The Component Fund invests in a representative sample of equity securities included in the MSCI Emerging Markets Index; however, the Component Fund may not hold all or substantially all of the equity securities included in the MSCI Emerging Markets Index. Therefore, while the performance of the Component Fund is linked principally to the performance of the MSCI Emerging Markets Index, the performance of the Component Fund is also generally linked in part to shares of other exchange traded funds because BGFA may invest up to 10% of the Component Fund’s assets in other iShares funds that seek to track the performance of equity securities of constituent countries of the MSCI Emerging Markets Index. In addition, the performance of the Component Fund will reflect additional transaction costs and fees that are not included in the calculation of the MSCI Emerging Markets Index. Also, corporate actions with respect to the sample of equity securities (such as mergers and spin-offs) may impact the variance between the Component Fund and the MSCI Emerging Markets Index. Finally, because the shares of the Component Fund are traded on the NYSE and are subject to market supply and investor demand, the market value of one share of the Component Fund may differ from the net asset value per share of the Component Fund.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Tokyo Stock Exchange, Inc. may adjust the TOPIX® Index in a way that affects its level, and the Tokyo Stock Exchange has no obligation to consider your interests.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

J.P. Morgan Securities Inc. and other affiliates of ours trade the stocks underlying the Component Underlyings and other financial instruments related to the Component Underlyings and their component stocks on a regular basis, for their accounts and for other accounts under their management. J.P. Morgan Securities Inc. and these affiliates may also issue or underwrite or assist unaffiliated entities in the issuance or underwriting of other securities or financial instruments with returns linked to one or more of the Component Underlyings. 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 Component Underlyings 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 stock is included in one of the Component Indices or with companies that are included in the index underlying the Component Fund, 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 whose stock is included in one of the Component Indices or about companies whose stock is held by the Component Fund or about companies included in the index underlying the Component Fund. Any prospective purchaser of notes should undertake an independent investigation of each company whose stock is included or held by the Component Underlyings as in its judgment is appropriate to make an informed decision with respect to an investment in the notes. We do not make any representation or warranty to any purchaser of a note with respect to any matters whatsoever relating to our business with companies whose equity securities are held by the Component Fund or included in the index underlying the Component Fund or future price movements of the index underlying the Component Fund.

Additionally, we or one of our affiliates may serve as issuer, agent or underwriter for additional issuances of notes with returns linked or related to changes in the level of the Component Underlyings or the stocks that compose or are held by the Component Underlyings. By introducing competing products into the marketplace in this manner, we or one or more of our affiliates could adversely affect the value of the notes.

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

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

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

J.P. Morgan Securities Inc., one of our affiliates, will act as the calculation agent. The calculation agent will determine, among other things, the Starting Underlying Level or the Underlying Strike Level, if applicable, and Ending Underlying Level for each of the Component Underlyings, the Basket Return, the payment at maturity, if any, on the notes, the Index closing level or closing price of each Component Underlying on each Initial Averaging Date, if applicable, the Share Adjustment Factor and anti-dilution adjustments, if any, related to the Component Fund, and the Underlying Return for each of the Component Underlyings and the Component Return for each of the Basket Components on any Underlying Valuation Date. The calculation agent will also be responsible for determining whether a market disruption event has occurred, whether any of the Component Underlyings have been discontinued and whether there has been a material change in the method of calculation of any of the Component Underlyings, as well as which exchange traded fund will be substituted for the Component Fund (or successor index fund, if applicable) if the Component Fund (or successor index fund, if applicable) is de-listed, liquidated or otherwise terminated; whether the index underlying the Component Fund (or the index underlying a successor index fund, if applicable) has been changed in a material respect and whether the Component Fund (or successor index fund, if applicable) has been modified so that the Component Fund (or successor index fund, if applicable) does not, in the opinion of the calculation agent, fairly represent the price of the Component Fund (or successor index fund, if applicable) had those modifications not been made. In performing these duties, J.P. Morgan Securities Inc. may have interests adverse to the interests of the holders of the notes, which may affect your return on the notes, particularly where J.P. Morgan Securities Inc., as the calculation agent, is entitled to exercise discretion.

Market disruptions may adversely affect your return.

The calculation agent may, in its sole discretion, determine that the markets have been affected in a manner that prevents it from properly valuing the Ending Underlying Level or the Underlying Return for one or more of the Component Underlyings on any Underlying Valuation Date, and therefore the Basket Return, and calculating the amount that we are required to pay you, if any, at maturity. Market disruptions might also prevent the calculation agent from properly valuing the closing level or closing price of a Component Underlying on an Initial Averaging Date, if applicable. These events may include disruptions or suspensions of trading in the markets as a whole. If the calculation agent, in its sole discretion, determines that any of these events prevents us or any of our affiliates from properly hedging our obligations under the notes, it is possible that one or more of the Underlying Valuation Dates 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.”

