

JPMORGAN CHASE & CO.

Step Performance Securities Linked to a Weighted Basket of Components

General

- JPMorgan Chase & Co. may, from time to time, offer and sell step performance securities linked to a weighted basket of components. This product supplement no. UBS-12-A-I describes terms that will apply generally to the step performance securities, 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 securities, including any changes to the terms specified below. We refer to such term sheets and pricing supplements generally as terms supplements. The terms supplement or a separate index supplement or fund supplement will describe any index or fund included in the basket but not described in this product supplement no. UBS-12-A-I, or will include an updated description of an Index or a fund described in this product supplement no. UBS-12-A-I. We refer to such index supplement or fund supplement generally as underlying supplements. If the terms described in the relevant underlying supplement are inconsistent with those described herein or in the accompanying prospectus supplement or prospectus, the terms described in the relevant underlying supplement will control. If the terms described in the relevant terms supplement are inconsistent with those described herein or in any related underlying supplement, or in the accompanying prospectus supplement or prospectus, the terms described in the relevant terms supplement will control.
- The securities are senior unsecured obligations of JPMorgan Chase & Co. Any payment on the securities is subject to the credit risk of JPMorgan Chase & Co.
- Payment is linked to a weighted Basket of components as described below.
- For important information about tax consequences, see "Certain U.S. Federal Income Tax Consequences" beginning on page PS-161.
- Minimum denominations of \$10 and integral multiples thereof, unless otherwise specified in the relevant terms supplement.
- Investing in the securities is not equivalent to investing in the Basket, any of the Basket Components or any of the component equity securities underlying the Equity Indices or the Basket Funds, or any futures contracts or exchange traded or over the counter instruments based on, or other instruments linked to, any of the Commodity Indices.
- The securities will not be listed on any securities exchange unless otherwise specified in the relevant terms supplement.

Key Terms

Basket:

The relevant terms supplement will specify the indices and/or funds composing the basket (the "Basket"). In this product supplement no. UBS-12-A-I, we refer to an index that tracks the performance of equity securities as an "Equity Index," and collectively, as "Equity Indices," we refer to an index that tracks the performance of commodity futures contracts as a "Commodity Index," and collectively, as "Commodity Indices" and we refer to an exchange traded fund that tracks the performance of an underlying index or basket of equity securities, commodities, currencies or other market measures, primarily by holding securities or other instruments related to such underlying index or basket, as a "Basket Fund," and collectively, as "Basket Funds." We refer to each Equity Index and each Commodity Index, as a "Basket Index," and collectively, the "Basket Indices." We refer to each Basket Index and each Basket Fund, as a "Basket Component," and collectively, the "Basket Components."

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

(continued on next page)

Investing in the Step Performance Securities involves a number of risks. See "Risk Factors" beginning on page PS-10.

Neither the Securities and Exchange Commission nor any state securities commission has approved or disapproved of the securities or passed upon the accuracy or the adequacy of this product supplement no. UBS-12-A-I, the accompanying prospectus supplement and prospectus or any related underlying supplement or terms supplement. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

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

Key Terms (continued)

Payment at Maturity (Securities with a Buffer):

Subject to the impact of a market disruption event (including the early acceleration of the amounts due and payable under the terms of the securities in the event of a commodity hedging disruption event), for securities with a buffer, the amount you will receive at maturity is based on whether and the extent to which the Basket Return is positive, zero or negative, the value of the Basket Return relative to the Threshold Return, if applicable, and the buffer amount. In this case, the relevant terms supplement may refer to the securities as "Buffered Step Performance Securities."

If the Basket Return is equal to or greater than zero or the Threshold Return, if applicable, you will receive a cash payment per \$10 principal amount security calculated as follows:

\$10 + the greater of (a) \$10 multiplied by the Step Return and (b) \$10 multiplied by the lesser of (i) the Basket Return multiplied by the upside leverage factor, if applicable, and (ii) the Maximum Gain on the securities, if applicable. If applicable, the "Maximum Gain" on the securities is a percentage that we will determine on the trade date and will be set forth in the relevant terms supplement. Accordingly, if the relevant terms supplement specifies a Maximum Gain for the securities, the appreciation potential of the securities will be limited to the Maximum Gain even if the Basket Return multiplied by the upside leverage factor, if applicable, is greater than the Maximum Gain.

If applicable, the "upside leverage factor" will be a number set forth in the relevant terms supplement. If no upside leverage factor is specified in the relevant terms supplement, and the Basket Return is equal to or greater than zero or the Threshold Return, if applicable, your final payment per \$10 principal amount security will be \$10 + [the greater of (a) (\$10 × Step Return) and (b) (\$10 × Basket Return)], subject to the Maximum Gain, if applicable.

If a Threshold Return is applicable, if the Basket Return is less than the Threshold Return, but greater than zero, you will receive a cash payment per \$10 principal amount security calculated as follows:

$$\$10 + [\$10 \times (\text{Basket Return} \times \text{participation rate})]$$

If applicable, the "participation rate" will be a number set forth in the relevant terms supplement. If no participation rate is specified in the relevant terms supplement, and the Basket Return is less than the Threshold Return, but greater than zero, your final payment per \$10 principal amount security will be \$10 + (\$10 × Basket Return).

If the Basket Return is negative and the absolute value of the Basket Return is greater than the buffer amount, for every 1% that the absolute value of the Basket Return is greater than the buffer amount, you will lose an amount equal to 1% of the principal amount of your securities multiplied by, if applicable, the downside leverage factor, and your payment at maturity per \$10 principal amount security will be calculated, unless otherwise specified in the relevant terms supplement, as follows:

$$\$10 + [\$10 \times (\text{Basket Return} + \text{buffer amount } \%) \times \text{downside leverage factor}]$$

In no event, however, will your payment at maturity be less than \$0. If applicable, the "downside leverage factor" will be a number set forth in the relevant terms supplement. If no downside leverage factor is specified in the relevant terms supplement and the Basket Return is negative and the absolute value of the Basket Return is greater than the buffer amount, your final payment per \$10 principal amount security will be \$10 + [\$10 × (Basket Return + buffer amount %)].

Your principal is protected against a negative Basket Return up to the buffer amount. If the Basket Ending Level is less than the Basket Starting Level (or Strike Level, if applicable) by a percentage that is equal to or less than the buffer amount, you will receive the principal amount of your securities at maturity.

For securities with a buffer, you will lose some or all of your investment at maturity if the Basket Return is negative and the absolute value of the Basket Return is greater than the buffer amount.

For more information about the impact of market disruption events (including the early acceleration of the amounts due and payable under the terms of the securities in the event of a commodity hedging disruption event) please see "Description of Securities — Payment at Maturity," "General Terms of Securities — Market Disruption Events" and "General Terms of Securities — Consequences of a Commodity Hedging Disruption Event."

Key Terms (continued)

Payment at Maturity
(Securities without
a Buffer):

Subject to the impact of a market disruption event (including the early acceleration of the amounts due and payable under the terms of the securities in the event of a commodity hedging disruption event), for securities without a buffer, the amount you will receive at maturity is based on whether and the extent to which the Basket Return is positive, zero or negative and the value of the Basket Return relative to the Threshold Return.

If the Basket Return is equal to or greater than zero or the Threshold Return, if applicable, you will receive a cash payment per \$10 principal amount security calculated as follows:

\$10 + the greater of (a) \$10 multiplied by the Step Return and (b) \$10 multiplied by the lesser of (i) the Basket Return multiplied by the upside leverage factor, if applicable, and (ii) the Maximum Gain on the securities, if applicable. If applicable, the "Maximum Gain" on the securities is a percentage that we will determine on the trade date and will be set forth in the relevant terms supplement. Accordingly, if the relevant terms supplement specifies a Maximum Gain for the securities, the appreciation potential of the securities will be limited to the Maximum Gain even if the Basket Return multiplied by the upside leverage factor, if applicable, is greater than the Maximum Gain.

If applicable, the "upside leverage factor" will be a number set forth in the relevant terms supplement. If no upside leverage factor is specified in the relevant terms supplement, and the Basket Return is equal to or greater than zero or the Threshold Return, if applicable, your final payment per \$10 principal amount security will be \$10 + [the greater of (a) (\$10 × Step Return) and (b) (\$10 × Basket Return)], subject to the Maximum Gain, if applicable.

If a Threshold Return is applicable, if the Basket Return is less than the Threshold Return, but greater than zero, you will receive a cash payment per \$10 principal amount security calculated as follows:

$$\$10 + [\$10 \times (\text{Basket Return} \times \text{participation rate})]$$

If applicable, the "participation rate" will be a number set forth in the relevant terms supplement. If no participation rate is specified in the relevant terms supplement, and the Basket Return is less than the Threshold Return, but greater than zero, your final payment per \$10 principal amount security will be \$10 + (\$10 × Basket Return).

If the Basket Return is negative, for every 1% that the Basket Return is less than zero, you will lose an amount equal to 1% of the principal amount of your securities multiplied by, if applicable, the downside leverage factor, unless otherwise specified in the relevant terms supplement. Under these circumstances, your payment at maturity per \$10 principal amount security will be calculated as follows:

$$\$10 + [\$10 \times (\text{Basket Return}) \times \text{downside leverage factor}]$$

In no event, however, will your payment at maturity be less than \$0. If applicable, the "downside leverage factor" will be a number set forth in the relevant terms supplement. If no downside leverage factor is specified in the relevant terms supplement and the Basket Ending Level is negative, your final payment per \$10 principal amount security will be \$10 + [\$10 × (Basket Return)].

For securities without a buffer, you will lose some or all of your investment at maturity if the Basket Return is negative.

For more information about the impact of market disruption events (including the early acceleration of the amounts due and payable under the terms of the securities in the event of a commodity hedging disruption event) please see "Description of Securities — Payment at Maturity," "General Terms of Securities — Market Disruption Events" and "General Terms of Securities — Consequences of a Commodity Hedging Disruption Event."

Other Terms:

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

Basket Return:

Unless otherwise specified in the relevant terms supplement:

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

Key Terms (continued)

Basket Starting Level:	Unless otherwise specified in the relevant terms supplement, set equal to 100 on the trade date, the final Initial Averaging Date, if applicable, or on such other relevant date as specified in the relevant terms supplement.
Basket Ending Level:	The Basket Closing Level on the Final Valuation Date, or such other date as specified in the relevant terms supplement, or the arithmetic average of the Basket Closing Levels on each of the Ending Averaging Dates.
Step Return:	A percentage, as specified in the relevant terms supplement.
Threshold Return:	A percentage, as specified in the relevant terms supplement.
Basket Closing Level:	Unless otherwise specified in the relevant terms supplement, the Basket Closing Level on any relevant trading day will be calculated as follows: $100 \times [1 + \text{sum of (Component Return of each Basket Component} \times \text{Component Weighting of each such Basket Component)}]$
Index Return:	Unless otherwise specified in the relevant terms supplement, with respect to each Basket Index, on any trading day: $\frac{\text{Index Ending Level} - \text{Index Starting Level}}{\text{Index Starting Level}}$
Fund Return:	Unless otherwise specified in the relevant terms supplement, with respect to each Basket Fund, on any trading day: $\frac{\text{Final Share Price} - \text{Initial Share Price}}{\text{Initial Share Price}}$ <p>We refer to each Index Return and each Fund Return as a "Component Return."</p>
Component Weighting	With respect to each Basket Component, a fixed percentage or fraction as specified in the relevant terms supplement, <i>provided</i> that the sum of the Component Weightings for all Basket Components will equal 100% or 1, as applicable. In certain cases, only one Basket Component may compose the entire Basket. If there is only one Basket Component, that Basket Component will be weighted as 100% of the Basket. The relevant terms supplement will specify either (i) the weight of each Basket Component in the Basket, which will be fixed for the term of the securities, or (ii) the manner in which the weight of each Basket Component will be determined. For additional information, see "Description of Securities — Payment at Maturity."
Strike Level:	The relevant terms supplement may specify a Basket level other than the Basket Starting Level to be used for calculating the Basket Return and the amount payable at maturity, if any. For example, the relevant terms supplement may specify that a Strike Level, equal to 95% of the Basket Starting Level, will be used to calculate the Basket Return.
Basket Valuation Date(s):	The Basket Ending Level will be calculated on a single date, which we refer to as the Final Valuation Date, or on several dates, each of which we refer to as an Ending Averaging Date, as specified in the relevant terms supplement. We refer to such dates generally as Basket Valuation Dates in this product supplement no. UBS-12-A-1. Any Basket Valuation Date is subject to the impact of certain market disruption events (including an early acceleration of the amounts due and payable under the terms of the securities due to a commodity hedging disruption event, and as described under "Description of Securities — Payment at Maturity" and "General Terms of Securities — Consequences of a Commodity Hedging Disruption Event.")
Initial Averaging Dates:	As specified, if applicable, in the relevant terms supplement. Any Initial Averaging Date is subject to the impact of certain market disruption events (including the early acceleration of the amounts due and payable under the terms of the securities due to a commodity hedging disruption event) and as described under "Description of Securities — Payment at Maturity" and "General Terms of Securities — Consequences of a Commodity Hedging Disruption Event."
Maturity Date:	As specified in the relevant terms supplement. The maturity date of the securities is subject to the impact of certain market disruption events (including the early acceleration of the amounts due and payable under the terms of the securities in the event of a commodity hedging disruption event) and as described under "Description of Securities — Payment at Maturity," "General Terms of Securities — Market Disruption Events" and "General Terms of Securities — Consequences of a Commodity Hedging Disruption Event."

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In making your investment decision, you should rely only on the information contained or incorporated by reference in the terms supplement relevant to your investment, any related underlying supplement, this product supplement no. UBS-12-A-I and the accompanying prospectus supplement and prospectus with respect to the securities offered by the relevant terms supplement, any related underlying supplement and this product supplement no. UBS-12-A-I and with respect to JPMorgan Chase & Co. This product supplement no. UBS-12-A-I, together with the relevant terms supplement, any related underlying supplement and the accompanying prospectus and prospectus supplement, contains the terms of the securities and supersedes all other prior or contemporaneous oral statements as well as any other written materials including preliminary or indicative pricing terms, correspondence, trade ideas, structures for implementation, sample structures, fact sheets, brochures or other educational materials of ours, or any written material prepared by any Agent (as defined in “Plan of Distribution (Conflict of Interest)”), including UBS Financial Services Inc. The information in the relevant terms supplement, any related underlying supplement, this product supplement no. UBS-12-A-I and the accompanying prospectus supplement and prospectus may only be accurate as of the dates of each of these documents, respectively.

The securities described in the relevant terms supplement and this product supplement no. UBS-12-A-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 Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, or FINRA, and the laws of certain jurisdictions (including regulations and laws that require brokers to ensure that investments are suitable for their customers) may limit the availability of the securities. The relevant terms supplement, any related underlying supplement, this product supplement no. UBS-12-A-I and the accompanying prospectus supplement and prospectus do not constitute an offer to sell or a solicitation of an offer to buy the securities in any circumstances in which such offer or solicitation is unlawful.

In this product supplement no. UBS-12-A-I, any related underlying supplement, the relevant terms supplement and the accompanying prospectus supplement and prospectus, "we," "us," "our" and "Issuer" refer to JPMorgan Chase & Co., unless the context requires otherwise.

DESCRIPTION OF SECURITIES

The following description of the terms of the securities 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 securities, including any changes to the terms specified below. The terms supplement or a separate underlying supplement will describe any index or fund included in the Basket but not described in this product supplement no. UBS-12-A-I, or will include an updated description of an index or a fund described in this product supplement no. UBS-12-A-I. Capitalized terms used but not defined in this product supplement no. UBS-12-A-I have the meanings assigned in the accompanying prospectus supplement, prospectus, the relevant terms supplement and any related underlying supplement. The term "security" refers to each \$10 principal amount of our Step Performance Securities Linked to a Weighted Basket of Components.

General

The Step Performance Securities are senior unsecured obligations of JPMorgan Chase & Co. that are linked to a weighted basket of components as specified in the relevant terms supplement (the "Basket"). In this product supplement no. UBS-12-A-I, we refer to an index that tracks the performance of equity securities as an "Equity Index," and collectively, as "Equity Indices," we refer to an index that tracks the performance of commodity futures contracts, as a "Commodity Index," and collectively, as "Commodity Indices" and we refer to an exchange traded fund that tracks the performance of an underlying index or basket of equity securities, commodities, currencies or other market measures, primarily by holding securities or other instruments related to such underlying index or basket, as a "Basket Fund," and collectively, as "Basket Funds." We refer to each Equity Index and each Commodity Index, as a "Basket Index," and collectively, the "Basket Indices." We refer to each Basket Index and each Basket Fund, as a "Basket Component," and collectively, the "Basket Components." The securities are a series of securities referred to in the accompanying prospectus supplement, prospectus, any related underlying supplement and the relevant terms supplement. The securities 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 securities 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 securities have a Strike Level, upside leverage factor, downside leverage factor and/or buffer.

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

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

The securities will be issued in denominations of \$10 and integral multiples thereof, unless otherwise specified in the relevant terms supplement. The principal amount and issue price of each security is \$10, unless otherwise specified in the relevant terms supplement. The securities 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 Notes" in the prospectus.