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

There is no direct legal authority as to the proper U.S. federal income tax characterization of the notes, and we do not intend to request a ruling from the Internal Revenue Service (the “IRS”) regarding the notes. No assurance can be given that the IRS will accept, or that a court will uphold, the characterization and tax treatment of the notes described in “Certain U.S. Federal Income Tax Consequences.” If the IRS were successful in asserting an alternative characterization or treatment for the notes, the timing and character of income on the notes could differ materially from our description herein. Non-U.S. Holders should note that they may be withheld upon at a rate of 30% unless they have submitted a properly completed IRS Form W-8BEN or otherwise satisfied the applicable documentation requirements. You should review carefully the section entitled “Certain U.S. Federal Income Tax Consequences” in this product supplement no. 103-I 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.

If the Basket includes a Basket Component linked to the Nikkei 225 Index, the Dow Jones EURO STOXX 50® Index, the FTSE™ 100 Index, the MSCI EAFE® Index, the TOPIX® Index or the Component Fund, an investment in the notes is subject to risks associated with non-U.S. securities markets.

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

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

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

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

USE OF PROCEEDS

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

On or prior to the date of the relevant terms supplement we, through our affiliates or others, may hedge some or all of our anticipated exposure in connection with the notes by taking positions in one or more Component Underlyings, the stocks underlying one or more Component Underlyings, or instruments whose value is derived from one or more Component Underlyings or their underlying stocks. 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 Component Underlyings, and therefore, effectively establish a higher level that the relevant Component Underlying must achieve for you to obtain a return on your investment or avoid a loss of principal at maturity. From time to time, prior to maturity of the notes, we may pursue a dynamic hedging strategy that may involve taking long or short positions in one or more Component Underlyings, the stocks underlying one or more Component Underlyings or instruments whose value is derived from one or more Component Underlyings or their underlying stocks. Although we have no reason to believe that any of these activities will have a material impact on the level of any of the Component Underlyings 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 shall have any rights or interest in our hedging activity or any positions we may take in connection with our hedging activity.

THE S&P 500® INDEX

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

License Agreement with S&P

S&P and J.P. Morgan Securities Inc. have entered into a non-exclusive license agreement providing for the sub-license to us, and certain of our affiliated or subsidiary companies, in exchange for a fee, of the right to use the S&P 500® Index, which is owned and published by S&P, in connection with certain securities, including the notes.

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

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THE NIKKEI 225 INDEX

We have derived all information regarding the Nikkei 225 Index contained in this product supplement, including, without limitation, its make-up, method of calculation and changes in its components, from publicly available information. Such information reflects the policies of, and is subject to change by Nikkei Inc. Nikkei Inc. has no obligation to continue to publish, and may discontinue publication of, the Nikkei 225 Index.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Tokyo Stock Exchange

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

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

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

THE DOW JONES EURO STOXX 50® INDEX

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

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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. 103-I or any terms supplement.

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

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

Dow Jones EURO STOXX 50® Index Calculation

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

THE FTSE™ 100 INDEX

All information regarding the FTSE™ 100 Index set forth in this product supplement, including, without limitation, its make-up, method of calculation, and changes in its components, has been derived from publicly available information.

The FTSE™ 100 Index is an index calculated, published and disseminated by FTSE International Limited ("FTSE"), a company owned equally by the London Stock Exchange (the "LSE") and the Financial Times, in association with the Institute and the Faculty of Actuaries. The FTSE™ 100 Index measures the composite price performance of stocks of the largest 100 companies (determined on the basis of market capitalization) traded on the LSE. Publication of the FTSE™ 100 Index began in February 1984.

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

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

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

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Discontinuation of the FTSE™ 100 Index; Alteration of Method of Calculation

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

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

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

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

THE MSCI EAFE® INDEX

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

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

Index Calculation

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

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

Selection of Component Securities and Calculating and Adjusting for Free Float

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

- (i) Define the universe of listed securities within each country;
- (ii) Adjust the total market capitalization for each security for its respective free float available to foreign investors;
- (iii) Classify securities into industry groups under the Global Industry Classification Standard (the "GICS"); and
- (iv) Select securities for inclusion according to MSCI's index construction rules and guidelines.

Define the Universe of Listed Securities

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

Adjust the Total Market Capitalization of Securities for Free Float

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

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

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

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

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

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

Classifying the Universe of Securities Under the GICS

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

Under the GICS, each company is assigned uniquely to one sub-industry according to its principal business activity. Therefore, a company can only belong to one industry grouping at each of the four levels of the GICS. A security is classified in a sub-industry according to the business activities that generate approximately 60% or more of the company's revenues. For those companies that are engaged in two or more substantially different business activities, none of which contributes 60% or more of revenues, the company is classified in the sub-industry that provides the majority of both the company's revenues and earnings. Where no sub-industry provides the majority of both the company's revenues and earnings, the classification will be determined based on further MSCI research and analysis. In addition, a company significantly diversified across three or more sectors, none of which contributes the majority of revenues or earnings, will be classified in the industrial conglomerate or multi-sector holdings sub-industry. S&P and MSCI must agree on the current company classification for it to be labeled as "officially" classified under the GICS structure.