The specific terms of the securities will be described in the relevant terms supplement accompanying this product supplement no. UBS-12-A-I and any related underlying supplement. The terms described in that document supplement those described herein and in any related underlying supplement, the accompanying prospectus and prospectus supplement. If the terms described in the

relevant underlying supplement are inconsistent with those described herein, in the accompanying prospectus supplement or prospectus, the terms described in the relevant underlying supplement will control. If the terms described in the relevant terms supplement are inconsistent with those described herein, in any related underlying supplement or in the accompanying prospectus or prospectus supplement, the terms described in the relevant terms supplement will control.

Payment at Maturity

The maturity date for the securities will be set forth in the relevant terms supplement and is subject to adjustment if such day is not a business day or if the final Basket Valuation Date is postponed as described below. We will also specify whether or not the securities have a buffer and the amount of any such buffer in the relevant terms supplement. In addition, if the securities are linked to a Basket that contains a Commodity Index, the securities are subject to early acceleration in the event of a commodity hedging disruption event and as described under “General Terms of Securities — Market Disruption Events” and “General Terms of Securities — Consequences of a Commodity Hedging Disruption Event.”

Securities with a Buffer

Subject to the impact of a market disruption event (including the early acceleration of the amounts due and payable under the terms of the securities in the event of a commodity hedging disruption event), for securities with a buffer, the amount you will receive at maturity is based on whether and the extent to which the Basket Return is positive, zero or negative, the value of the Basket Return relative to the Threshold Return, if applicable, and the buffer amount. In this case, the relevant terms supplement may refer to the securities as “Buffered Step Performance Securities.”

- If the Basket Return is equal to or greater than zero or the Threshold Return, if applicable, you will receive a cash payment per \$10 principal amount security calculated as follows: \$10 + the greater of (a) \$10 multiplied by the Step Return and (b) \$10 multiplied by the lesser of (i) the Basket Return multiplied by the upside leverage factor, if applicable, and (ii) the Maximum Gain on the securities, if applicable. If applicable, the “Maximum Gain” on the securities is a percentage that we will determine on the trade date and will be set forth in the relevant terms supplement. Accordingly, if the relevant terms supplement specifies a Maximum Gain for the securities, the appreciation potential of the securities will be limited to the Maximum Gain even if the Basket Return multiplied by the upside leverage factor, if applicable, is greater than the Maximum Gain.

If applicable, the “upside leverage factor” will be a number set forth in the relevant terms supplement. If no upside leverage factor is specified in the relevant terms supplement, and the Basket Return is equal to or greater than zero or the Threshold Return, if applicable, your final payment per \$10 principal amount security will be \$10 + [the greater of (a) (\$10 × Step Return) and (b) (\$10 × Basket Return)], subject to the Maximum Gain, if applicable.

- If a Threshold Return is applicable, if the Basket Return is less than the Threshold Return, but greater than zero, you will receive a cash payment per \$10 principal amount security calculated as follows:

$$\$10 + [\$10 \times (\text{Basket Return} \times \text{participation rate})]$$

If applicable, the “participation rate” will be a number set forth in the relevant terms supplement. If no participation rate is specified in the relevant terms supplement, and the Basket Return is less than the Threshold Return, but greater than zero, your final payment per \$10 principal amount security will be \$10 + (\$10 × Basket Return).

- Your investment will be fully exposed to any negative Basket Return beyond the buffer amount. If the Basket Return is negative and the absolute value of the Basket Return is greater than the buffer amount, for every 1% that the absolute value of the Basket Return is greater

than the buffer amount, you will lose an amount equal to 1% of the principal amount of your securities multiplied by, if applicable, the downside leverage factor, and your payment at maturity per \$10 principal amount security will be calculated, unless otherwise specified in the relevant terms supplement, as follows:

$$\$10 + [\$10 \times (\text{Basket Return} + \text{buffer amount } \%) \times \text{downside leverage factor}]$$

In no event, however, will your payment at maturity be less than \$0. If applicable, the “downside leverage factor” will be a number set forth in the relevant terms supplement. If no downside leverage factor is specified in the relevant terms supplement and the Basket Return is negative and the absolute value of the Basket Return is greater than the buffer amount, your final payment per \$10 principal amount security will be $\$10 + [\$10 \times (\text{Basket Return} + \text{buffer amount } \%)]$.

Your principal is protected against a negative Basket Return up to the buffer amount. If the Basket Ending Level is less than the Basket Starting Level (or Strike Level, if applicable) by a percentage that is equal to or less than the buffer amount, you will receive the principal amount of your securities at maturity.

For securities with a buffer, you will lose some or all of your investment at maturity if the Basket Return is negative and the absolute value of the Basket Return is greater than the buffer amount.

For more information about the impact of market disruption events (including the early acceleration of the amounts due and payable under the terms of the securities in the event of a commodity hedging disruption event) please see “General Terms of Securities — Market Disruption Events” “General Terms of Securities —Consequences of a Commodity Hedging Disruption Event.”

Securities without a Buffer

Subject to the impact of a market disruption event (including the early acceleration of the amounts due and payable under the terms of the securities in the event of a commodity hedging disruption event), for securities without a buffer, the amount you will receive at maturity is based on whether and the extent to which the Basket Return is positive, zero or negative and the value of the Basket Return relative to the Threshold Return.

- If the Basket Return is equal to or greater than zero or the Threshold Return, if applicable, you will receive a cash payment per \$10 principal amount security calculated as follows: $\$10 +$ the greater of (a) \$10 multiplied by the Step Return and (b) \$10 multiplied by the lesser of (i) the Basket Return multiplied by the upside leverage factor, if applicable, and (ii) the Maximum Gain on the securities, if applicable. If applicable, the “Maximum Gain” on the securities is a percentage that we will determine on the trade date and will be set forth in the relevant terms supplement. Accordingly, if the relevant terms supplement specifies a Maximum Gain for the securities, the appreciation potential of the securities will be limited to the Maximum Gain even if the Basket Return multiplied by the upside leverage factor, if applicable, is greater than the Maximum Gain.

If applicable, the “upside leverage factor” will be a number set forth in the relevant terms supplement. If no upside leverage factor is specified in the relevant terms supplement, and the Basket Return is equal to or greater than zero or the Threshold Return, if applicable, your final payment per \$10 principal amount security will be $\$10 +$ [the greater of (a) $(\$10 \times \text{Step Return})$ and (b) $(\$10 \times \text{Basket Return})$], subject to the Maximum Gain, if applicable.

- If a Threshold Return is applicable, if the Basket Return is less than the Threshold Return, but greater than zero, you will receive a cash payment per \$10 principal amount security calculated as follows:

$$\$10 + [\$10 \times (\text{Basket Return} \times \text{participation rate})]$$

If applicable, the “participation rate” will be a number set forth in the relevant terms supplement. If no participation rate is specified in the relevant terms supplement, and the Basket Return is less than

the Threshold Return, but greater than zero, your final payment per \$10 principal amount security will be $\$10 + (\$10 \times \text{Basket Return})$.

- If the Basket Return is negative, for every 1% that the Basket Return is less than zero, you will lose an amount equal to 1% of the principal amount of your securities multiplied by, if applicable, the downside leverage factor, unless otherwise specified in the relevant terms supplement. Under these circumstances, your payment at maturity per \$10 principal amount security will be calculated as follows:

$$\$10 + (\$10 \times \text{Basket Return} \times \text{downside leverage factor})$$

In no event, however, will your payment at maturity be less than \$0. If applicable, the “downside leverage factor” will be a number set forth in the relevant terms supplement. If no downside leverage factor is specified in the relevant terms supplement and the Basket Ending Level is negative, your final payment per \$10 principal amount security will be $\$10 + [\$10 \times (\text{Basket Return})]$.

For securities without a buffer, you will lose some or all of your investment at maturity if the Basket Return is negative.

For more information about the impact of market disruption events (including the early acceleration of the amounts due and payable under the terms of the securities in the event of a commodity hedging disruption event) please see “General Terms of Securities — Market Disruption Events” and “General Terms of Securities — Consequences of a Commodity Hedging Disruption Event.”

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

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

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

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

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

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

The “Threshold Return” will be a percentage amount, as specified in the relevant terms supplement.

Unless otherwise specified in the relevant terms supplement, on any trading day, each Index Return reflects the performance of the respective Basket Index, expressed as a percentage, from its respective Index Starting Level to its respective Index Ending Level on such trading day.

Unless otherwise specified in the relevant terms supplement, the “Step Return” will be a percentage, as specified in the relevant terms supplement.

Unless otherwise specified in the relevant terms supplement, on any trading day, each Fund Return reflects the performance of the respective Basket Fund, expressed as a percentage, from its respective Initial Share Price to its respective Final Share Price on such trading day. We refer to each Index Return and each Fund Return as a “Component Return.”

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

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

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

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

where the “Index Starting Level” is the closing level of the Basket Index on the trade date or such other date as specified in the relevant terms supplement, or the arithmetic average of the closing levels of the Basket Index on each of the Initial Averaging Dates, and the “Index Ending Level” is the closing level of the Basket Index on such trading day. However, if the Basket consists of only a single Basket Index, then as described under “*Description of Securities — Basket Consisting of a Single Basket Component*”, the “Basket Ending Level” will be deemed to refer to the “Index Ending Level” and the “Index Ending Level” will be the closing level of such Basket Index on the Final Valuation Date or such other date as specified in the relevant terms supplement, or the arithmetic average of the closing levels of such Basket Index on each of the Ending Averaging Dates.

On any trading day, the “Fund Return” with respect to each Basket Fund is calculated as follows, unless otherwise specified in the relevant terms supplement:

$$\text{Fund Return} = \frac{\text{Final Share Price} - \text{Initial Share Price}}{\text{Initial Share Price}}$$

where the “Initial Share Price” means either (a) the closing price of one share of the Basket Fund on the trade date or such other date as specified in the relevant terms supplement, divided by the applicable Share Adjustment Factor, or (b) the arithmetic average of the closing prices of one share of the Basket Fund on each of the Initial Averaging Dates, each divided by the applicable Share Adjustment Factor. Notwithstanding the foregoing, if the relevant terms supplement specifies that the Initial Share Price will be determined based on the arithmetic average of the closing prices of the Basket Fund on each of the Initial Averaging Dates specified in the relevant terms supplement and an adjustment to the Share Adjustment Factor becomes effective in accordance with “*General Terms of Securities — Anti-Dilution Adjustments*” (an “Adjustment Effective Date”) after the first Initial Averaging Date but on or prior to the final Initial Averaging Date, the Share Adjustment Factor will be so adjusted for the event giving rise to such Adjustment Effective Date only on the Initial Averaging Dates occurring prior to such Adjustment Effective Date. The Share Adjustment Factor will continue to

be subject to further adjustments in connection with Adjustment Effective Date occurring after the final Initial Averaging Date as described under “General Terms of Securities — Anti-Dilution Adjustments.” The “Final Share Price” means the closing price of one share of the Basket Fund on such trading day. Notwithstanding the foregoing, if the relevant terms supplement specifies that the Basket Ending Level will be determined based on the arithmetic average of the Basket Closing Levels on each of the Ending Averaging Dates specified in the relevant terms supplement and an adjustment to the applicable Share Adjustment Factor would have become effective in accordance with “General Terms of Securities — Anti-Dilution Adjustments” after the first Ending Averaging Date but on or prior to the final Ending Averaging Date, then the closing price of the Basket Fund on each Ending Averaging Date occurring prior to the effective date of such adjustment to be used to determine the Final Share Price will be deemed to equal such closing price divided by the applicable Share Adjustment Factor, as adjusted (assuming that the applicable Share Adjustment Factor prior to such adjustment is equal to 1.0). See “General Terms of Securities — Anti-Dilution Adjustments.” 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 Basket Fund. See “General Terms of Securities — Anti-Dilution Adjustments.” However, if the Basket consists of only a Basket Fund, then as described in “Description of Securities — Basket Consisting of a Single Basket Component”, the “Basket Ending Level” will be deemed to refer to the “Final Share Price” and the “Final Share Price” will mean either (a) the closing price of one share of the Basket Fund on the Final Valuation Date or such other dates as specified in the relevant terms supplement, or (b) the arithmetic average of the closing prices of one share of the Basket Fund on each of the Ending Averaging Dates, in each case as specified in the relevant terms supplement. Notwithstanding the foregoing, if the relevant terms supplement specifies that the Final Share Price will be determined based on the arithmetic average of the closing prices of the Basket Fund on each of the Ending Averaging Dates specified in the relevant terms supplement and an adjustment to the applicable Share Adjustment Factor would have become effective in accordance with “General Terms of Securities — Anti-Dilution Adjustments” after the first Ending Averaging Date but on or prior to the final Ending Averaging Date, then the closing price of the Basket Fund on each Ending Averaging Date occurring prior to the effective date of such adjustment to be used to determine Final Share Price will be deemed to equal such closing price divided by the applicable Share Adjustment Factor, as adjusted (assuming that the applicable Share Adjustment Factor prior to such adjustment is equal to 1.0). See “General Terms of Securities — Anti-Dilution Adjustments.”

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

With respect to each Basket Index, the “closing level” on any trading day will equal the official closing level of such Basket Index or any successor index thereto (as described below) published following the regular official weekday close of trading for such Basket Index on that trading day. In certain circumstances, the “closing level” for a Basket Index will be based on the alternative calculation of such Basket Index described under “General Terms of Securities — Discontinuation of a Basket Index; Alteration of Method of Calculation.”

With respect to each Basket Fund, the “closing price” of one share of such Basket Fund (or any relevant successor index fund (as defined under “General Terms of Securities — Discontinuation of a Basket 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 such Basket Fund (or any such successor index fund or such other security) is listed or admitted to trading on a national securities exchange, the last reported sale price, regular way (or, in the case of The NASDAQ Stock Market, the official closing price) of the principal trading session on such day on the principal U.S. securities exchange registered under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the “Exchange Act”), on which such Basket Fund (or any such successor index fund or such other security) is listed or admitted to trading;

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

in each case subject to the provisions of “General Terms of Securities — Discontinuation of a Basket Fund; Alternate Calculation of Closing Price.” The term OTC Bulletin Board Service will include any successor service thereto.

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

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

Subject to the impact of a market disruption event (including the early acceleration of the amounts due and payable under the terms of the securities in the event of a commodity hedging disruption event), the Initial Averaging Dates, if applicable, will be specified in the relevant terms supplement and any such date is subject to adjustment as described below. If an Initial Averaging Date is not a trading day with respect to any Basket Component, or there is a market disruption event (other than a commodity hedging disruption event) with respect to any Basket Component on such Initial Averaging Date (any such Basket Component affected by a non-trading day or a market disruption event (other than a commodity hedging disruption event), a “Disrupted Basket Component”), the applicable Initial Averaging Date will be the immediately succeeding trading day for any such Disrupted Basket Component during which no market disruption event (other than a commodity hedging disruption event) for such Disrupted Basket Component shall have occurred or be continuing; provided that the Basket Closing Level on such Initial Averaging Date, as postponed, will be determined by using (1) the closing level or closing price, as applicable, for each Basket Component (other than any such Disrupted Basket Component) on the originally scheduled Initial Averaging Date and (2) the closing level or closing price, as applicable, for any such Disrupted Basket Component on the immediately succeeding trading day for such Disrupted Basket Component during which no market

disruption event (other than a commodity hedging disruption event) for such Disrupted Basket Component shall have occurred or be continuing.

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

Subject to the impact of a market disruption event (including the early acceleration of the amounts due and payable under the terms of the securities in the event of a commodity hedging disruption event), the Basket Valuation Date(s), which will either be a single date, which we refer to as the Final Valuation Date, or several dates, each of which we refer to as an Ending Averaging Date, will be specified in the relevant terms supplement, and any such date is subject to adjustment as described below. If a Basket Valuation Date is not a trading day with respect to any Basket Component, or there is a market disruption event (other than a commodity hedging disruption event) with respect to any Basket Component on such Basket Valuation Date, the applicable Basket Valuation Date will be the immediately succeeding trading day for any such Disrupted Basket Component during which no market disruption event (other than a commodity hedging disruption event) for such Disrupted Basket Component shall have occurred or be continuing; provided that the Basket Closing Level on such Basket Valuation Date, as postponed, will be determined by using (1) the closing level or closing price, as applicable, for each Basket Component (other than any such Disrupted Basket Component) on the originally scheduled Basket Valuation Date and (2) the closing level or closing price, as applicable, for any such Disrupted Basket Component on the immediately succeeding trading day for such Disrupted Basket Component during which no market disruption event (other than a commodity hedging disruption event) for such Disrupted Basket Component shall have occurred or be continuing. Under these circumstances, the calculation agent will calculate the Basket Closing Level for such Basket Valuation Date using the closing levels or prices of the Disrupted Basket Components on different trading days.

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

The maturity date will be specified in the relevant terms supplement. If the scheduled maturity date (as specified in the relevant terms supplement) is not a business day, then the maturity date will be the next succeeding business day following such scheduled maturity date. If, due to a market disruption event or otherwise, the final Basket Valuation Date is postponed so that it falls less than three business days prior to the scheduled maturity date, the maturity date will be the third business day following the final Basket Valuation Date, as postponed, unless otherwise specified in the relevant terms supplement. We describe market disruption events under "General Terms of Securities — Market Disruption Events." In addition, the maturity date is subject to an early acceleration of the amounts due and payable under the terms of the securities due to a commodity hedging disruption event as described under "Description of Securities — Payment at Maturity" and "General Terms of Securities — Consequences of a Commodity Hedging Disruption Event."

We will irrevocably deposit with DTC no later than the opening of business on the applicable date or dates funds sufficient to make payments of the amount payable with respect to the securities on such date. We will give DTC irrevocable instructions and authority to pay such amount to the holders of the securities 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 securities by tender, in the open market or by private agreement.

Basket Consisting of a Single Basket Component

If the Basket consists of only one Basket Component, unless otherwise specified in the relevant terms supplement, all references to (1) the "Basket Return" will be deemed to refer to the "Index Return," or the "Fund Return," as applicable, and may be referred to as the "Index Return" or the "Fund Return," as applicable, in the relevant terms supplement, (2) the "Basket Ending Level" will be deemed to refer to the "Index Ending Level," or the "Final Share Price," as applicable, and may be referred to as the "Index Ending Level" or the "Final Share Price," as applicable, in the relevant terms supplement (3) the "Basket Starting Level" will be deemed to refer to the "Index Starting Level," or the "Initial Share Price," as applicable, and may be referred to as the "Initial Index Level" or the "Initial Share Price," as applicable, in the relevant terms supplement and (4) the "Basket" will be deemed to refer to the relevant "Basket Component," as applicable, in the relevant terms supplement.

RISK FACTORS

*Your investment in the securities will involve certain risks. The securities do not pay interest or guarantee any return of principal at, or prior to, maturity. Investing in the securities is not equivalent to investing in the Basket, any of the Basket Components or any of the component equity securities underlying the Equity Indices or held by the Basket Funds, or any of the exchange-traded futures contracts on the commodities underlying the Commodity Indices, or any futures contracts or exchange-traded or over-the-counter instruments based on, or other instruments linked to, any of the Commodity Indices. In addition, your investment in the securities 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 securities is suitable for you.***

Risks Relating to the Securities Generally

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

The securities do not pay interest and may not return any of your principal. The amount payable at maturity will be determined pursuant to the terms described in this product supplement no. UBS-12-A-I, any related underlying supplement and the relevant terms supplement. For securities with a buffer, you will lose some or all of your principal at maturity if the Basket Return is negative and the absolute value of the Basket Return is greater than the buffer amount. In this case, we will deliver to you at maturity an amount in cash equal to your principal amount reduced by the product of your principal multiplied by the percentage that the absolute value of the Basket Return is greater than the buffer amount. For securities without a buffer, you will lose some or all of your investment at maturity if the Basket Return is negative. In this case, we will deliver to you at maturity an amount in cash equal to your principal amount reduced by the product of your principal multiplied by the Basket Return. **Accordingly, in such circumstances you may lose some or all of your principal.** The relevant terms supplement will specify whether the securities have a buffer and/or Strike Level.

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

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

The appreciation potential of the securities is limited to the Maximum Gain, if applicable.

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

If either the upside leverage factor, if applicable, or participation rate, if applicable, is less than 100%, the return on your securities will be limited by such upside leverage factor or participation rate, as applicable.

If either the upside leverage factor, if applicable, or participation rate, if applicable, is less than 100% and the Basket Return is positive, and the Basket Return is greater than zero or the Threshold Return, as applicable, the return on your securities at maturity will equal only a percentage, as specified in the relevant terms supplement, of the performance of the basket. Under these circumstances, the return on your securities at maturity will not fully reflect the performance of the Basket.

The Basket Components may not be equally weighted.

Unless otherwise specified in the relevant terms supplement, the Basket Components may have a different weight in determining the value of the Basket, depending on the Component Weightings specified in the relevant terms supplement. For example, the relevant terms supplement may specify that the Component Weightings for the S&P 500® Index, the Nikkei 225 Index, the Dow Jones EURO STOXX 50® Index and the iShares® MSCI Emerging Markets Index Fund are 25%, 35%, 18% and 22% respectively. One consequence of such an unequal weighting of the Basket Components is that the same percentage change in two of the Basket Components may have different effects on the Basket Closing Level. For example, if the Component Weighting for the Nikkei 225 Index is greater than the Component Weighting for the S&P 500® Index, a 5% decrease in the Nikkei 225 Index will have a greater effect on the Basket Closing Level than a 5% decrease in the S&P 500® Index.

The weight of each Basket Component may be determined on a date other than the trade 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 trade date. For example, the relevant terms supplement may specify that the weights of the Basket Components in the Basket will be determined based on the relative magnitude of the Component Return of each Basket Component on the Final Valuation 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 trade date, and you may not know the weight assigned to each Basket Component in the Basket prior to the final Basket Valuation Date.

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

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

Your return on the securities will not reflect dividends on the equity securities of the companies in the Basket.

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

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

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

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

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

Secondary trading may be limited.

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

J.P. Morgan Securities Inc. may act as a market maker for the securities, but is not required to do so and may stop any such market making activities at any time. Because we do not expect that other market makers will participate significantly in the secondary market for the securities, the price at which you may be able to trade your securities is likely to depend on the price, if any, at which J.P. Morgan Securities Inc. is willing to buy the securities. 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 securities.

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

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

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

Because the Basket Ending Level is calculated based on the Basket Closing Level on one or more Basket Valuation Dates during the term of the securities, the level of the Basket at the maturity date or at other times during the term of the securities, including dates near the Basket Valuation Date(s), could be higher than the Basket Ending Level. This difference could be particularly large if there is a significant increase in the level of the Basket after the final Basket Valuation Date, if there is a significant decrease in the level of the Basket around the time of the Basket Valuation Date(s) or if there is significant volatility in the Basket level during the term of the securities (especially on dates near the Basket Valuation Date(s)). For example, when the Basket Valuation Date for the securities is

near the end of the term of the securities, then if the Basket levels increase or remain relatively constant during the initial term of the securities and then decrease below the Basket Starting Level (or Strike Level, if applicable), the Basket Ending Level may be significantly less than if it were calculated on a date earlier than the Basket Valuation Date. Under these circumstances, you may receive a lower payment at maturity than you would have received if you had invested in the Basket Components, or any of the component equity securities underlying the Equity Indices or held by the Basket Funds, or any of the exchange-traded futures contracts on the commodities underlying the Commodity Indices, or any futures contracts or exchange-traded or over-the-counter instruments based on, or other instruments linked to, any of the Commodity Indices.

The Basket may consist of only one Basket Component.

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

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

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

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

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

- the expected volatility in the Basket Components;
- the time to maturity of the securities;
- the dividend rate on the equity securities underlying the Equity Indices and held by the Basket Funds (while not paid to holders of the securities, dividend payments on the equity securities underlying Equity Indices and included in Basket Funds may influence the levels of the Equity Indices or price of shares of Basket Funds, as applicable, and the market value of options on Equity Indices and on shares of Basket Funds and therefore affect the value of the securities);
- the market price of the physical commodities upon which the futures contracts that compose the Commodity Indices are based (the "Index Commodities") or the exchange-traded futures contracts on the Index Commodities.;
- the occurrence of certain events to a Basket Fund that may or may not require an adjustment to the applicable Share Adjustment Factor (as defined herein);
- interest and yield rates in the market generally as well as in each of the markets of the securities or indices composing the Basket Components;
- developments in the real estate market;
- economic, financial, political, regulatory, geographical, agricultural, meteorological, or judicial events that affect the equity securities composing the Equity Indices and held by the Basket Funds or stock markets generally, the commodity futures contracts underlying any Commodity

Index, the physical commodities underlying such futures contracts or commodities markets generally;

- the exchange rate and the volatility of the exchange rate between the U.S. dollar and the currencies in which the equity securities composing the Equity Indices and held by the Basket Funds are traded, and the correlation between those rates and the levels or prices, as the case may be, of any Basket Index composed of, or Basket Fund holding equity securities denominated in, currencies other than the U.S. dollar; 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 securities with a buffer, if the Basket Ending Level declines compared to the Basket Starting Level (or Strike Level, if applicable) by more than the buffer amount, you will lose some or all of your investment at maturity. For securities without a buffer, if the Basket Return is negative, you will lose some or all of your investment at maturity.

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

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

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

In the course of our business, we or our affiliates may acquire non-public information about a Commodity Index, the futures contracts underlying a Commodity Index and the Index Commodities, and we will not disclose any such information to you. In addition, one or more of our affiliates may publish research reports or otherwise express views about a Commodity Index, the Index Commodities or the Designated Contracts. Any prospective purchaser of securities should undertake an independent

investigation of a Commodity Index, the futures contracts underlying a Commodity Index, the Index Commodities and the related Designated Contracts as in its judgment is appropriate to make an informed decision with respect to an investment in the securities.

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

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

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

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 securities with respect to any matters whatsoever relating to future currency exchange rate movements and any prospective purchaser of securities should undertake an independent investigation of the currencies in which equity securities composing or held by the S&P BRIC 40 Index, the MSCI Emerging Markets Index, the MSCI EAFE[®] Index and the MSCI World IndexSM and the iShares[®] MSCI Emerging Markets Index Fund, the iShares[®] MSCI EAFE Index Fund and the Vanguard[®] Emerging Markets ETF 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 securities.

J.P. Morgan Securities Inc., one of our affiliates, will act as the calculation agent. The calculation agent will determine, among other things, the Index Starting Level, Index Ending Level, the Initial Share Price, the Final Share Price, including the closing level or closing price of each Basket Component on each Initial Averaging Date, if applicable, and on each Basket Valuation Date, the Basket Closing Level on any Basket Valuation Date, including each Index Return and each Fund Return, the Basket Ending Level, the Strike Level, if applicable, the Basket Return, the payment at maturity, if any, on the securities, the Share Adjustment Factor and anti-dilution adjustments, if any, related to each Basket Fund. The calculation agent will also be responsible for determining whether a market disruption event has occurred, the amount payable to you in the event of an early acceleration, whether any of the Basket Components have been discontinued and whether there has been a material change in the method of calculation of any of the Basket Components, as well as which exchange traded fund will be substituted for a Basket Fund (or relevant successor index fund, if applicable) if such Basket Fund (or relevant successor index fund, if applicable) is de-listed, liquidated or otherwise terminated; whether

the index underlying the Basket Funds (or the index underlying the relevant successor index fund, if applicable) has been changed in a material respect and whether a Basket Fund (or relevant successor index fund, if applicable) has been modified so that such Basket Fund (or such successor index fund, if applicable) does not, in the opinion of the calculation agent, fairly represent the price of such Basket Fund (or such successor index fund, if applicable) had those modifications not been made. In performing these duties, J.P. Morgan Securities Inc. may have interests adverse to the interests of the holders of the securities, which may affect your return on the securities, particularly where J.P. Morgan Securities Inc., as the calculation agent, is entitled to exercise discretion.

Market disruptions may adversely affect your return.

The calculation agent may, in its sole discretion, determine that the markets have been affected in a manner that prevents it from properly valuing the Basket Closing Level or the Basket Return on any Basket Valuation Date and calculating the amount that we are required to pay you, if any, at maturity. Market disruptions might also prevent the calculation agent from properly valuing the closing level or closing price of a Basket Component on an Initial Averaging Date, if applicable. These events may include disruptions or suspensions of trading in the markets as a whole. If the calculation agent, in its sole discretion, determines that any of these events prevents us or any of our affiliates from properly hedging our obligations under the securities, it is possible that one or more of the Basket Valuation Dates and the maturity date will be postponed and your return will be adversely affected. In addition, for securities linked to a Commodity Index, if we or our affiliates are unable to effect transactions necessary to hedge our obligations under the securities due to a commodity hedging disruption event, we have the right, but not the obligation, to accelerate the payment on your securities and pay you an amount determined in good faith in a commercially reasonable manner by the calculation agent. If the payment on your securities is accelerated, your investment may result in a loss and you may not be able to reinvest your money in a comparable investment. See “Description of Securities — Market Disruption Events” and “General Terms of Securities — Consequences of a Commodity Hedging Disruption Event.”

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

While the payment at maturity, if any, will be based on the full principal amount of your securities as described in the relevant terms supplement, the original issue price of the securities includes each agent’s commission and the estimated cost of hedging our obligations under the securities through one or more of our affiliates. Such agent’s commission includes 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 securities 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.

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

There is no direct legal authority as to the proper U.S. federal income tax characterization of the securities, and we do not intend to request a ruling from the Internal Revenue Service (the “IRS”) regarding the securities. No assurance can be given that the IRS will accept, or that a court will uphold, the characterization and tax treatment of the securities described in “Certain U.S. Federal Income Tax Consequences.” If the IRS were successful in asserting an alternative characterization or treatment of the securities, the timing and character of income on the securities could differ materially from our description herein. Even if the characterization of the securities is respected, if the Basket includes any of the iShares® MSCI Emerging Markets Fund, the iShares® MSCI EAFE Index Fund, the iShares® Russell 2000 Index Fund, the Vanguard® Emerging Markets ETF, the iShares® Dow Jones U.S. Real Estate Index

Fund, the SPDR® S&P® Homebuilders ETF, the PowerShares Water Resources Portfolio, the Financial Select Sector SPDR® Fund, or any combination of these, the IRS could assert that the securities constitute a “constructive ownership transaction,” within the meaning of Section 1260 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”). To the extent that an investment in the securities is treated as a constructive ownership transaction, any long-term capital gain recognized in respect of the securities in excess of the “net underlying long-term capital gain” (as defined in Section 1260 of the Code) 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 term of the securities. Accordingly, U.S. Holders should consult their tax advisers regarding the potential application of the constructive ownership rules. 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. In any event, amounts paid to Non-U.S. Holders may be subject to U.S. federal withholding tax if any Basket Fund, or the issuer of any of the equity securities owned by or included in any Basket Component, is treated as a “U.S. real property holding corporation”, within the meaning of Section 897 of the Code and the Treasury regulations thereunder, and certain other conditions are met. You should review carefully the section entitled “Certain U.S. Federal Income Tax Consequences” in this product supplement no. UBS-12-A-I and consult your tax adviser regarding your particular circumstances.

In addition, on December 7, 2007, the Treasury Department and the IRS released a notice requesting comments on the U.S. federal income tax treatment of “prepaid forward contracts” and similar instruments. The notice focuses in particular on whether to require holders of instruments similar to the securities to accrue income over the term of their investment. It also asks for comments on a number of related topics, including the character of income or loss with respect to these instruments; the relevance of factors such as the nature of the underlying property to which the instruments are linked; the degree, if any, to which income (including any mandated accruals) realized by Non-U.S. Holders should be subject to withholding tax; and whether these instruments are or should be subject to the “constructive ownership” regime (as discussed above). While the notice requests comments on appropriate transition rules and effective dates, any Treasury regulations or other guidance promulgated after consideration of these issues could materially and adversely affect the tax consequences of an investment in the securities, possibly with retroactive effect. You should consult your tax adviser regarding the U.S. federal income tax consequences of an investment in the securities, including possible alternative treatments and the issues presented by this notice.

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

If you are an employee of JPMorgan Chase & Co. or one of its affiliates, you may only acquire the securities 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 securities, you may not be able to purchase any securities described in the relevant terms supplement from us and your ability to trade or sell any such securities in the secondary market may be limited.

Risks relating to Basket Components

In the case of a Basket that includes a Commodity Index, suspension or disruptions of market trading in relevant commodity and related futures markets may adversely affect the value of the securities.

The commodity markets are subject to temporary distortions or other disruptions due to various factors, including the lack of liquidity in the markets, the participation of speculators and government regulation and intervention. In addition, U.S. futures exchanges and some foreign exchanges have regulations that limit the amount of fluctuation in futures contract prices that may occur during a single business day. These limits are generally referred to as “daily price fluctuation limits” and the maximum or minimum price of a contract on any given day as a result of these limits is referred to as a “limit price.” Once the limit price has been reached in a particular contract, no trades may be made at

a different price. Limit prices have the effect of precluding trading in a particular contract or forcing the liquidation of contracts at disadvantageous times or prices. These circumstances could adversely affect the level of a Commodity Index and, therefore, the value of your securities.

In the case of a Basket that includes a Commodity Index, the securities will not be regulated by the Commodity Futures Trading Commission.

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

In the case of a Basket that includes a Commodity Index, commodity prices may change unpredictably, affecting the Basket Return and the value of your securities in unforeseeable ways.

Trading in futures contracts associated with Index Commodities is speculative and can be extremely volatile. A decrease in the price of any of the commodities upon which the futures contracts that compose a Commodity Index are based may have a material adverse effect on the value of the securities and your return on an investment in the securities. Market prices of Index Commodities may fluctuate rapidly based on numerous factors, including: changes in supply and demand relationships; governmental programs and policies, national and international political and economic events, changes in interest and exchange rates, speculation and trading activities in commodities and related contracts, general weather conditions, and trade, fiscal, monetary and exchange control policies; agriculture; trade; disease; and technological developments. Many commodities are also highly cyclical. These factors, some of which are specific to the market for each such commodity may cause the value of the different commodities upon which the futures contracts that compose a Commodity Index are based, as well as the futures contracts themselves, to move in inconsistent directions at inconsistent rates. This, in turn, will affect the value of the securities linked to the Basket. It is not possible to predict the aggregate effect of all or any combination of these factors.