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

Selecting Securities for Index Inclusion

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

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

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

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

Maintenance of the Index and the Component Country Indices

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

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

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

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

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

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

Ongoing Event-Related Changes

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

Quarterly Index Review

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

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

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

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

- large market transactions involving strategic shareholders that are publicly announced;
- secondary offerings that, given lack of sufficient notice, were not reflected immediately;
- increases in foreign ownership limits;
- decreases in foreign ownership limits not applied earlier;
- corrections resulting from the reclassification of shareholders from strategic to non-strategic, and vice versa;
- updates to foreign inclusion factors following the public disclosure of new shareholder structures for companies involved in mergers, acquisitions or spin-offs, where different from MSCI's pro forma free float estimate at the time of the event;
- large conversions of exchangeable bonds and other similar securities into already existing shares;
- the end of lock-up periods or expiration of loyalty incentives for non-strategic shareholders; and
- changes in the foreign inclusion factor as a result of other events of similar nature.

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

Annual Full Country Index Review

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

Announcement Policy

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The MSCI EAFE® Index Is Subject to Currency Exchange Risk

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

License Agreement with MSCI

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

THE TOPIX® INDEX

We have derived all information contained in this product supplement regarding the Tokyo Stock Price Index, or the TOPIX® Index, including, without limitation, its make-up, method of calculation and changes in its components, from publicly available information, including the websites of the TSE and other sources we believe to be reliable. Such information reflects the policies of, and is subject to change by, the TSE. The TOPIX® Index was developed by the TSE and is calculated, maintained and published by the TSE. We make no representation or warranty as to the accuracy or completeness of such information.

The TOPIX® Index was developed by the TSE. Publication of the TOPIX® Index began on July 1, 1969, based on an initial Index value of 100 at January 4, 1968, which was reset at 1,000 on April 1, 1998. The TOPIX® Index is computed and published every 15 seconds via TSE's Market Information System, and is reported to securities companies across Japan and available worldwide through computerized information networks.

The component stocks of the TOPIX® Index consist of all Japanese common stocks listed on the First Section of the TSE which have an accumulative length of listing of at least six months. The TOPIX® Index measures changes in the aggregate market value of these stocks. The TSE Japanese stock market is divided into two sections: the First Section and the Second Section. Listings of stocks on the TSE are divided between these two sections, with stocks listed on the First Section typically being limited to larger, longer established and more actively traded issues and the Second Section to smaller and newly listed companies. The component stocks of the TOPIX® Index are determined based on market capitalization and liquidity. Review and selection of component stocks is conducted semiannually, based on market data as of the base date for selection.

The TOPIX® Index is a weighted index, with the market price of each component stock multiplied by the number of shares listed. The TSE is responsible for calculating and maintaining the TOPIX® Index, and can add, delete or substitute the stocks underlying the TOPIX® Index or make other methodological changes that could change the value of the TOPIX® Index. The underlying stocks may be removed, if necessary, in accordance with deletion/addition rules which provide generally for the deletion of a stock from the TOPIX® Index if such stock ceases to meet the criteria for inclusion. Stocks listed on the Second Section of the TSE may be transferred to the First Section if they satisfy applicable criteria. Such criteria include numerical minimum values for number of shares listed, number of shareholders and average monthly trading volume, among others. Similarly, when a First Section stock falls within the coverage of TSE rules prescribing reassignment thereof to the Second Section, such stock will be removed from the First Section. As of October 15, 2007, stocks of 1,744 Japanese companies were assigned to the First Section of the TSE and stocks of 469 companies were assigned to the Second Section.

The TOPIX® Index is not expressed in Japanese Yen, but is presented in terms of points (as a decimal figure) rounded off to the nearest one-hundredth. The TOPIX® Index is calculated by multiplying 100 by the figure obtained by dividing the current free-float adjusted market value (the current market price per share at the time of the index calculation multiplied by the number of free-float adjusted common shares listed on the First Section of the TSE at the same instance) (the "Current Market Value") by the base market value (*i.e.*, the Current Market Value on the base date) (the "Base Market Value").

The calculation of the Index can be represented by the following formula:

$$\text{Index} = \frac{\text{Current Market Value}}{\text{Base Market Value}} \times 100$$

In order to maintain continuity, the Base Market Value is adjusted from time to time to ensure that it reflects only price movements resulting from auction market activity, and to eliminate the effects of other factors and prevent any instantaneous change or discontinuity in the level of the TOPIX® Index. Such factors include, without limitation: new listings, delistings, new share issues either through public

offerings or through rights offerings to shareholders, issuance of shares as a consequence of exercise of convertible bonds or warrants, and transfer of listed securities from the First Section to the Second Section of the TSE.