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

Commodity Indices are composed of futures contracts on physical commodities. Unlike equities, which typically entitle the holder to a continuing stake in a corporation, commodity futures contracts normally specify a certain date for delivery of the underlying physical commodity. As the exchange-traded futures contracts that compose a Commodity Index approach expiration, they are replaced by contracts that have a later expiration. Thus, for example, a contract purchased and held in August may specify an October expiration. As time passes, the contract expiring in October is replaced by a contract for delivery in November. This process is referred to as "rolling." If the market for these contracts is

(putting aside other considerations) in “backwardation,” where the prices are lower in the distant delivery months than in the nearer delivery months, the sale of the October contract would take place at a price that is higher than the price of the November contract, thereby creating a “roll yield.” While many commodities futures contracts have historically exhibited consistent periods of backwardation, backwardation will most likely not exist at all times. Moreover, certain commodities, such as gold, have historically traded in “contango” markets. Contango markets are those in which the prices of contracts are higher in the distant delivery months than in the nearer delivery months. The presence of contango in the commodity markets could result in negative “roll yields,” which could adversely affect the level of a Commodity Index and, therefore, the value of your securities.

In the case of a Basket that includes a Commodity Index, trading and other transactions by us or our affiliates in the commodities underlying such Commodity Index, futures, options, exchange-traded funds or other derivative products on commodities such Commodity Index, may impair the market value of the securities.

As described below under “Use of Proceeds,” we or our affiliates may hedge our obligations under the securities by purchasing commodities underlying a Commodity Index, futures, or options on commodities underlying such Commodity Index, or exchange-traded funds or other derivative instruments with returns linked or related to changes in the performance of commodities underlying such Commodity Index, and we may adjust these hedges by, among other things, purchasing or selling commodities underlying such Commodity Index, futures, options or exchange-traded funds or other derivative instruments at any time. Although they are not expected to, any of these hedging activities or other hedging and investment activities of ours may adversely affect the market price of commodities underlying such Commodity Index and the level of the Commodity Index and, therefore, the market value of the securities. It is possible that we and our affiliates could receive substantial returns from these hedging activities while the market value of the securities declines.

In the case of a Basket that includes a Commodity Index, the Commodity Indices may include contracts that are not traded on regulated futures exchanges.

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

In the case of a Basket that includes a Commodity Index, the commodity futures contracts underlying such Commodity Index are subject to legal and regulatory regimes that may change in ways that could affect our ability to hedge our obligations under the securities, and/or could lead to the early acceleration of your securities.

Futures contracts and options on futures contracts markets, including those future contracts related to Index Commodities, are subject to extensive statutes, regulations, and margin requirements. The CFTC and the exchanges on which such futures contracts trade, are authorized to take extraordinary actions in the event of a market emergency, including, for example, the retroactive implementation of speculative position limits or higher margin requirements, the establishment of daily limits and the suspension of trading. Furthermore, certain exchanges have regulations that limit the amount of fluctuations in futures contract prices which may occur during a single five-minute

trading period. These limits could adversely affect the market prices of relevant futures contracts and forward contracts. The regulation of commodity transactions in the U.S. is subject to ongoing modification by government and judicial action. In addition, various national governments have expressed concern regarding the disruptive effects of speculative trading in the commodity markets and the need to regulate the derivative markets in general. The effects of any future regulatory change on the value of the securities is impossible to predict, but could be substantial and adverse to the interests of securityholders.

For example, the United States House of Representatives and the United States Senate have considered legislation intended to decrease speculation and increase transparency in the commodities markets. If enacted such legislation may, among other things, require the CFTC to adopt rules that would subject us to position limits on positions in commodity futures contracts.

In addition, upon the occurrence of legal or regulatory changes that the calculation agent determines have interfered with our or our affiliates' ability to hedge our obligations under the securities, or if for any other reason we or our affiliates are unable to enter into or maintain hedge positions the calculation agent deems necessary to hedge our obligations under the securities, we may, in our sole and absolute discretion, accelerate the payment on your securities early and pay you an amount determined in good faith and in a commercially reasonable manner by the calculation agent. If the payment on your securities is accelerated, your investment may result in a loss and you may not be able to reinvest your money in a comparable investment. See "General Terms of Securities — Consequences of a Commodity Hedging Disruption Event."

In the case of a Basket that includes the Dow Jones — UBS Commodity IndexSM, index calculation disruption events may require an adjustment to the calculation of the Dow Jones — UBS Commodity IndexSM.

From time to time, disruptions can occur in trading futures contracts on various commodity exchanges. The daily calculation of the Dow Jones — UBS Commodity IndexSM will be adjusted in the event that UBS Securities LLC ("UBS") determines that any of the following index calculation disruption events exists: the termination or suspension of, or material limitation or disruption in the trading of, any futures contract used in the calculation of the Dow Jones — UBS Commodity IndexSM on that day; the settlement price of any futures contract used in the calculation of the Dow Jones — UBS Commodity IndexSM reflects the maximum permitted price change from the previous day's settlement price; the failure of an exchange to publish official settlement prices for any futures contract used in the calculation of the Dow Jones — UBS Commodity IndexSM; or, with respect to any futures contract used in the calculation of the Dow Jones — UBS Commodity IndexSM that trades on the London Metal Exchange (the "LME"), a business day on which the LME is not open for trading. Any such index calculation disruption event may have an adverse impact on the level of the Dow Jones — UBS Commodity IndexSM or the manner in which it is calculated and, therefore, the value of your securities. See "The Dow Jones — UBS Commodity IndexSM — Calculation Disruption Events."

In the case of a Basket that includes the Dow Jones — UBS Commodity IndexSM, UBS may be required to replace a designated contract if the existing futures contract is terminated or replaced.

A futures contract known as a "Designated Contract" has been selected for each commodity available for inclusion in the Dow Jones — UBS Commodity IndexSM. See "The Dow Jones — UBS Commodity IndexSM — Designated Contracts for Each Commodity." With the exception of several LME contracts, where the Dow Jones — UBS Commodity Index Supervisory Committee believes that there exists more than one futures contract with sufficient liquidity to be chosen as a Designated Contract for a commodity, the Dow Jones — UBS Commodity Index Supervisory Committee selects the futures contract that is traded in the United States and denominated in dollars. If more than one such contract exists, the Dow Jones — UBS Commodity Index Supervisory Committee selects the most actively traded contract. Data concerning each Designated Contract will be used to calculate the Dow Jones — UBS Commodity IndexSM. The termination or replacement of a futures contract on an established exchange

occurs infrequently; if a Designated Contract were to be terminated or replaced, a comparable futures contract, if available, would be selected to replace the Designated Contract. The Dow Jones — UBS Commodity Index Supervisory Committee may, however, terminate, replace or otherwise change a Designated Contract, or make other changes to the Dow Jones — UBS Commodity Index, pursuant to special meetings.

In the case of a Basket that includes the Dow Jones — UBS Commodity IndexSM, the Dow Jones — UBS Commodity IndexSM is not the same as the Dow Jones — UBS Commodity Index Total ReturnSM.

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

In the case of a Basket that includes the Dow Jones — UBS Commodity IndexSM, risks associated with the Dow Jones — UBS Commodity IndexSM may adversely affect the market price of the securities.

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

In the case of a Basket that includes the Dow Jones — UBS Commodity IndexSM, the Dow Jones — UBS Commodity IndexSM will likely underperform a cash purchase of the underlying commodities, potentially by a significant amount.

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

In the case of a Basket that includes the Dow Jones — UBS Commodity IndexSM, trading and other transactions by UBS and Dow Jones in the futures contracts constituting the Dow Jones — UBS Commodity IndexSM and the underlying commodities may affect the level of the Dow Jones — UBS Commodity IndexSM.

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

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

In the case of a Basket that includes the Dow Jones — UBS Commodity IndexSM, changes that affect the calculation of the Dow Jones — UBS Commodity IndexSM will affect the market value of the securities and the amount you will receive at maturity.

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

In the case of a Basket that includes the Dow Jones — UBS Commodity IndexSM, some of the commodities underlying the Dow Jones — UBS Commodity IndexSM will be subject to pronounced risks of pricing volatility.

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

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

The Index Sponsor is responsible for calculating and maintaining such Basket Index. Such Index Sponsor can add, delete or substitute the equity securities or future contracts, as applicable, underlying such Basket Index or make other methodological changes that could change the level of such Basket Index. You should realize that the changing of equity securities or future contracts, as applicable, included in such Basket Index may affect such Basket Index, as a newly added equity security or future contract, as applicable, may perform significantly better or worse than the equity security or future contracts, as applicable, it replaces. Additionally, such Index Sponsor may alter, discontinue or suspend calculation or dissemination of such Basket Index. Any of these actions could adversely affect the value of the securities. The Index Sponsor of a Basket Index has no obligation to consider your interests in calculating or revising such Basket Index. See the relevant index description section below or any related underlying supplement for additional information.

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

As a holder of the securities, you will not have voting rights or rights to receive dividends or other distributions or other rights that holders of the securities composing the Equity Indices or the equity securities held by the Basket Funds would have (while not paid to holders of the securities, dividend payments on the equity securities underlying the Basket Indices and included in the Basket Fund may influence the levels of the Basket Indices or price of shares of the Basket Fund, as applicable, and the market value of options on the Basket Indices and the Basket Fund and therefore offset the value of the securities).

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

We are currently one of the companies that make up the S&P 500[®] Index and the Russell 1000[®] Value Index. To our knowledge, we are not currently affiliated with any of the other companies whose equity securities are represented in the Basket Components. As a result, we will have no ability to control the actions of such other companies, including actions that could affect the value of the equity securities underlying the Basket Components or your securities. None of the money you pay us will go to any Index Sponsor or any of the other companies included in the Basket Components and none of those companies will be involved in the offering of the securities in any way. Neither those companies nor we will have any obligation to consider your interests as a holder of the securities in taking any corporate actions that might affect the value of your securities.

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

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

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

In the case of a Basket that includes the S&P BRIC 40 Index, the MSCI Emerging Markets Index, the MSCI EAFE[®] Index, the MSCI World IndexSM, the iShares[®] MSCI Emerging Markets Index Fund, the iShares[®] MSCI EAFE Index Fund or the Vanguard[®] Emerging Markets ETF, the securities will be subject to currency exchange risk.

Because the prices of the equity securities composing the S&P BRIC 40 Index and the MSCI country indices (the “Component Securities”) that make up the S&P BRIC 40 Index, the MSCI Emerging Markets Index, the MSCI EAFE[®] Index and the MSCI World IndexSM (the “Component Country Indices”) are converted into U.S. dollars for the purposes of calculating the value of the Component Country Indices, the S&P BRIC 40 Index, the MSCI Emerging Markets Index, the MSCI EAFE[®] Index and the MSCI World IndexSM, and the prices of the equity securities held by the iShares[®] MSCI Emerging Markets Index Fund, the iShares[®] MSCI EAFE Index Fund and the Vanguard[®] Emerging Markets ETF are converted into U.S. dollars for purposes of calculating the net asset value of the iShares[®] MSCI Emerging Markets Index Fund, the iShares[®] MSCI EAFE Index Fund and the Vanguard[®] Emerging Markets ETF, holders of the securities 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 iShares[®] MSCI Emerging Markets Index Fund, the iShares[®] MSCI EAFE Index Fund and the Vanguard[®] Emerging Markets ETF trade. An investor’s net exposure will depend on the extent to which such currencies strengthen or weaken against the U.S. dollar and the relative weight of the Component Securities in the S&P BRIC 40 Index, the MSCI Emerging Markets Index, the MSCI EAFE[®] Index and the MSCI World IndexSM and the equity securities held by the iShares[®] MSCI Emerging Markets Index Fund, the iShares[®] MSCI EAFE Index Fund and the Vanguard[®] Emerging Markets ETF denominated in each such currency. If, taking into account such weighting, the U.S. dollar strengthens against such currencies, the value of the S&P BRIC 40 Index, the MSCI Emerging Markets Index, the MSCI EAFE[®] Index, the MSCI World IndexSM, the iShares[®] MSCI Emerging Markets Index Fund, the iShares[®] MSCI EAFE Index Fund or the Vanguard[®] Emerging Markets ETF will be adversely affected and the payment at maturity of the securities 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 Emerging Markets Index — The MSCI Emerging Markets Index Is Subject to Currency Exchange Risk”, “The MSCI EAFE® Index — The MSCI EAFE® Index Is Subject to Currency Exchange Risk”, “The MSCI World IndexSM — The MSCI World IndexSM Is Subject to Currency Exchange Risk” and “The S&P BRIC 40 Index — The S&P BRIC 40 Index Is Subject to Currency Exchange Risk.”

In the case of a Basket that includes the S&P BRIC 40 Index, the MSCI Emerging Markets Index, the MSCI EAFE® Index, the MSCI World IndexSM, the iShares® MSCI Emerging Markets Index Fund, the iShares® MSCI EAFE Index Fund or the Vanguard® Emerging Markets ETF, changes in the volatility of exchange rates, and the correlation between those rates and the levels of the S&P BRIC 40 Index, the MSCI Emerging Markets Index, the MSCI EAFE® Index and the MSCI World IndexSM and the closing prices of the iShares® MSCI Emerging Markets Index Fund, the iShares® MSCI EAFE Index Fund and the Vanguard® Emerging Markets ETF are likely to affect the market value of the securities.

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 iShares® MSCI Emerging Markets Index Fund, the iShares® MSCI EAFE Index Fund, the iShares® MSCI EAFE Index Fund and the Vanguard® Emerging Markets ETF 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 iShares® MSCI Emerging Markets Index Fund, the iShares® MSCI EAFE Index Fund and the Vanguard® Emerging Markets ETF 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 iShares® MSCI Emerging Markets Index Fund, the iShares® MSCI EAFE Index Fund and the Vanguard® Emerging Markets ETF 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 iShares® MSCI Emerging Markets Index Fund, the iShares® MSCI EAFE Index Fund and the Vanguard® Emerging Markets ETF 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 iShares® MSCI Emerging Markets Index Fund, the iShares® MSCI EAFE Index Fund and the Vanguard® Emerging Markets ETF are denominated refer to the size and frequency of that exchange rate.

Because the S&P BRIC 40 Index, the MSCI Emerging Markets Index, the MSCI EAFE® Index and the MSCI World IndexSM and the net asset value of the iShares® MSCI Emerging Markets Index Fund, the iShares® MSCI EAFE Index Fund and the Vanguard® Emerging Markets ETF are calculated, in part, by converting the closing prices of the Component Securities and the equity securities held by the iShares® MSCI Emerging Markets Index Fund, the iShares® MSCI EAFE Index Fund and the Vanguard® Emerging Markets ETF 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 iShares® MSCI Emerging Markets Index Fund, the iShares® MSCI EAFE Index Fund and the Vanguard® Emerging Markets ETF are denominated could affect the market value of the securities

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 iShares® MSCI Emerging Markets Index Fund, the iShares® MSCI EAFE Index Fund and the Vanguard® Emerging Markets ETF are denominated and the level of the S&P BRIC 40 Index, the MSCI Emerging Markets Index, the MSCI EAFE® Index and the MSCI World IndexSM and the net asset value of the iShares® MSCI Emerging Markets Index Fund, the iShares® MSCI EAFE Index Fund and the Vanguard® Emerging Markets ETF, as applicable, refer to the relationship between the percentage changes in that exchange rate and the percentage changes in

the level of the S&P BRIC 40 Index, the MSCI Emerging Markets Index, the MSCI EAFE[®] Index and the MSCI World IndexSM or the net asset value of the iShares[®] MSCI Emerging Markets Index Fund, the iShares[®] MSCI EAFE Index Fund and the Vanguard[®] Emerging Markets ETF, 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 iShares[®] MSCI Emerging Markets Index Fund, the iShares[®] MSCI EAFE Index Fund and the Vanguard[®] Emerging Markets ETF are denominated and the percentage changes in the level of the S&P BRIC 40 Index, the MSCI Emerging Markets Index, the MSCI EAFE[®] Index and the MSCI World IndexSM or the net asset value of the iShares[®] MSCI Emerging Markets Index Fund, the iShares[®] MSCI EAFE Index Fund and the Vanguard[®] Emerging Markets ETF, as applicable, could affect the value of the securities.

In the case of a Basket that includes the Russell 2000[®] Index or the iShares[®] Russell 2000 Index Fund, an investment in the securities is subject to risks associated with small capitalization equity securities.

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

In the case of a Basket that includes a Basket Fund, the anti-dilution protection is limited.

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

In the case of a Basket that includes the Dow Jones U.S. Real Estate Index or the iShares[®] Dow Jones U.S. Real Estate Index Fund, risks associated with the real estate industry will affect the value of the securities.

The real estate industry is cyclical and has from time to time experienced significant difficulties. The prices of the equity securities included in the Dow Jones U.S. Real Estate Index and held by the iShares[®] Dow Jones U.S. Real Estate Index Fund and, in turn, the level of the Dow Jones U.S. Real Estate Index and the price of the iShares[®] Dow Jones U.S. Real Estate Index Fund, as applicable, will be affected by a number of factors that may either offset or magnify each other, including:

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

The difficulties described above could cause a downturn in the real estate industry generally or regionally and could cause the value of the equity securities included in the Dow Jones U.S. Real Estate Index and held by the iShares® Dow Jones U.S. Real Estate Index Fund and the level of the Dow Jones U.S. Real Estate Index and the price of the iShares® Dow Jones U.S. Real Estate Index Fund, as applicable, to decline or remain flat during the term of the securities.

In the case of a Basket that includes the Dow Jones U.S. Real Estate Index or the iShares® Dow Jones U.S. Real Estate Index Fund, risks associated with Real Estate Investment Trusts will affect the value of the securities.

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

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

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

In the case of a Basket that includes the SPDR® S&P® Homebuilders ETF, risks associated with the homebuilding industry will affect the value of the securities.

The homebuilding industry is significantly affected by factors in general and local economic conditions and real estate markets as well as by weather conditions, natural disasters and geopolitical events, any of which could affect the ability of the companies the equity securities of which are held by the SPDR® S&P® Homebuilders ETF to conduct their businesses profitably. The homebuilding industry is cyclical and has from time to time experienced significant difficulties. The prices of the equity securities held by the SPDR® S&P® Homebuilders ETF and, in turn, the price of the SPDR® S&P® Homebuilders ETF, will be affected by a number of factors that may either offset or magnify each other, including:

- a decline in the value of real estate properties;
- employment levels and job growth;
- the availability of financing for home buyers;
- interest rates;
- consumer confidence;
- housing demand;
- the availability of suitable undeveloped land;
- raw material and labor shortages and price fluctuations;
- federal, state and local laws and regulations concerning the development of land, homebuilding, home sales, consumer financing and environmental protection;
- competition among companies which engage in the homebuilding business; and
- the supply of homes and other housing alternatives.

In addition, weather conditions and natural disasters such as hurricanes, tornadoes, earthquakes, floods and fires can harm the homebuilding business. Geopolitical events, such as the aftermath of the war with Iraq and the terrorist attacks on September 11, 2001, and related market disruptions could also have a significant impact on the homebuilding business.

The difficulties described above could cause an upturn or a downturn in the homebuilding industry generally or regionally and could cause the value of the equity securities held by the SPDR® S&P® Homebuilders ETF and thus the price of the SPDR® S&P® Homebuilders ETF to decline or remain flat during the term of the securities.

In the case of a Basket that includes the SPDR® S&P® Homebuilders ETF, there will be no direct correlation between the value of the securities or the price of the SPDR® S&P® Homebuilders ETF and residential housing prices.

There is no direct linkage between the price of the SPDR® S&P® Homebuilders ETF and residential housing prices in specific regions or residential housing prices in general. While residential housing prices may be one factor that could affect the prices of the equity securities held by the SPDR® S&P® Homebuilders ETF and consequently the price of the SPDR® S&P® Homebuilders ETF, the price of the SPDR® S&P® Homebuilders ETF and the securities are not directly linked to movements of residential housing prices and may be affected by factors unrelated to such movements.

In the case of a Basket that includes the Financial Select Sector SPDR® Fund, risks associated with the financial services industry will affect the value of the securities.

All or substantially all of the equity securities held by the Financial Select Sector SPDR® Fund are issued by companies whose primary line of business is directly associated with the financial services

sector, including the following sub-sectors: banking, mortgage finance, consumer finance, specialized finance, investment banking and brokerage, asset management and custody, corporate lending, insurance and financial investment, and real estate, including real estate investment trusts. Financial services companies are subject to extensive government regulation which may limit both the amounts and types of loans and other financial commitments they can make, and the interest rates and fees they can charge. Profitability is largely dependent on the availability and cost of capital funds, and can fluctuate significantly when interest rates change. Credit losses resulting from financial difficulties of borrowers can negatively impact the sector. Insurance companies may be subject to severe price competition. Adverse economic, business or political developments affecting real estate could have a major effect on the value of real estate securities (which include real estate investment trusts). In the case of a Basket that includes the Financial Select Sector SPDR® Fund, the value of the securities may be subject to greater volatility and be more adversely affected by a single economic, political or regulatory occurrence affecting these industries than a different investment linked to securities of a more broadly diversified group of issuers.

There are risks associated with the iShares® Dow Jones U.S. Real Estate Index Fund.

The iShares® Dow Jones U.S. Real Estate Index Fund has a limited operating history, having commenced trading in June 2000. Although its shares are listed for trading on NYSE Arca, Inc. (“NYSE Arca”) and a number of similar products have been traded on the NYSE Arca for varying periods of time, there is no assurance that an active trading market will continue for the shares of the iShares® Dow Jones U.S. Real Estate Index Fund or that there will be liquidity in the trading market.

In addition, Barclays Global Fund Advisors (“BGFA”) is the iShares® Dow Jones U.S. Real Estate Index Fund’s investment adviser. The iShares® Dow Jones U.S. Real Estate Index Fund is subject to management risk, which is the risk that the BGFA’s investment strategy, the implementation of which is subject to a number of constraints, may not produce the intended results.

The performance of the iShares® Dow Jones U.S. Real Estate Index Fund may not correlate with the performance of the Dow Jones U.S. Real Estate Index.

The iShares® Dow Jones U.S. Real Estate Index Fund uses a representative sampling strategy (as described under “The iShares® Dow Jones U.S. Real Estate Index Fund — Representative Sampling”) to attempt to track the performance of the Dow Jones U.S. Real Estate Index. The iShares® Dow Jones U.S. Real Estate Index Fund invests in a representative sample of equity securities included in the Dow Jones U.S. Real Estate Index; however, the iShares® Dow Jones U.S. Real Estate Index Fund may not hold all or substantially all of the equity securities included in the Dow Jones U.S. Real Estate Index. Therefore, while the performance of the iShares® Dow Jones U.S. Real Estate Index Fund is linked principally to the performance of the Dow Jones U.S. Real Estate Index, the performance of the iShares® Dow Jones U.S. Real Estate Index Fund is also generally linked in part to non-equity securities because BGFA may invest up to 10% of the iShares® Dow Jones U.S. Real Estate Index Fund’s assets in futures contracts, options on futures contracts, other types of options, and swaps related to the Dow Jones U.S. Real Estate Index as well as cash and cash equivalents, including shares of money market funds advised by BGFA or its affiliates. In addition, the performance of the iShares® Dow Jones U.S. Real Estate Index Fund will reflect additional transaction costs and fees that are not included in the calculation of the Dow Jones U.S. Real Estate Index. Also, corporate actions with respect to the sample of equity securities (such as mergers and spin-offs) may impact the variance between the iShares® Dow Jones U.S. Real Estate Index Fund and the Dow Jones U.S. Real Estate Index. Finally, because the shares of the iShares® Dow Jones U.S. Real Estate Index Fund are traded on the NYSE Arca and are subject to market supply and investor demand, the market value of one share of the iShares® Dow Jones U.S. Real Estate Index Fund may differ from the net asset value per share of the iShares® Dow Jones U.S. Real Estate Index Fund.

For all of the foregoing reasons, the performance of the iShares® Dow Jones U.S. Real Estate Index Fund may not correlate with the performance of the Dow Jones U.S. Real Estate Index. Consequently, the return on the securities will not be the same as investing directly in the iShares® Dow Jones U.S.

Real Estate Index Fund or in the Dow Jones U.S. Real Estate Index or in the equity securities held by the iShares® Dow Jones U.S. Real Estate Index Fund or included in the Dow Jones U.S. Real Estate Index, and will not be the same as investing in a debt security with a payment at maturity linked to the performance of the Dow Jones U.S. Real Estate Index.

The policies of Dow Jones and of BGFA could affect the value and the amount payable on the securities.

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

In addition, Dow Jones & Company ("Dow Jones") owns the Dow Jones U.S. Real Estate Index and is responsible for the design and maintenance of the Dow Jones U.S. Real Estate Index. The policies of Dow Jones concerning the calculation of the Dow Jones U.S. Real Estate Index, including decisions regarding the addition, deletion or substitution of the equity securities included in the Dow Jones U.S. Real Estate Index, could affect the level of the Dow Jones U.S. Real Estate Index and consequently could affect the market prices of the shares of the iShares® Dow Jones U.S. Real Estate Index Fund.

There are risks associated with the iShares® MSCI Emerging Markets Index Fund, the iShares® MSCI EAFE Index Fund and the iShares® Russell 2000 Index Fund.

BGFA is the iShares® MSCI Emerging Markets Index Fund's, the iShares® MSCI EAFE Index Fund's and the iShares® Russell 2000 Index Fund's investment adviser. The iShares® MSCI Emerging Markets Index Fund, the iShares® MSCI EAFE Index Fund and the iShares® Russell 2000 Index Fund are each subject to management risk, which is the risk that the BGFA's investment strategy, the implementation of which is subject to a number of constraints, may not produce the intended results.

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

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

Emerging Markets Index Fund are traded on the NYSE and are subject to market supply and investor demand, the market value of one share of the iShares® MSCI Emerging Markets Index Fund may differ from the net asset value per share of the iShares® MSCI Emerging Markets Index Fund.

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

The performance of the iShares® MSCI EAFE Index Fund may not correlate with the performance of the MSCI EAFE® Index.

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

For all of the foregoing reasons, the performance of the iShares® MSCI EAFE Index Fund may not correlate with the performance of the MSCI EAFE® Index. Consequently, the return on the securities will not be the same as investing directly in the iShares® MSCI EAFE Index Fund or in the MSCI EAFE Index or in the equity securities held by the iShares® MSCI EAFE® Index Fund or included in the MSCI EAFE® 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 EAFE® Index.

The performance of the iShares® Russell 2000 Index Fund may not correlate with the performance of the Russell 2000® Index.

The iShares® Russell 2000 Index Fund uses a representative sampling strategy (as described under “The iShares® Russell 2000 Index Fund — Representative Sampling”) to attempt to track the performance of the Russell 2000® Index. The iShares® Russell 2000 Index Fund invests in a representative sample of equity securities included in the Russell 2000 Index; however, the iShares® Russell 2000 Index Fund may not hold all or substantially all of the equity securities included in the Russell 2000® Index. Therefore, while the performance of the iShares® Russell 2000 Index Fund is linked principally to the performance of the Russell 2000® Index, the performance of the iShares® Russell 2000 Index Fund is also generally linked in part to shares of other exchange traded funds because BGFA may invest up to 10% of the iShares® Russell 2000® Index Fund’s assets in other iShares® funds that seek to track the performance of equity securities of constituent countries of the Russell 2000® Index. In addition, the performance of the iShares® Russell 2000® Index Fund will reflect additional transaction costs and fees that are not included in the calculation of the Russell 2000® Index. Also, corporate actions with respect

to the sample of equity securities (such as mergers and spin-offs) may impact the variance between the iShares® Russell 2000 Index Fund and the Russell 2000® Index. Finally, because the shares of the iShares® Russell 2000 Index Fund are traded on the NYSE and are subject to market supply and investor demand, the market value of one share of the iShares® Russell 2000 Index Fund may differ from the net asset value per share of the iShares® Russell 2000 Index Fund.

For all of the foregoing reasons, the performance of the iShares® Russell 2000 Index Fund may not correlate with the performance of the Russell 2000® Index. Consequently, the return on the securities will not be the same as investing directly in the iShares® Russell 2000 Index Fund or in the Russell 2000 Index or in the equity securities held by the iShares® Russell 2000® Index Fund or included in the Russell 2000® Index, and will not be the same as investing in a debt security with a payment at maturity linked to the performance of the Russell 2000® Index.

The policies of MSCI and of BGFA could affect the value and the amount payable on the securities.

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

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

The policies of BGFA could affect the value and the amount payable on the securities.

The policies of BGFA concerning the calculation of the iShares® Russell 2000 Index Fund's net asset value, additions, deletions or substitutions of equity securities held by the iShares® Russell 2000 Index Fund and manner in which changes affecting the Russell 2000® Index are reflected in the iShares® Russell 2000 Index Fund could affect the market price of the shares of the iShares® Russell 2000 Index Fund and, therefore, affect the amount payable on the securities at maturity, and the value of the securities before maturity. The amount payable on the securities and its value could also be affected if BGFA changes these policies, for example, by changing the manner in which it calculates the iShares® Russell 2000 Index Fund's net asset value, or if BGFA discontinues or suspends calculation or publication of the iShares® Russell 2000 Fund's net asset value, in which case it may become difficult to determine the value of the security.

The policies of PowerShares Capital Management LLC and changes that affect the PowerShares Water Resources Portfolio could affect the amount payable on your securities and its market value.

The policies of PowerShares Capital Management LLC ("PowerShares Capital"), which is PowerShares Water Resources Portfolio's investment adviser, concerning the calculation of the PowerShares Water Resources Portfolio's net asset value, additions, deletions or substitutions of

securities in the PowerShares Water Resources Portfolio and manner in which changes affecting the PowerShares Water Resources Portfolio are reflected in the PowerShares Water Resources Portfolio could affect the market price of the PowerShares Water Resources Portfolio and, therefore, the amount payable on your securities on the maturity date and the market value of the securities before that date. The amount payable on your securities and its market value could also be affected if PowerShares Capital changes these policies, for example, by changing the manner in which it calculates the PowerShares Water Resources Portfolio's net asset value, or if PowerShares Capital discontinues or suspends calculation or publication of the PowerShares Water Resources Portfolio's net asset value, in which case it may become difficult to determine the market value of your securities.

An investment in the PowerShares Water Resources Portfolio bears certain risks.

Market risk

The PowerShares Water Resources Portfolio is subject to market fluctuations caused by such factors as economic, political, regulatory or market developments, changes in interest rates and perceived trends in stock prices. Overall stock values could decline generally or could underperform other investments.

Non-correlation risk

The PowerShares Water Resources Portfolio's return may not match the return of the Palisades Water Index for a number of reasons. For example, the PowerShares Water Resources Portfolio incurs a number of operating expenses not applicable to the Palisades Water Index, and incurs costs in buying and selling securities, especially when rebalancing the PowerShares Water Resources Portfolio's securities holdings to reflect changes in the composition of the Palisades Water Index.

Since the Palisades Water Index is not subject to the diversification requirements to which the PowerShares Water Resources Portfolio must adhere, the PowerShares Water Resources Portfolio may be required to deviate its investments from the securities and relative weightings of the Palisades Water Index. The Fund may not invest in certain securities included in the Palisades Water Index due to liquidity constraints. Liquidity constraints may also delay the PowerShares Water Resources Portfolio's purchase or sale of securities included in the Palisades Water Index, thus potentially decreasing the correlation between the PowerShares Water Resources Portfolio's performance and that of the Palisades Water Index. For tax efficiency purposes, the Fund may sell certain securities to realize losses, causing it to deviate from the Palisades Water Index.

The PowerShares Water Resources Portfolio may not be fully invested at times, either as a result of cash flows into the PowerShares Water Resources Portfolio or reserves of cash held by the PowerShares Water Resources Portfolio to meet redemptions and expenses. If the PowerShares Water Resources Portfolio utilizes a sampling approach or futures or other derivative positions, its return may not correlate as well with the return on the Palisades Water Index, as would be the case if it purchased all of the stocks in the Palisades Water Index with the same weightings as the Palisades Water Index.

Replication management risk

Unlike many investment companies, the PowerShares Water Resources Portfolio is not "actively" managed. That is, the PowerShares Water Resources Portfolio does not utilize an investing strategy that seeks returns in excess of the Palisades Water Index. Therefore, the PowerShares Water Resources Portfolio would not necessarily sell a stock because the stock's issuer was in financial trouble unless that stock is removed from the Palisades Water Index.

Risk of concentrating in the water industry

There are risks of concentrating in the water industry. Adverse developments in the water industry may significantly affect the value of the equity securities underlying the PowerShares Water Resources Portfolio. Companies involved in the water industry are subject to environmental considerations, taxes, government regulation, price and supply fluctuations, competition and water conservation.

Non-diversified PowerShares Water Resources Portfolio risk

In addition, the PowerShares Water Resources Portfolio is considered non-diversified and can invest a greater portion of assets in securities of individual issuers than a diversified fund. As a result, changes in the market value of a single investment could cause greater fluctuations in share price than would occur in a diversified fund.

Small and medium-sized company risk

Investing in securities of small and medium capitalization companies involves greater risk than is customarily associated with investing in more established companies. These companies' stocks may be more volatile and less liquid than those of more established companies. These stocks may have returns that vary, sometimes significantly, from the overall stock market. Often small and medium capitalization companies and the industries in which they are focused are still evolving and, while this may offer better growth potential than larger, more established companies, it also may make them more sensitive to changing market conditions.