The formula for the adjustment is as follows:

$$\frac{\text{Adjusted Market Value on Adjustment Date}}{\text{Base Market Value before adjustment}} = \frac{(\text{Adjusted Market Value on Adjustment Date} \pm \text{Adjustment Amount})}{\text{Base Market Value after adjustment}}$$

Where Adjustment Amount is equal to the changes in the number of shares included in the calculation of the TOPIX® Index *multiplied* by the price of those shares used for the purposes of the adjustment.

Therefore,

$$\text{New Base Market Value} = \frac{\text{Old Base Market Value} \times (\text{Adjusted Market Value on Adjustment Date} \pm \text{Adjustment Amount})}{\text{Adjusted Market Value on Adjustment Date}}$$

The Base Market Value remains at the new value until a further adjustment is necessary as a result of another change. As a result of such change affecting the Current Market Value or any stock underlying the TOPIX® Index, the Base Market Value is adjusted in such a way that the new value of the TOPIX® Index will equal the level of the TOPIX® Index immediately prior to such change.

No adjustment is made to the Base Market Value, however, in the case of events such as stock splits or decreases in capital without compensation, which theoretically do not affect market value.

License Agreement with the TSE

We have entered into a non-exclusive license agreement with the TSE providing for the license to J.P. Morgan Securities Inc. and certain of our affiliated or subsidiary companies, in exchange for a fee, of the right to use the TOPIX® Index, which is owned and published by the TSE, in connection with the notes.

The TOPIX® Index Value and the TOPIX® Trademarks are subject to the intellectual property rights owned by the Tokyo Stock Exchange, Inc. and the Tokyo Stock Exchange, Inc. owns all rights relating to the TOPIX® Index, such as calculation, publication and use of the TOPIX® Index Value and relating to the TOPIX® Trademarks.

The Tokyo Stock Exchange, Inc. shall reserve the rights to change the methods of calculation or publication, to cease the calculation or publication of the TOPIX® Index Value or to change the TOPIX® Trademarks or cease the use thereof.

The Tokyo Stock Exchange, Inc. makes no warranty or representation whatsoever, either as to the results stemming from the use of the TOPIX® Index Value and the TOPIX® Trademarks or as to the figure at which the TOPIX® Index Value stands on any particular day.

The Tokyo Stock Exchange, Inc. gives no assurance regarding accuracy or completeness of the TOPIX® Index Value and data contained therein. Further, the Tokyo Stock Exchange, Inc. shall not be liable for the miscalculation, incorrect publication, delayed or interrupted publication of the TOPIX® Index Value.

The notes are in no way sponsored, endorsed or promoted by the Tokyo Stock Exchange, Inc.

The Tokyo Stock Exchange, Inc. shall not bear any obligation to give an explanation of the notes or any advice on investments to any purchaser of the notes or to the public.

The Tokyo Stock Exchange, Inc. neither selects specific stocks or groups thereof nor takes into account any needs of the issuer or any purchaser of the notes, for calculation of the TOPIX Index Value.

Including but not limited to the foregoing, the Tokyo Stock Exchange, Inc. shall not be responsible for any damage resulting from the issue and sale of the notes.

"TOPIX®" and "TOPIX Index®" are trademarks of the Tokyo Stock Exchange, Inc. and prior to the settlement date we expect them to be licensed for use by J. P. Morgan Securities Inc. The notes have not been and will not be passed on by the TSE as to their legality or suitability. The notes will not be issued, endorsed, sold or promoted by the TSE. THE TSE MAKES NO WARRANTIES AND BEARS NO LIABILITY WITH RESPECT TO THE NOTES.

Discontinuation of the TOPIX® Index; Alteration of Method of Calculation

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

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

If at any time the method of calculating the TOPIX® Index or a TOPIX® successor index, or the level thereof, is changed in a material respect, or if the TOPIX® Index or a TOPIX® successor index is in any other way modified so that the TOPIX® Index or such TOPIX® successor index does not, in the opinion of the calculation agent, fairly represent the level of the TOPIX® Index or such TOPIX® successor index had such changes or modifications not been made, then the calculation agent will, at the close of business in New York City on each date on which the Index closing level for the TOPIX® Index is to be determined, make such calculations and adjustments as, in the good faith judgment of the calculation agent, may be necessary in order to arrive at a level of a stock index comparable to the TOPIX® Index or such TOPIX® 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 with reference to the TOPIX® Index or such TOPIX® successor index, as adjusted. Accordingly, if the method of calculating the

TOPIX® Index or an TOPIX® successor index is modified so that the level of the TOPIX® Index or such TOPIX® 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 TOPIX® Index), then the calculation agent will adjust its calculation of the TOPIX® Index or such TOPIX® successor index in order to arrive at a level of the TOPIX® Index or such TOPIX® successor index as if there had been no such modification (*e.g.*, as if such split had not occurred).

The Tokyo Stock Exchange

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

Due to the time zone difference, on any normal trading day the TSE will close prior to the opening of business in New York City on the same calendar day. Therefore, the closing level of the TOPIX® 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 TOPIX® Index may be limited by price limitations or special quotes, or by suspension of trading, on individual stocks that make up the TOPIX® Index, and these limitations, in turn, may adversely affect the value of the notes.

THE iSHARES® MSCI EMERGING MARKETS INDEX FUND

We have derived all information contained in this product supplement no. 103-I regarding the iShares® MSCI Emerging Markets Index Fund (the “Component Fund”), including, without limitation, its make-up, method of calculation and changes in its components, from publicly available information. Such information reflects the policies of, and is subject to change by, iShares® Inc. (“iShares®”), Barclays Global Investors, N.A. (“BGI”), and Barclays Global Fund Advisors (“BGFA”). The Component Fund is an investment portfolio maintained and managed by iShares®. BGFA is the investment adviser to the Component Fund. The Component Fund is an exchange traded fund (“ETF”) that trades on the New York Stock Exchange (the “NYSE”) under the ticker symbol “EEM.” We make no representations or warranty as to the accuracy or completeness of the information derived from these public sources.

iShares® is a registered investment company that consists of numerous separate investment portfolios, including the Component Fund. Information provided to or filed with the SEC by iShares® pursuant to the Securities Act of 1933 and the Investment Company Act of 1940 can be located by reference to SEC file numbers 033-97598 and 811-09102, respectively, through the SEC’s website at <http://www.sec.gov>. For additional information regarding iShares®, BGFA, the Component Fund, please see the Prospectus, dated January 1, 2007 (as supplemented on February 16, 2007, June 15, 2007 and July 13, 2007). In addition, information about iShares and the Component Fund may be obtained from other sources including, but not limited to, press releases, newspaper articles and other publicly disseminated documents and the iShares® website at www.ishares.com. We make no representation or warranty as to the accuracy or completeness of such information. Information contained in the iShares® website is not incorporated by reference in, and should not be considered a part of, this product supplement no. 103-I or any terms supplement.

Investment Objective and Strategy

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

As of September 30, 2007, the Component Fund holdings by country consisted of the following 22 countries: Argentina, Brazil, Chile, China, Czech Republic, Egypt, Hong Kong, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Israel, Malaysia, Mexico, Peru, Philippines, Russia, South Africa, South Korea, Taiwan, Thailand, Turkey and the United States. In addition, as of such date, the Component Fund’s three largest holdings by country were South Korea, China and Taiwan. As of September 28, 2007, its three largest equity securities were POSCO, OAO Gazprom and Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd., and its three largest sectors were financials, materials and energy.

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

Representative Sampling

The Component Fund pursues a “representative sampling” strategy in attempting to track the performance of the Underlying Index, and generally does not hold all of the equity securities included in the Underlying Index. The Component Fund invests in a representative sample of securities in the Underlying Index, which have a similar investment profile as the Underlying Index. Securities selected have aggregate investment characteristics (based on market capitalization and industry weightings), fundamental characteristics (such as return variability, earnings valuation and yield) and liquidity measures similar to those of the Underlying Index.

Correlation

The Underlying Index is a theoretical financial calculation, while the Component Fund is an actual investment portfolio. The performance of the Component Fund and the Underlying Index will vary somewhat due to transaction costs, market impact, corporate actions (such as mergers and spin-offs) and timing variances. A figure of 100% would indicate perfect correlation. Any correlation of less than 100% is called “tracking error.” The Component Fund, using a representative sampling strategy, can be expected to have a greater tracking error than a fund using replication strategy. Replication is a strategy in which a fund invests in substantially all of the securities in its underlying index in approximately the same proportions as in the underlying index.

Industry Concentration Policy

The Component Fund will not concentrate its investments (*i.e.*, hold 25% or more of its total assets in the stocks of a particular industry or group of industries), except that, to the extent practicable, the Component Fund will concentrate to approximately the same extent that the Underlying Index concentrates in the stocks of such particular industry or group of industries.

Holdings Information

As of September 28, 2007, 99.51% of the Component Fund’s holdings consisted of equity securities, 0.30% consisted of cash and 0.19% was in other assets, including dividends booked but not yet received. The following tables summarize the Component Fund’s top holdings in individual companies and by sector as of such date.