Foreign securities risk

Since the Palisades Water Index may include American depository receipts, the PowerShares Water Resources Portfolio's investments involve risks of investing in foreign securities that are in addition to the risks associated with domestic securities. Foreign companies, in general, are not subject to the regulatory requirements of U.S. companies and, as such, there may be less publicly available information about these companies. Moreover, foreign accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards generally are different from those applicable to U.S. companies.

Depository receipts also involve substantially identical risks to those associated with investments in foreign securities. In addition, the issuers of certain depository receipts, particularly unsponsored or unregistered depository receipts, are under no obligation to distribute shareholder communications to the holders of such receipts, or to pass through to them any voting rights with respect to the deposited securities.

There are risks associated with the SPDR® S&P® Homebuilders ETF.

The SPDR® S&P® Homebuilders ETF has a limited operating history, having commenced trading in February 2006. Although its shares are listed for trading on the NYSE Arca, Inc. ("NYSE Arca") and a number of similar products have been traded on the NYSE Arca for varying periods of time, there is no assurance that an active trading market will continue for the shares of the SPDR® S&P® Homebuilders ETF or that there will be liquidity in the trading market.

In addition, SSgA Funds Management, Inc., which we refer to as SSFM, is the SPDR® S&P® Homebuilders ETF's investment adviser. The SPDR® S&P® Homebuilders ETF is subject to management risk, which is the risk that the SSFM's investment strategy, the implementation of which is subject to a number of constraints (as outlined under "The SPDR® S&P® Homebuilders ETF — Investment Objective and Strategy"), may not produce the intended results. For example, SSFM may invest up to 5% of the SPDR® S&P® Homebuilders ETF's assets in securities not included in the S&P® Homebuilders Select Industry™ Index but which SSFM believes will help the SPDR® S&P® Homebuilders ETF track the S&P® Homebuilders Select Industry™ Index, as well as in certain futures, options, swap contracts and other derivatives, cash and cash equivalents or money market instruments, such as repurchase agreements and money market funds (including affiliated money market funds).

The performance of the SPDR® S&P® Homebuilders ETF may not correlate with the performance of the S&P® Homebuilders Select Industry™ Index.

The SPDR® S&P® Homebuilders ETF uses an indexing strategy of "replication" (as described under "The SPDR® S&P® Homebuilders ETF — Replication") to seek to replicate as closely as possible, before fees and expenses, the total return of the S&P® Homebuilders Select Industry™ Index. The SPDR® S&P® Homebuilders ETF will generally invest in all of the equity securities included in the S&P® Homebuilders

Select Industry™ Index; however, the SPDR® S&P® Homebuilders ETF may invest up to 5% of the SPDR® S&P® Homebuilders ETF's assets in securities not included in the S&P® Homebuilders Select Industry™ Index but which SSFM believes will help the SPDR® S&P® Homebuilders ETF tracks the S&P® Homebuilders Select Industry™ Index, as well as in certain futures, options, swap contracts and other derivatives, cash and cash equivalents or money market instruments, such as repurchase agreements and money market funds (including affiliated money market funds). Therefore, while the performance of the SPDR® S&P® Homebuilders ETF is linked principally to the performance of the S&P® Homebuilders Select Industry™ Index, the performance of the SPDR® S&P® Homebuilders ETF is also generally linked in part to other securities or assets. In addition, the performance of the SPDR® S&P® Homebuilders ETF will reflect additional transaction costs and fees that are not included in the calculation of the S&P® Homebuilders Select Industry™ Index. Also, corporate actions with respect to the equity securities (such as mergers and spin-offs) may impact the variance between the SPDR® S&P® Homebuilders ETF and the S&P® Homebuilders Select Industry™ Index. Finally, because the shares of the SPDR® S&P® Homebuilders ETF are traded on the NYSE Arca and are subject to market supply and investor demand, the market value of one share of the SPDR® S&P® Homebuilders ETF may differ from the net asset value per share of the SPDR® S&P® Homebuilders ETF.

For all of the foregoing reasons, the performance of the SPDR® S&P® Homebuilders ETF may not correlate with the performance of the S&P® Homebuilders Select Industry™ Index. Consequently, the return on the securities will not be the same as investing directly in the SPDR® S&P® Homebuilders ETF or in the S&P® Homebuilders Select Industry™ Index or in the equity securities held by the SPDR® S&P® Homebuilders ETF or included in the S&P® Homebuilders Select Industry™ Index, and will not be the same as investing in a debt security with a payment at maturity linked to the performance of the S&P® Homebuilders Select Industry™ Index.

The policies of SSgA Funds Management, Inc., the investment adviser for the SPDR® S&P® Homebuilders ETF, and Standard & Poor's, the sponsor of the S&P® Homebuilders Select Industry™ Index, could affect the value and the amount payable on the securities.

The policies of SSFM concerning the calculation of the SPDR® S&P® Homebuilders ETF's net asset value, additions, deletions or substitutions of equity securities held by the SPDR® S&P® Homebuilders ETF and manner in which changes affecting the SPDR® S&P® Homebuilders ETF are reflected in the SPDR® S&P® Homebuilders ETF could affect the market price of the shares of the SPDR® S&P® Homebuilders ETF and, therefore, affect the amount payable on the securities at maturity, if any, and the value of SSFM changes these policies, for example, by changing the manner in which it calculates the SPDR® S&P® Homebuilders ETF's net asset value, or if SSFM discontinues or suspends calculation or publication of the SPDR® S&P® Homebuilders ETF's net asset value, in which case it may become difficult to determine the value of the security.

In addition Standard and Poor's Financial Services LLC, a subsidiary of The McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc. ("S&P") owns the S&P® Homebuilders Select Industry™ Index and is responsible for the design and maintenance of the S&P® Homebuilders Select Industry™ Index. The policies of S&P concerning the calculation of the S&P® Homebuilders Select Industry™ Index, including decisions regarding the addition, deletion or substitution of the equity securities included in the S&P® Homebuilders Select Industry™ Index, could affect the level of the S&P® Homebuilders Select Industry™ Index and consequently could affect the market prices of the shares of the SPDR® S&P® Homebuilders ETF.

There are risks associated with the Financial Select Sector SPDR® Fund.

Although shares of the Financial Select Sector SPDR® Fund are listed for trading on the NYSE Arca and a number of similar products have been traded on the NYSE Arca and other securities exchanges for varying periods of time, there is no assurance that an active trading market will continue for the shares of the Financial Select Sector SPDR® Fund or that there will be liquidity in the trading market.

In addition, SSFM, is the Financial Select Sector SPDR® Fund's investment adviser. The Financial Select Sector SPDR® Fund is subject to management risk, which is the risk that the SSFM's investment

strategy, the implementation of which is subject to a number of constraints (as outlined under “Financial Select Sector SPDR® Fund — Investment Objective”), may not produce the intended results. For example, SSFM may invest up to 5% of the Financial Select Sector SPDR® Fund’s assets in securities not included in the Financial Select Sector Index but which SSFM believes will help the Financial Select Sector SPDR® Fund track the Financial Select Sector Index, as well as in certain futures, options, swap contracts and other derivatives, cash and cash equivalents or money market instruments, such as repurchase agreements and money market funds (including affiliated money market funds).

The performance of the Financial Select Sector SPDR® Fund may not correlate with the performance of the Financial Select Sector Index.

The Financial Select Sector SPDR® Fund uses an indexing strategy of “replication” (as described under “Financial Select Sector SPDR® Fund — Investment Strategy — Replication”) to seek to replicate as closely as possible, before fees and expenses, the total return of the Financial Select Sector Index. The Financial Select Sector SPDR® Fund will generally invest in all of the equity securities included in the Financial Select Sector Index. There may, however, be instances where SSFM may choose to overweight another stock in the Financial Select Sector Index, purchase securities not included in the Financial Select Sector Index that SSFM believes are appropriate to substitute for a security included in the Financial Select Sector Index or utilize various combinations of other available investment techniques in seeking to track accurately the Financial Select Sector Index. The Financial Select Sector SPDR® Fund will normally invest at least 95% of its total assets in common stocks that comprise the Financial Select Sector Index. The Financial Select Sector SPDR® Fund may invest its remaining assets in money market instruments (including repurchase agreements and money market funds), convertible securities, structured notes and in options and futures contracts. Options and futures contracts (and convertible securities and structured notes) may be used by the Financial Select Sector SPDR® Fund in seeking performance that corresponds to the Financial Select Sector Index and managing cash flows. Therefore, while the performance of the Financial Select Sector SPDR® Fund is linked principally to the performance of the Financial Select Sector Index, the performance of the Financial Select Sector SPDR® Fund is also generally linked in part to other securities or assets. In addition, the performance of the Financial Select Sector SPDR® Fund will reflect additional transaction costs and fees that are not included in the calculation of the Financial Select Sector Index. Also, corporate actions with respect to the equity securities (such as mergers and spin-offs) may impact the variance between the Financial Select Sector SPDR® Fund and the Financial Select Sector Index. Finally, because the shares of the Financial Select Sector SPDR® Fund are traded on the NYSE Arca and are subject to market supply and investor demand, the market value of one share of the Financial Select Sector SPDR® Fund may differ from the net asset value per share of the Financial Select Sector SPDR® Fund.

For all of the foregoing reasons, the performance of the Financial Select Sector SPDR® Fund may not correlate with the performance of the Financial Select Sector Index. Consequently, the return on the securities will not be the same as investing directly in the Financial Select Sector SPDR® Fund or in the Financial Select Sector Index or in the equity securities held by the Financial Select Sector SPDR® Fund or included in the Financial Select Sector Index, and will not be the same as investing in a debt security with a payment at maturity linked to the performance of the Financial Select Sector Index. See “The Financial Select Sector SPDR® Fund.”

The policies of SSgA Funds Management, Inc., the investment adviser for the Financial Select Sector SPDR® Fund, and Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated, as index compilation agent for the Financial Select Sector Index could affect the value and the amount payable on the securities.

The policies of SSFM concerning the calculation of the Financial Select Sector SPDR® Fund’s net asset value, additions, deletions or substitutions of equity securities held by the Financial Select Sector SPDR® Fund and manner in which changes affecting the Financial Select Sector Index are reflected in the Financial Select Sector SPDR® Fund could affect the market price of the shares of the Financial Select Sector SPDR® Fund and, therefore, affect the amount payable on the securities at maturity, if any, and the value of the securities prior to maturity. The amount payable on the securities and its

value could also be affected if SSFM changes these policies, for example, by changing the manner in which it calculates the Financial Select Sector SPDR® Fund's net asset value, or if SSFM discontinues or suspends calculation or publication of the Financial Select Sector SPDR® Fund's net asset value, in which case it may become difficult to determine the value of the security.

In addition, the equity securities included in the Financial Select Sector Index are selected by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated, acting as index compilation agent ("Merrill Lynch"), in consultation with S&P, from all of the companies represented by the S&P 500® Index. Merrill Lynch, in consultation with S&P, can add, delete or substitute the equity securities underlying the Financial Select Sector Index, which could change the value of the Financial Select Sector Index and consequently could affect the price of the shares of the Financial Select Sector SPDR® Fund and, therefore, affect the amount payable on the securities at maturity, if any, and the value of the security prior to maturity.

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

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

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

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

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

For all of the foregoing reasons, the performance of the Vanguard® Emerging Markets ETF may not correlate with the performance of the MSCI Emerging Markets Index. Consequently, the return on the securities will not be the same as investing directly in the Vanguard® Emerging Markets ETF or in the MSCI Emerging Markets Index or in the equity securities held by the Vanguard® Emerging Markets

ETF or included in the MSCI Emerging Markets Index, and will not be the same as investing in a debt security with a payment at maturity linked to the performance of the MSCI Emerging Markets Index.

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

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

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

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

We are currently one of the issuers of the equity securities held by the Financial Select Sector SPDR® Fund and included in the Financial Select Sector Index, but, to our knowledge, we are not currently affiliated with any other issuers of the equity securities held by the Basket Funds or included in the indices underlying the Basket Funds.

We are currently one of the issuers of the equity securities held by the Financial Select Sector SPDR® Fund and included in the Financial Select Sector Index. To our knowledge, we are not currently affiliated with any of the other equity securities held by the Basket Funds or included in the indices underlying the Basket Funds. As a result, we will have no ability to control the actions of the issuers of such other equity securities, including actions that could affect the value of the equity securities held by the Basket Funds or your securities. None of the money you pay us will go to BGFA, SSFM, Dow Jones, S&P, Merrill Lynch, Vanguard or any of the issuers of the equity securities held by the Basket Funds and none of those issuers will be involved in the offering of the securities in any way. Neither those issuers nor we will have any obligation to consider your interests as a holder of the securities in taking any actions that might affect the value of your securities.

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

To our knowledge, we are not affiliated with any of the equity securities held by the Basket Funds. As a result, we will have no ability to control the actions of the issuers of such equity securities, including actions that could affect the value of the equity securities held by the Basket Funds or your securities. None of the money you pay us will go to BGFA, Vanguard or any of the issuers of the equity securities held by the Basket Funds and none of those issuers will be involved in the offering of the

securities in any way. Neither those issuers nor we will have any obligation to consider your interests as a holder of the securities in taking any actions that might affect the value of your securities.

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

The equity securities that compose the S&P BRIC 40 Index, the Nikkei 225 Index, the Dow Jones EURO STOXX 50[®] Index, the FTSE[™] 100 Index, the MSCI Emerging Markets Index, the MSCI EAFE[®] Index and the MSCI World IndexSM and the equity securities that are held by the iShares[®] MSCI Emerging Markets Index Fund, the iShares[®] MSCI EAFE Index Fund and the Vanguard[®] Emerging Markets ETF 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 securities where the Basket includes a Basket Fund or an Equity Index composed of securities traded in one or more emerging market countries.

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

If the basket includes an Basket Component not described in this product supplement no. UBS-12-A-I, a separate underlying supplement may provide additional risk factors relating to such Basket Component.

USE OF PROCEEDS

Unless otherwise specified in the relevant terms supplement, the net proceeds we receive from the sale of the securities 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 securities. The original issue price of the securities includes each agent's commissions (as shown on the cover page of the relevant terms supplement) paid with respect to the securities and the estimated cost of hedging our obligations under the securities. We may hedge our obligations under the securities through certain affiliates or unaffiliated counterparties.

Unless otherwise specified in the relevant terms supplement, the original issue price of the securities will include the reimbursement of certain issuance costs and the estimated cost of hedging our obligations under the securities. The estimated cost of hedging includes the projected profit, which in no event will exceed \$0.35 per \$10 principal amount security, that our affiliates expect to realize in consideration for assuming the risks inherent in hedging our obligations under the securities. Because hedging our obligations entails risk and may be influenced by market forces beyond our 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 securities by taking positions in one or more Basket Components, the equity securities underlying one or more Equity Indices or one or more Basket Funds, the futures contracts underlying a Commodity Index, the Index Commodities or instruments the value of which is derived from one or more Basket Components or their underlying equity securities, or futures contracts or the Index Commodities. While we cannot predict an outcome, such hedging activity or other hedging and investment activities of ours could potentially increase the level of one or more Basket Components, and therefore, effectively establish a higher level that the relevant Basket Component must achieve for you to obtain a return on your investment or avoid a loss of principal at maturity. From time to time, prior to maturity of the securities, we may pursue a dynamic hedging strategy that may involve taking long or short positions in one or more Basket Components, the equity securities underlying one or more Equity Indices, or one or more Basket Funds, the futures contracts underlying a Commodity Index, the Index Commodities, or instruments the value of which is derived from one or more Basket Components or their underlying equity securities or futures contracts of the Index Commodities. Although we have no reason to believe that any of these activities will have a material impact on the level of any of the Basket Components or the value of the securities, 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 security holder will have any rights or interest in our hedging activity or any positions we or any unaffiliated counterparties may take in connection with our hedging activity.

THE S&P 500® INDEX

We have derived all information regarding the S&P 500® Index contained in this product supplement no. UBS-12-A-I, 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 and Poor's Financial Services LLC, a subsidiary 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 S&P 500® 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 no. UBS-12-A-I, 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 S&P 500® Index comparable over time and is the manipulation point for all adjustments to the S&P 500® Index ("Index Maintenance").