Top holdings in individual securities as of September 28, 2007

Company	Percentage of Total Holdings
POSCO	4.51%
OAQ Gazprom	3.31%
Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd.	3.15%
China Mobile, Ltd.	2.52%
Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	2.51%
Siliconware Precision Industries Co., Ltd.	2.09%
Kookmin Bank	2.02%
Companhia Vale do Rio Doce (preferred class A shares)	2.00%
Chunghwa Telecom Co., Ltd.	1.78%
Companhia Vale do Rio Doce	1.76%

Top holdings by sector as of September 28, 2007

Sector	Percentage of Total Holdings
Financials	21.02%
Materials	16.76%
Energy	16.43%
Information Technology	13.83%
Telecommunication Services	12.23%
Industrials	6.33%
Utilities	4.36%
Consumer Discretionary	3.53%
Consumer Staples	3.23%
Health Care	1.79%

The information above was compiled from the iShares® website. We make no representation or warranty as to the accuracy of the information above. Information contained in the iShares® website is not incorporated by reference in, and should not be considered a part of, this product supplement no. 103-I or any terms supplement.

Historical Performance of the Component Fund

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

Disclaimer

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

The MSCI Emerging Markets Index

We have derived all information contained in this product supplement no. 103-I regarding the Underlying Index, including, without limitation, its make-up, method of calculation and changes in its components, from publicly available information. The Underlying Index is a stock index calculated, published and disseminated daily by MSCI, a majority-owned subsidiary of Morgan Stanley, through numerous data vendors, on the MSCI website and in real time on Bloomberg Financial Markets and Reuters Limited. Neither MSCI nor Morgan Stanley has any obligation to continue to calculate and publish, and may discontinue calculation and publication of the Underlying Index.

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

Underlying Index Calculation

The performance of the Underlying Index is a free float-adjusted average of the U.S. dollar values of all of the equity securities (the "component securities") constituting the MSCI indices for the selected countries (the "component country indices"). The Underlying Index has a base date of December 31, 1987. As of October 12, 2007, the Underlying Index consisted of the following 27 component country indices: Argentina, Brazil, Chile, China, Colombia, Czech Republic, Egypt, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Israel, Jordan, Korea, Malaysia, Mexico, Morocco, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Russia, Sri Lanka, South Africa, Taiwan, Thailand, Turkey and Venezuela. Each of the component country indices is a sampling of equity securities across industry groups in such country's equity markets.

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

License Agreement with MSCI

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

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 Underlying Index to track general stock market performance. MSCI is the licensor of certain trademarks, service marks and trade names of MSCI and of the Underlying 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 Underlying 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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Discontinuation of the iShares® MSCI Emerging Markets Index Fund; Alternate Calculation of Closing Price

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

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

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

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

The calculation agent will provide information as to the method of calculating the closing price of the shares of the Component Fund upon written request by any investor in the notes.

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 Starting Underlying Level or the Underlying Strike Level, if applicable, and Ending Underlying Level for each of the Component Underlyings, the Basket Return, the payment at maturity, if any, on the notes, the Index closing level or closing price of each Component Underlying on each Initial Averaging Date, if applicable, the Share Adjustment Factor and anti-dilution adjustments, if any, related to the Component Fund, and the Underlying Return for each of the Component Underlyings and the Component Return for each of the Basket Components on any Underlying Valuation Date. The calculation agent will also be responsible for determining whether a market disruption event has occurred, whether any of the Component Underlyings have been discontinued and whether there has been a material change in the method of calculation of any of the Component Underlyings, as well as which exchange traded fund will be substituted for the Component Fund (or successor index fund, if applicable) if the Component Fund (or successor index fund, if applicable) is de-listed, liquidated or otherwise terminated; whether the index underlying the Component Fund (or the index underlying a successor index fund, if applicable) has been changed in a material respect and whether the Component Fund (or successor index fund, if applicable) has been modified so that the Component Fund (or successor index fund, if applicable) does not, in the opinion of the calculation agent, fairly represent the price of the Component Fund (or successor index fund, if applicable) had those modifications not been made. All determinations made by the calculation agent will be at the sole discretion of the calculation agent and will, in the absence of manifest error, be conclusive for all purposes and binding on you and on us. We may appoint a different calculation agent from time to time after the date of the relevant terms supplement without your consent and without notifying you.

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

All calculations with respect to the Starting Underlying Level and Ending Underlying Level for each of the Component Underlyings, the Underlying Strike Level, if applicable, the Basket Return, the Index closing level or closing price of each Component Underlying on the pricing date or each Initial Averaging Date, if applicable, will be rounded to the nearest one hundred-thousandth, with five one-millionths rounded upward (*e.g.*, .876545 would be rounded to .87655); all dollar amounts related to determination of the payment per \$1,000 principal amount note at maturity, if any, will be rounded to the nearest ten-thousandth, with five one hundred-thousandths rounded upward (*e.g.*, .76545 would be rounded up to .7655); and all dollar amounts paid on the aggregate principal amount of notes per holder will be rounded to the nearest cent, with one-half cent rounded upward.

Market Disruption Events

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

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

- a suspension, absence or material limitation of trading of stocks then constituting 20% or more of such Component Index (or the relevant successor index) on the relevant exchanges (as defined below) for such securities for more than two hours of trading during, or during the one hour period preceding the close of, the principal trading session on such relevant exchange; or

- a breakdown or failure in the price and trade reporting systems of any relevant exchange as a result of which the reported trading prices for stocks then constituting 20% or more of the level of such Component 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 any major securities exchange or market for trading in futures or options contracts related to such Component 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 a Component Index (or the relevant successor index) exists at any time, if trading in a security included in such Component 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 Component Index (or the relevant successor index) shall be based on a comparison of:

- the portion of the level of such Component Index (or the relevant successor index) attributable to that security relative to
- the overall level of such Component 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 a Component 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 market;
- limitations pursuant to the rules of any relevant exchange similar to NYSE Rule 80A (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 80A 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 Component Index (or the relevant successor index) by the primary securities 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 Component Index (or the relevant successor index); and

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

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

With respect to the Component Fund and any relevant successor index fund, a “market disruption event,” unless otherwise specified in the relevant terms supplement, means:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Anti-Dilution Adjustments

With respect to the Component Fund, anti-dilution adjustments shall be calculated as follows:

Share Splits and Reverse Share Splits

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

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

Share Dividends or Distributions

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

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

Non-Cash Distributions

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

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

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

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

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

Cash Dividends or Distributions

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

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

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

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

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

Events of Default

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

Payment upon an Event of Default

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

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

Modification

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

Defeasance

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

Listing

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

Book-Entry Only Issuance — The Depository Trust Company

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

Registrar, Transfer Agent and Paying Agent

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

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

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

Governing Law

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

CERTAIN U.S. FEDERAL INCOME TAX CONSEQUENCES

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

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

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

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

Tax Treatment of the Notes

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

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

We will not attempt to ascertain whether any of the issuers of the component stocks of the Component Underlyings 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 (“FIRPTA”). 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 the issuers of the component stocks and consult your tax adviser regarding the possible consequences to you if any of the issuers of the component stocks are or become PFICs or USRPHCs.

Tax Consequences to U.S. Holders

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

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

Tax Treatment of the Notes

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

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

Possible Alternative Tax Treatments of an Investment in the Notes

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

Potential Application of the Constructive Ownership Rule. Alternatively, even if the characterization of the notes as an “open transaction” is respected, if one of the Component Underlyings is the iShares® MSCI Emerging Markets Fund, the IRS could assert that the notes constitute a “constructive ownership transaction” within the meaning of Code Section 1260. To the extent that an investment in the notes is treated as a constructive ownership transaction, any long-term capital gain recognized in respect of the notes in excess of the “net underlying long-term capital gain” (as defined in Code Section 1260) will be treated as ordinary income, and an interest charge will apply as if such income had accrued for tax purposes at a constant yield over the notes’ term. If the notes are treated as a constructive ownership transaction, it is not clear to what extent any long-term capital gain of the U.S. Holder in respect of the notes would be recharacterized as ordinary income. Accordingly, U.S. Holders should consult their tax advisers regarding the potential application of the constructive ownership rule.

Other alternative U.S. federal income tax characterizations of the notes might also require you to include amounts in income during the term of the notes and/or might treat all or a portion of the gain or loss on the sale or settlement of the notes as ordinary income or loss or as short-term capital gain or loss, without regard to how long you held the notes. Accordingly, you should consult your tax adviser regarding the U.S. federal income tax consequences of an investment in the notes.

Tax Consequences to Non-U.S. Holders

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

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

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

If you are a Non-U.S. Holder of a note and if the characterization of your purchase and ownership of the note as an open transaction is respected, any payments on the note should not be subject to U.S. federal income or withholding tax, except that gain from the sale or exchange of the note or its cash settlement at maturity may be subject to U.S. federal income tax if this gain is (or is treated under FIRPTA as) effectively connected with your conduct of a trade or business in the United States.

If the notes were recharacterized as indebtedness, any payments or accruals on the notes nonetheless would not be subject to U.S. withholding tax, provided generally that the certification requirement described in the next sentence has been fulfilled and neither the payments on the notes nor any gain realized on a sale, exchange or other disposition of notes (including redemption of the notes at maturity) is effectively connected with your conduct of a trade or business in the United States. Because the characterization of the notes is unclear, payments made to you with respect to the notes may be withheld upon at a rate of 30% unless you certify on IRS Form W-8BEN, under penalties of perjury, that you are not a U.S. person and provide your name and address or otherwise satisfy applicable documentation requirements.