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

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

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

<u>Type of Corporate Action</u>	<u>Comments</u>	<u>Index Divisor Adjustment Required</u>
Company added/deleted	Net change in market value determines Index Divisor adjustment.	Yes
Change in shares outstanding	Any combination of secondary issuance, share repurchase or buy back — share counts revised to reflect change.	Yes
Stock split	Share count revised to reflect new count. Index Divisor adjustment is not required since the share count and price changes are offsetting.	No
Spin-off	If spun-off company is not being added to the index, the divisor adjustment reflects the decline in index market value (<i>i.e.</i> , the value of the spun-off unit).	Yes
Spin-off	Spun-off company added to the index, no company removed from the index.	No
Spin-off	Spun-off company added to the index, another company removed to keep number of names fixed. Index Divisor adjustment reflects deletion.	Yes
Change in IWF due to a corporate action or a purchase or sale by an inside holder.	Increasing (decreasing) the IWF increases (decreases) the total market value of the index. The Index Divisor change reflects the change in market value caused by the change to an IWF.	Yes
Special Dividend	When a company pays a special dividend the share price is assumed to drop by the amount of the dividend; the divisor adjustment reflects this drop in index market value.	Yes
Rights offering	Each shareholder receives the right to buy a proportional number of additional shares at a set (often discounted) price. The calculation assumes that the offering is fully subscribed. Index Divisor adjustment reflects increase in market cap measured as the shares issued multiplied by the price paid.	Yes

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

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

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

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

A large part of the Index maintenance process involves tracking the changes in the number of shares outstanding of each of the S&P 500® Index companies. Four times a year, on a Friday close to the end of each calendar quarter, the share totals of companies in the S&P 500® Index are updated as required by any changes in the number of shares outstanding. After the totals are updated, the Index Divisor is adjusted to compensate for the net change in the total Market Value of the S&P 500® Index. In addition, changes in a company's shares outstanding of 5% or more due to mergers, acquisitions, public offerings, private placements, tender offers, Dutch auctions or exchange offers are made as soon as reasonably possible. Other changes of 5% or more (due to, for example, company stock repurchases, redemptions, exercise of options, warrants, conversion of preferred stock, securities, debt, equity participations or other recapitalizations) are made weekly, and are announced on Tuesdays for implementation after the close of trading on Wednesday. In the case of certain rights issuances, in which the number of rights issued and/or terms of their exercise are deemed substantial, a price adjustment and share increase may be implemented immediately.

IWFs are reviewed annually based on the most recently available data filed with various regulators and exchanges. Revised IWFs are applied on the third Friday of September. Changes in IWFs resulting from corporate actions which exceed 10 percentage points will be implemented as soon as possible; changes of less than 10 percentage points are implemented at the next annual review.

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 securities.

The securities are not sponsored, endorsed, sold or promoted by Standard and Poor's Financial Services LLC, a subsidiary of The McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc., which we refer to as S&P. S&P makes no representation or warranty, express or implied, to the owners of the securities or any member of the public regarding the advisability of investing in securities generally or in the securities particularly, or the ability of the S&P 500® Index to track general stock market performance. S&P's only relationship to JPMorgan Chase & Co. is the licensing of certain trademarks and trade names of S&P without regard to JPMorgan Chase & Co. or the securities. S&P has no obligation to take the needs of JPMorgan Chase & Co. or the holders of the securities into consideration in determining, composing or calculating the S&P 500® Index. S&P is not responsible for and has not participated in the determination of the timing, price or quantity of the securities to be issued or in the determination or calculation of the amount due at maturity of the securities. S&P has no obligation or liability in connection with the administration, marketing or trading of the securities.

S&P DOES NOT GUARANTEE THE ACCURACY AND/OR THE COMPLETENESS OF THE S&P 500® INDEX OR ANY DATA INCLUDED THEREIN AND S&P SHALL HAVE NO LIABILITY FOR ANY ERRORS, OMISSIONS OR INTERRUPTIONS THEREIN. S&P MAKES NO WARRANTY, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, AS TO RESULTS TO BE OBTAINED BY JPMORGAN CHASE & CO., HOLDERS OF THE SECURITIES, OR ANY OTHER PERSON OR ENTITY FROM THE USE OF THE S&P 500® INDEX OR ANY DATA INCLUDED THEREIN. S&P MAKES NO EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, AND EXPRESSLY DISCLAIMS ALL WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE OR USE WITH RESPECT TO THE S&P 500® INDEX OR ANY DATA INCLUDED THEREIN. WITHOUT LIMITING ANY OF THE FOREGOING, IN NO EVENT SHALL S&P HAVE ANY LIABILITY FOR ANY SPECIAL, PUNITIVE, INDIRECT OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING LOST PROFITS), EVEN IF NOTIFIED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGES.

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THE S&P MIDCAP 400® INDEX

We have derived all information contained in this product supplement no. UBS-12-A-I regarding the S&P MidCap 400® Index, including, without limitation, its make-up, method of calculation and changes in its components, from publicly available information. Such information reflects the policies of, and is subject to change by, S&P. The S&P MidCap 400® 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 MidCap 400® Index is intended to provide a performance benchmark for the medium capitalization segment of the U.S. equity markets. It tracks the stock price movement of 400 companies with mid-sized market capitalizations, primarily ranging from \$1 billion to \$4 billion. The market capitalization requirements are reviewed periodically so as to ensure consistency with market standards. The S&P MidCap 400® Index is maintained with similar methodologies and rules as the S&P 500® Index, with variations only to account for differences in capitalization requirements.

The calculation of the level of the S&P MidCap 400® 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 400 companies (the "Component Stocks") as of a particular time as compared to the aggregate average Market Value of the common stocks of 400 similar companies on the base date of June 28, 1991. 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. S&P chooses companies for inclusion in the S&P MidCap 400® 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 medium capitalization segment 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 MidCap 400® 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 MidCap 400® Index based on a half float-adjusted formula, and on September 16, 2005, the S&P MidCap 400® Index became fully float adjusted. S&P's criteria for selecting stocks for the S&P MidCap 400® Index was not changed by the shift to float adjustment. However, the adjustment affects each company's weight in the S&P MidCap 400® Index (*i.e.*, its Market Value).

Under float adjustment, the share counts used in calculating the S&P MidCap 400® 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 MidCap 400® 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 MidCap 400® 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 MidCap 400® Index between March 21, 2005 and September 16, 2005 was 0.90. On September 16, 2005, S&P began to calculate the S&P MidCap 400® 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 MidCap 400® 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 no. UBS-12-A-I, the S&P MidCap 400® Index is calculated using a base-weighted aggregate methodology: the level of the S&P MidCap 400® Index reflects the total Market Value of all 400 Component Stocks relative to the S&P MidCap 400® Index’s base date of June 28, 1991 (the “Base Date”). 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 on the Base Date has been set equal to an indexed value of 100. This is often indicated by the notation 6/28/91 = 100. In practice, the daily calculation of the S&P MidCap 400® 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 MidCap 400® Index, it is the only link to the original Base Period level of the S&P MidCap 400® Index. The Index Divisor keeps the S&P MidCap 400® Index comparable over time and is the manipulation point for all adjustments to the S&P MidCap 400® 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 MidCap 400® Index from changing due to corporate actions, all corporate actions which affect the total Market Value of the S&P MidCap 400® Index require an Index Divisor adjustment. By adjusting the Index Divisor for the change in total Market Value, the level of the S&P MidCap 400® Index remains constant. This helps maintain the level of the S&P MidCap 400® Index as an accurate barometer of stock market performance and ensures that the movement of the S&P MidCap 400® Index does not reflect the corporate actions of individual companies in the S&P MidCap 400® Index. All Index Divisor adjustments are made after the close of trading and after the calculation of the closing level of the S&P MidCap 400® Index. Some corporate actions, such as stock splits and stock dividends, require simple changes in the common shares outstanding and the stock prices of the companies in the S&P MidCap 400® Index and do not require Index Divisor adjustments.

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

<u>Type of Corporate Action</u>	<u>Comments</u>	<u>Index Divisor Adjustment Required</u>
Company added/deleted	Net change in market value determines Index Divisor adjustment.	Yes
Change in shares outstanding	Any combination of secondary issuance, share repurchase or buy back — share counts revised to reflect change.	Yes
Stock split	Share count revised to reflect new count. Index Divisor adjustment is not required since the share count and price changes are offsetting.	No
Spin-off	If spun-off company is not being added to the index, the divisor adjustment reflects the decline in index market value (<i>i.e.</i> , the value of the spun-off unit).	Yes
Spin-off	Spun-off company added to the index, no company removed from the index.	No
Spin-off	Spun-off company added to the index, another company removed to keep number of names fixed. Index Divisor adjustment reflects deletion.	Yes
Change in IWF due to a corporate action or a purchase or sale by an inside holder.	Increasing (decreasing) the IWF increases (decreases) the total market value of the index. The Index Divisor change reflects the change in market value caused by the change to an IWF.	Yes
Special Dividend	When a company pays a special dividend the share price is assumed to drop by the amount of the dividend; the divisor adjustment reflects this drop in index market value.	Yes
Rights offering	Each shareholder receives the right to buy a proportional number of additional shares at a set (often discounted) price. The calculation assumes that the offering is fully subscribed. Index Divisor adjustment reflects increase in market cap measured as the shares issued multiplied by the price paid.	Yes

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

Each of the corporate events exemplified in the table requiring an adjustment to the Index Divisor has the effect of altering the Market Value of the Component Stock and consequently of altering the aggregate Market Value of the Component Stocks (the "Post-Event Aggregate Market Value"). In order that the level of the S&P MidCap 400® Index (the "Pre-Event Index Value") not be affected by the altered Market Value (whether increase or decrease) of the affected Component Stock, a new Index Divisor ("New Divisor") is derived as follows:

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

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

A large part of the Index maintenance process involves tracking the changes in the number of shares outstanding of each of the S&P MidCap 400® 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 MidCap 400® 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 MidCap 400® Index. In addition, changes in a company's shares outstanding of 5% or more due to mergers, acquisitions, public offerings, private placements, tender offers, Dutch auctions or exchange offers are made as soon as reasonably possible. Other changes of 5% or more (due to, for example, company stock repurchases, redemptions, exercise of options, warrants, conversion of preferred stock, securities, debt, equity participations or other recapitalizations) are made weekly, and are announced on Tuesdays for implementation after the close of trading on Wednesday. In the case of certain rights issuances, in which the number of rights issued and/or terms of their exercise are deemed substantial, a price adjustment and share increase may be implemented immediately.

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 MidCap 400® Index, which is owned and published by S&P, in connection with certain securities, including the securities.

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THE S&P BRIC 40 INDEX

We have derived all information contained in this product supplement no. UBS-12-A-I regarding the S&P BRIC 40 Index, including, without limitation, its make-up, method of calculation and changes in its components, from publicly available information. Such information reflects the policies of, and is subject to change by, S&P. We make no representation or warranty as to the accuracy or completeness of such information. The S&P BRIC 40 Index was developed by S&P and is calculated, maintained and published by S&P. S&P has no obligation to continue to publish, and may discontinue the publication of, the S&P BRIC 40 Index.

The S&P BRIC 40 Index is reported by Bloomberg L.P. under the ticker symbol "SBR."

S&P BRIC 40 Composition and Maintenance

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

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

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

The S&P BRIC 40 Index is rebalanced once a year on the third Friday of December. The reference date for additions and deletions is the third Friday of November. In addition to the annual rebalancing, there will be a mid-year review. A semi-annual rebalancing will occur only if three of the biggest 30 stocks from the eligible universe are not in the S&P BRIC 40 Index at the mid-year review. There will not be a semi-annual rebalancing in years when this condition is not satisfied. No companies are added between rebalancings, but a company can be deleted during that time due to corporate events such as mergers, acquisitions, takeovers or delistings. In case of any changes, an announcement will be made followed by the immediate revision of the methodology.

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

S&P considers information about changes to its indices and related matters to be potentially market-moving and material. Therefore, all Index Committee discussions are confidential.

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

As of December 31, 2008, 50.15% of the S&P BRIC 40 Index weight was made up of Chinese stocks, 23.00% by Brazilian stocks, 20.14% by Russian stocks and 5.91% by Indian stocks. As of the same date, the largest sectors of the S&P BRIC 40 Index were energy (composing 35.48% of Index weight), financials (composing 33.70 of Index weight), telecom (composing 16.05% of Index weight), and materials (composing 7.56% of Index weight).

S&P BRIC 40 Index Calculation

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

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

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

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

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

$$S_i = L_i / W_i$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$\text{Index Value} = \frac{\text{Index Market Value}}{\text{Index Divisor}} \quad (1)$$

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

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

$$\text{Index Shares}_i = \frac{(1,000,000 \times W_i)}{\text{Price}_{\text{rebalancing day close, } i}} \quad (2)$$

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

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

$$(\text{Index Value})_{\text{before rebalancing}} = (\text{Index Value})_{\text{after rebalancing}} \quad (4)$$

Therefore,

$$(\text{Divisor})_{\text{after balancing}} = \left\{ \frac{1}{(\text{Index Value})_{\text{before rebalancing}}} \right\} \times (\text{Index Market Value})_{\text{after rebalancing}} \quad (5)$$

The basket will have a total return counterpart, which will assume dividends are reinvested in the basket after the close on the ex-date. On any given date t ,

$$\text{Total Return Multiplier}_t = \left\{ \frac{(\text{Index Value}_t + \text{Index Dividend Points}_t)}{\text{Index Value}_{t-1}} \right\} \quad (6)$$

$$\text{Total Return Index Value}_t = (\text{Total Return Index Value}_{t-1}) \times (\text{Total Return Multiplier}_t) \quad (7)$$

$$\text{Index Divident Points}_t = \left(\frac{\sum_{i=1}^N (1 - \text{Tax Rate}_{i,t}) \times \text{Index Shares} \times (\text{Ex-Dividends})_{i,t}}{\text{Index Divisor}_t} \right) \quad (8)$$

Base Date

The base value of the S&P BRIC 40 index is 874.48 on February 2, 2004. Data history begins on February 2, 2001 and daily returns are available starting from that date.

Index Adjustments

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

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

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

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

Because the closing prices of the stocks composing the S&P BRIC 40 Index are converted into U.S. dollars for purposes of calculating the value of the S&P BRIC 40 Index, investors in the securities will be exposed to currency exchange rate risk with respect to each of the currencies in which the component stocks trade. Exposure to currency changes will depend on the extent to which such currencies strengthen or weaken against the U.S. dollar and the relative weight of the component stocks in the S&P BRIC 40 Index denominated in each such currency. The devaluation of the U.S. dollar against the currencies in which the component stocks trade will result in an increase in the value of the S&P BRIC 40 Index. Conversely, if the U.S. dollar strengthens against such currencies, the value of the S&P BRIC 40 Index will be adversely affected and may reduce or eliminate the payment at maturity, if any, on the securities. Fluctuations in currency exchange rates can have a continuing impact on the value of the S&P BRIC 40 Index, and any negative currency impact on the S&P BRIC 40 Index may significantly decrease the value of the securities. The return on an index composed of the component stocks where

the closing price is not converted into U.S. dollars can be significantly different from the return on the S&P BRIC 40 Index, which is converted into U.S. dollars.

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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 Index, which is owned and published by S&P, in connection with certain securities.

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THE NIKKEI 225 INDEX

We have derived all information regarding the Nikkei 225 Index contained in this product supplement no. UBS-12-A-I, including, without limitation, its make-up, method of calculation and changes in its components, from publicly available information. Such information reflects the policies of, and is subject to change by Nikkei Inc. The Nikkei 225 Index was developed by Nikkei Inc. and is calculated, maintained and published by Nikkei Inc. We make no representation or warranty as to the accuracy or completeness of such information. Nikkei Inc. has no obligation to continue to publish, and may discontinue publication of, the Nikkei 225 Index.

The Nikkei 225 Index is a stock index calculated, published and disseminated by Nikkei Inc. that measures the composite price performance of selected Japanese stocks. The Nikkei 225 Index, as of the date of this product supplement no. UBS-12-A-I, 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.*, a Nikkei Underlying Stock’s weight in the Nikkei 225 Index is based on its price per share rather than the total market capitalization of the issuer) which is calculated by (i) multiplying the per share price of each Nikkei Underlying Stock by the corresponding weighting factor for such Nikkei Underlying Stock (a “Weight Factor”), (ii) calculating the sum of all these products and (iii) dividing such sum by a divisor (the “Divisor”). The Divisor was initially set at 225 for the date of May 16, 1949 using historical numbers from May 16, 1949, the date on which the TSE was reopened. The Divisor was 24.656 as of April 2, 2009 and is subject to periodic adjustments as set forth below. Each Weight Factor is computed by dividing ¥50 by the par value of the relevant Nikkei Underlying Stock, so that the share price of each Nikkei Underlying Stock when multiplied by its Weight Factor corresponds to a share price based on a uniform par value of ¥50. The stock prices used in the calculation of the Nikkei 225 Index are those reported by a primary market for the Nikkei Underlying Stocks (currently the TSE). The level of the Nikkei 225 Index is calculated once per minute during TSE trading hours.

In order to maintain continuity in the Nikkei 225 Index in the event of certain changes due to non-market factors affecting the Nikkei Underlying Stocks, such as the addition or deletion of stocks, substitution of stocks, stock splits or distributions of assets to stockholders, the Divisor used in calculating the Nikkei 225 Index is adjusted in a manner designed to prevent any instantaneous change or discontinuity in the level of the Nikkei 225 Index. Thereafter, the Divisor remains at the new value until a further adjustment is necessary as the result of another change. As a result of such change

affecting any Nikkei Underlying Stock, the Divisor is adjusted in such a way that the sum of all share prices immediately after such change multiplied by the applicable Weight Factor and divided by the new Divisor (*i.e.*, the level of the Nikkei 225 Index immediately after such change) will equal the level of the Nikkei 225 Index immediately prior to the change.