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

Backup Withholding and Information Reporting

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

Federal Estate Tax

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

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

UNDERWRITING

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

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

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

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

No action has been or will be taken by us, JPMSI or any dealer that would permit a public offering of the notes or possession or distribution of this product supplement no. 103-I 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. 103-I 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. 103-I 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.

The notes are not and will not be authorized by the Comisión Nacional de Valores for public offer in Argentina and may thus 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 or the media, in circumstances which constitute a public offering of securities under Argentine Law No. 17,811, as amended.

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 be sold, promised to be sold, offered, solicited, advertised and/or marketed within the Federative Republic of Brazil in an offering that can be construed as a public offering under CVM Instruction nº 400, dated December 29, 2003, as amended from time to time.

The notes have not been registered with the Superintendencia de Valores y Seguros in Chile and may not be offered or sold publicly in Chile. No offer, sales or deliveries of the notes, or distribution of this product supplement no. 103-I or the accompanying prospectus supplement, prospectus or terms supplement, may be made in or from Chile except in circumstances which will result in compliance with any applicable Chilean laws and regulations.

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.

The notes have not been, and will not be, registered with the National Registry of Securities maintained by the Mexican National Banking and Securities Commission nor with the Mexican Stock Exchange and may not be offered or sold publicly in the United Mexican States. This product supplement no. 103-I and the accompanying prospectus supplement, prospectus and terms supplement may not be publicly distributed in the United Mexican States.

Neither this product supplement no. 103-I 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. 103-I 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.

Unless otherwise specified in the relevant terms supplement, the settlement date for the notes will be the third business day following the pricing date (which is referred to as a “T+3” settlement cycle).

BENEFIT PLAN INVESTOR CONSIDERATIONS

A fiduciary of a pension, profit-sharing or other employee benefit plan subject to the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, as amended ("ERISA"), including entities such as collective investment funds, partnerships and separate accounts whose underlying assets include the assets of such plans (collectively, "ERISA Plans") should consider the fiduciary standards of ERISA in the context of the ERISA Plans' particular circumstances before authorizing an investment in the notes. Among other factors, the fiduciary should consider whether the investment would satisfy the prudence and diversification requirements of ERISA and would be consistent with the documents and instruments governing the ERISA Plan.

Section 406 of ERISA and Section 4975 of the Code prohibit ERISA Plans, as well as individual retirement accounts and Keogh plans subject to Section 4975 of the Code (together with ERISA Plans, "Plans"), from engaging in certain transactions involving the "plan assets" with persons who are "parties in interest" under ERISA or "disqualified persons" under the Code (in either case, "Parties in Interest") with respect to such Plans. As a result of our business, we are a Party in Interest with respect to many Plans. Where we are a Party in Interest with respect to a Plan (either directly or by reason of ownership of our subsidiaries), the purchase and holding of the notes by or on behalf of the Plan would be a prohibited transaction under Section 406 of ERISA and Section 4975 of the Code, unless exemptive relief were available under an applicable exemption (as described below).

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 Section 408(b)(17) of ERISA or Prohibited Transaction Class Exemption ("PTCE") 96-23, 95-60, 91-38, 90-1 or 84-14 issued by the U.S. Department of Labor or the statutory exemptions under Section 408(b)(17) of ERISA and Section 4975(d)(20) are available or there was some other basis on which the purchase and holding of the notes is not prohibited. Each purchaser or holder of the notes or any interest therein will be deemed to have represented by its purchase of the notes that (a) its purchase and holding of the notes is not made on behalf of or with "plan assets" of any Plan or (b) its purchase and holding of the notes will not result in a non-exempt prohibited transaction under Section 406 of ERISA or Section 4975 of the Code.

Employee benefit plans that are governmental plans (as defined in Section 3(32) of ERISA), certain church plans (as defined in Section 3(33) of ERISA) and non-U.S. plans (as described in Section 4(b)(4) of ERISA) are not subject to these "prohibited transaction" rules of ERISA or Section 4975 of the Code, but may be subject to similar rules under other applicable laws or documents ("Similar Laws"). Accordingly, each purchaser or holder of the notes shall be required to represent (and deemed to have represented by its purchase of the notes) that such purchase and holding is not prohibited under applicable Similar Laws.

Due to the complexity of the applicable rules, it is particularly important that fiduciaries or other persons considering purchasing the notes on behalf of or with "plan assets" of any Plan consult with their counsel regarding the relevant provisions of ERISA, the Code or any Similar Laws and the availability of exemptive relief.

Each purchaser and holder of the notes has exclusive responsibility for ensuring that its purchase and holding of the notes does not violate the fiduciary or prohibited transaction rules of ERISA, the Code or any Similar Laws. The sale of any notes to any Plan or plan subject to similar laws is in no respect a representation by us or any of our affiliates or representatives that such an investment meets all relevant legal requirements with respect to investments by such plans generally or any particular plan, or that such an investment is appropriate for plans generally or any particular plan.