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

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

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The Tokyo Stock Exchange

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

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

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

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 no. UBS-12-A-I, including, without limitation, its make-up, method of calculation and changes in its components, from publicly available information. Such information reflects the policies of, and is subject to change by, STOXX Limited. The Dow Jones EURO STOXX 50® Index is calculated, maintained and published by STOXX Limited. We make no representation or warranty as to the accuracy or completeness of such information.

The Dow Jones EURO STOXX 50® Index was created by STOXX Limited, a joint venture between Deutsche Börse AG, Dow Jones & Company and SWX Swiss Exchange. Publication of the Dow Jones EURO STOXX 50® Index began on February 26, 1998, based on an initial Dow Jones EURO STOXX 50® Index value of 10 at December 31, 1991. The Dow Jones EURO STOXX 50® Index is published in *The Wall Street Journal* and disseminated on the STOXX Limited website, which sets forth, among other things, the country and industrial sector weightings of the securities included in the Dow Jones EURO STOXX 50® Index and updates these weightings at the end of each quarter. Information contained in the STOXX Limited website is not incorporated by reference in, and should not be considered a part of, this product supplement no. UBS-12-A-I or any terms supplement.

Dow Jones EURO STOXX 50® Index Composition and Maintenance

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

The composition of the Dow Jones EURO STOXX 50® Index is reviewed annually, based on the closing stock data on the last trading day in August. The component stocks are announced the first trading day in September. Changes to the component stocks are implemented on the third Friday in September and are effective the following trading day. Changes in the composition of the Dow Jones EURO STOXX 50® Index are made to ensure that the Dow Jones EURO STOXX 50® Index includes the 50 market sector leaders from within the Dow Jones EURO STOXX® Index. A current list of the issuers that comprise the Dow Jones EURO STOXX 50® Index is available on the STOXX Limited website. Information contained in the STOXX Limited website is not incorporated by reference in, and should not be considered a part of, this product supplement no. UBS-12-A-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. Each component's weight is capped at 10% of the index's total free float market capitalization.

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

Dow Jones EURO STOXX 50® Index Calculation

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

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

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

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

<p><i>(1) Special cash dividend:</i> Adjusted price = closing price – dividend announced by the company × (1 – withholding tax) Divisor: decreases</p>	<p><i>(2) Split and reverse split:</i> Adjusted price = closing price × A/B New number of shares = old number of shares × B/A Divisor: no change</p>
<p><i>(3) Rights offering:</i> Adjusted price = (closing price × A + subscription price × B) / (A + B) New number of shares = old number of shares × (A + B) / A Divisor: increases</p>	<p><i>4) Stock dividend:</i> Adjusted price = closing price × A / (A + B) New number of shares = old number of shares × (A + B) / A Divisor: no change</p>
<p><i>(5) Stock dividend of another company:</i> Adjusted price = (closing price × A – price of other company × B) / A Divisor: decreases</p>	<p><i>(6) Return of capital and share consideration:</i> Adjusted price = (closing price – dividend announced by company × (1 – withholding tax)) × A / B New number of shares = old number of shares × B / A Divisor: decreases</p>
<p><i>(7) Repurchase shares / self tender:</i> Adjusted price = ((price before tender × old number of shares) – (tender price × number of tendered shares)) / (old number of shares – number of tendered shares) New number of shares = old number of shares – number of tendered shares Divisor: decreases</p>	
<p><i>(8) Spin-off:</i> Adjusted price = (closing price × A – price of spun-off shares *B) / A Divisor: decreases</p>	
<p><i>(9) Combination stock distribution (dividend or split) and rights offering:</i> For this corporate action, the following additional assumptions apply: Shareholders receive B new shares from the distribution and C new shares from the rights offering for every A share held. If A is not equal to one share, all the following “new number of shares” formulae need to be divided by A:</p>	
<p><i>- If rights are applicable after stock distribution (one action applicable to other):</i> Adjusted price = (closing price × A + subscription price × C × (1 + B / A)) / ((A + B) × (1 + C / A)) New number of shares = old number of shares × ((A + B) × (1 + C / A)) / A Divisor: increases</p>	<p><i>- If stock distribution is applicable after rights offering (one action applicable to other):</i> Adjusted price = (closing price × A + subscription price × C) / ((A + C) × (1 + B / A)) New number of shares = old number of shares × ((A + C) × (1 + B / A)) Divisor: increases</p>
<p><i>- Stock distribution and rights (neither action is applicable to the other):</i> Adjusted price = (closing price × A + subscription price × C) / (A + B + C) New number of shares = old number of shares × (A + B + C) / A Divisor: increases</p>	

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THE DOW JONES INDUSTRIAL AVERAGESM

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

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

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

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

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

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THE DOW JONES U.S. REAL ESTATE INDEX

We have derived all information contained in this product supplement no. UBS-12-A-I regarding the Dow Jones U.S. Real Estate Index, including, without limitation, its make-up, method of calculation and changes in its components, from publicly available information. Such information reflects the policies of, and is subject to change by, Dow Jones & Company, Inc. (“Dow Jones”). The Dow Jones U.S. Real Estate Index is calculated, maintained and published by Dow Jones. We make no representation or warranty as to the accuracy or completeness of such information.

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

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

The Dow Jones U.S. Real Estate Index is one of the 41 economic sectors that make up the Dow Jones U.S. Total Market Index. The Dow Jones U.S. Real Estate Index is a subset of the Dow Jones U.S. Financial Services Index, which in turn is a subset of the Dow Jones U.S. Total Market Index. The Dow Jones U.S. Total Market Index is part of the Dow Jones Global Indexes, which is a benchmark family that follows stocks from 45 countries. It is a market capitalization-weighted index in which only the shares of each company that are readily available to investors — the “float” — are counted.

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

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

In addition to the scheduled quarterly review, the Dow Jones U.S. Real Estate Index is reviewed on an ongoing basis. Changes in index composition and related weight adjustments are necessary whenever there are extraordinary events such as delistings, bankruptcies, mergers or takeovers

involving index components. In these cases, each event will be taken into account as soon as it is effective. Whenever possible, the changes in the index components will be announced at least two business days prior to their implementation date. In the event that a component no longer meets the eligibility requirements, it will be removed from the Dow Jones U.S. Real Estate Index. You can find a list of the companies whose common stocks are currently included in the Dow Jones U.S. Real Estate Index on the Dow Jones website. Information included in such website is not a part of this product supplement no. UBS-12-A-I.

Background on the ICB

ICB, a joint classification system launched by FTSE Group and Dow Jones Indexes offers broad, global coverage of companies and securities and classifies them based on revenue, not earnings. ICB classifies the component stocks into groups of 10 industries, 19 supersectors, 41 sectors and 114 subsectors. The Real Estate Supersector is composed of two Sectors. The Real Estate Investment & Services Sector consists of companies that invest directly or indirectly in real estate through development, management or ownership, including property agencies. This Sector excludes REITs and similar entities. The Real Estate Investment Trusts Sector consists of real estate investment trusts or corporations and listed property trusts.

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THE DOW JONES — UBS COMMODITY INDEXSM

We have derived all information contained in this product supplement no. UBS-12-A-I regarding the Dow Jones — UBS Commodity IndexSM, including, without limitation, its make-up, method of calculation and changes in its components from (i) publicly available sources and (ii) a summary of the Dow Jones — UBS Commodity IndexSM Handbook (a document that is considered proprietary to Dow Jones & Company, Inc. (“Dow Jones”) and UBS Securities LLC (“UBS”) and is available to those persons who enter into a license agreement). Such information reflects the policies of, and is subject to change by, Dow Jones and UBS. We have not independently verified this information. You, as an investor in the securities, should make your own investigation into the Dow Jones — UBS Commodity IndexSM, UBS and Dow Jones. Dow Jones and UBS are not involved in the offer of the securities in any way and have no obligation to consider your interests as a holder of the securities. Dow Jones and UBS have no obligation to continue to publish the Dow Jones — UBS Commodity IndexSM, and may discontinue publication of the Dow Jones — UBS Commodity IndexSM at any time in their sole discretion.

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

Overview

The Dow Jones — UBS Commodity IndexSM was introduced in July of 1998 to provide a unique, diversified, economically rational and liquid benchmark for commodities as an asset class. The Dow Jones — UBS Commodity IndexSM currently is composed of the prices of nineteen exchange-traded futures contracts on physical commodities. A futures contract is a bilateral agreement providing for the purchase and sale of a specified type and quantity of a commodity or financial instrument during a stated delivery month for a fixed price. For a general description of the commodity futures markets, please see “The Commodity Futures Markets.” The commodities included in the Dow Jones — UBS Commodity IndexSM for 2009 are as follows: aluminum, coffee, copper, corn, cotton, crude oil, gasoline, gold, heating oil, lean hogs, live cattle, natural gas, nickel, silver, soybean oil, soybeans, sugar, wheat and zinc. Futures contracts and options on futures contracts on the Dow Jones — UBS Commodity IndexSM are currently listed for trading on the Chicago Board of Trade (“CBOT”).

The Dow Jones — UBS Commodity IndexSM is a proprietary index that Dow Jones and UBS developed and that Dow Jones, in conjunction with UBS, calculates. The methodology for determining the composition and weighting of the Dow Jones — UBS Commodity IndexSM and for calculating its value is subject to modification by Dow Jones and UBS at any time. As of the date of this product supplement no. UBS-12-A-I, Dow Jones disseminates the Dow Jones — UBS Commodity IndexSM level approximately every fifteen (15) seconds (assuming the Dow Jones — UBS Commodity IndexSM level has changed within such fifteen-second interval) from 8:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m. (New York time) and publishes the final Dow Jones — UBS Commodity IndexSM level for each DJ-UBS Business Day (as defined below) at approximately 4:00 p.m. (New York time) on each such day on Reuters. Dow Jones — UBS Commodity IndexSM levels can also be obtained from the official websites of both Dow Jones and UBS and are also published in The Wall Street Journal.

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

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

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

Supervisory and Advisory Committees

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

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

For example, the composition of the Dow Jones — UBS Commodity IndexSM for 2009 was approved by the Dow Jones — UBS IndexSM Oversight Committee in August of 2008 and published on August 13, 2008. The January 2009 reweighting and rebalancing is based on the following percentages:

2009 Commodity Index Percentages

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

Information concerning the Dow Jones — UBS Commodity IndexSM, including weightings and composition, may be obtained at the Dow Jones web site. Information contained in the Dow Jones web site is not incorporated by reference in, and should not be considered part of, this product supplement no. UBS-12-A-I or any terms supplement.

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

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

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

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

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

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

As of the date of this product supplement no. UBS-12-A-I, the 23 commodities available for inclusion in the Dow Jones — UBS Commodity IndexSM were aluminum, cocoa, coffee, copper, corn, cotton, crude oil, gold, heating oil, lead, lean hogs, live cattle, natural gas, nickel, platinum, silver, soybean oil, soybeans, sugar, tin, unleaded gasoline, wheat and zinc.

The 19 Dow Jones — UBS Commodities for 2009 are as follows: aluminum, coffee, copper, corn, cotton, crude oil, gasoline, gold, heating oil, lean hogs, live cattle, natural gas, nickel, silver, soybean oil, soybeans, sugar, wheat and zinc.

Designated Contracts for Each Commodity

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

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

Breakdown by Commodity

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Commodity Groups

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

<u>Commodity Group:</u>	<u>Commodities:</u>	<u>Commodity Group:</u>	<u>Commodities:</u>
Energy	Crude Oil Heating Oil Natural Gas Unleaded Gasoline	Livestock	Lean Hogs Live Cattle
Precious Metals	Gold Silver Platinum	Grains	Corn Soybeans Soybean Oil Wheat

<u>Commodity Group:</u>	<u>Commodities:</u>	<u>Commodity Group:</u>	<u>Commodities:</u>
Industrial Metals	Aluminum Copper Lead Nickel Tin Zinc	Softs	Cocoa Coffee Cotton Sugar

Breakdown by Commodity Group

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

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

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

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

Determination of Relative Weightings

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

Diversification Rules

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

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

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

Commodity Index Multipliers

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

Calculations

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

The Dow Jones — UBS Commodity Index Is a Rolling Index

The Dow Jones — UBS Commodity IndexSM is composed of futures contracts on physical commodities. Unlike equities, which typically entitle the holder to a continuing stake in a corporation, commodity futures contracts normally specify a certain date for the delivery of the underlying commodity. In order to avoid delivering the underlying physical commodities and to maintain exposure to the underlying physical commodities, periodically futures contracts on physical commodities specifying delivery on a nearby date must be sold and futures contracts on physical commodities that have not yet reached the delivery period must be purchased. The rollover for each contract occurs over

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

Calculation Disruption Events

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

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

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The Commodity Futures Markets

Contracts on physical commodities are traded on regulated futures exchanges, in the over-the-counter market and on various types of physical and electronic trading facilities and markets. As of the date of this product supplement no. UBS-12-A-I, all of the contracts included in the Dow Jones — UBS Commodity IndexSM are exchange-traded futures contracts. An exchange-traded futures contract is a bilateral agreement providing for the purchase and sale of a specified type and quantity of a commodity or financial instrument during a stated delivery month for a fixed price. A futures contract on an index of commodities typically provides for the payment and receipt of a cash settlement based on the value of such commodities. A futures contract provides for a specified settlement month in which the commodity or financial instrument is to be delivered by the seller (whose position is described as “short”) and acquired by the purchaser (whose position is described as “long”) or in which the cash settlement amount is to be made.

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

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

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

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

THE FTSE™ 100 INDEX

We have derived all information regarding the FTSE™ 100 Index contained in this product supplement no. UBS-12-A-I, including, without limitation, its make-up, method of calculation, and changes in its components, from publicly available information. The FTSE™ 100 Index is an index calculated, published and disseminated by FTSE International Limited (“FTSE”), a company owned equally by the London Stock Exchange (the “LSE”) and the Financial Times, in association with the Institute and the Faculty of Actuaries. We make no representation or warranty as to the accuracy or completeness of such information. FTSE has no obligation to continue to publish, and may discontinue publication of, the FTSE™ 100 Index.

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

The FTSE™ 100 Index is calculated by (i) multiplying the per share price of each stock included in the FTSE™ 100 Index by the number of outstanding shares, (ii) calculating the sum of all these products (such sum being hereinafter the “FTSE Aggregate Market Value”) as of the starting date of the FTSE™ 100 Index, (iii) dividing the FTSE Aggregate Market Value by a divisor which represents the FTSE Aggregate Market Value on the base date of the FTSE™ 100 Index and which can be adjusted to allow changes in the issued share capital of individual underlying stocks including the deletion and addition of stocks, the substitution of stocks, stock dividends and stock splits to be made without distorting the FTSE™ 100 Index and (iv) multiplying the result by 10. Because of such capitalization weighting, movements in share prices of companies with relatively larger market capitalization will have a greater effect on the level of the entire FTSE™ 100 than will movements in share prices of companies with relatively smaller market capitalization.

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

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

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THE MSCI EMERGING MARKETS INDEX

We have derived all information regarding the MSCI Emerging Markets Index contained in this product supplement no. UBS-12-A-I, including, without limitation, its make-up, method of calculation and changes in its components, from the MSCI Global Investable Market Indices Methodology Book published by MSCI Inc., dated June 2009, and other publicly available information. Such information reflects the policies of, and is subject to change by MSCI Inc. ("MSCI"). We make no representation or warranty as to the accuracy or completeness of such information. The MSCI Emerging Markets Index is calculated, maintained and published by MSCI. MSCI has no obligation to continue to calculate and publish, and may discontinue publication of, the MSCI Emerging Markets Index.

You can obtain the level of the MSCI Emerging Markets Index at any time from the Bloomberg Financial Markets page "MXEF <Index> <GO>" or from the MSCI website. We have not confirmed the accuracy or completeness of such information. Information from outside sources is not incorporated by reference in, and should not be considered a part of, this product supplement no. UBS-12-A-I or any terms supplement.

The MSCI Emerging Markets Index was developed by MSCI as an equity benchmark for international stock performance, and is designed to measure equity market performance in the global emerging markets. The MSCI Emerging Markets Index is reported by Bloomberg L.P. under the ticker symbol "MXEF."

MSCI Emerging Markets Index Composition and Calculation

The MSCI Emerging Markets Index is a free float-adjusted market capitalization index that is designed to measure the performance of certain equity market performance of emerging markets. It has a base date of December 31, 1987 and had on that date an initial value of 100. The MSCI Emerging Markets Index is calculated in U.S. dollars on a real time basis and disseminated every 15 seconds during market trading hours.

As of August 6, 2009, the MSCI Emerging Markets Index consisted of the following 22 component country indices: Brazil, Chile, China, Colombia, Czech Republic, Egypt, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Israel, Korea, Malaysia, Mexico, Morocco, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Russia, South Africa, Taiwan, Thailand and Turkey.

The MSCI Emerging Markets Index is part of the MSCI equity indices series. MSCI aims to include in its indices 85% of the free float-adjusted market capitalization in each industry sector, within each country included in an index.

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

Constructing the Global Investable Market Indices

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

Defining the Equity Universe

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

Determining the Market Investable Equity Universes

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

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

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

before the implementation of the initial construction of the index or at least three months before the implementation of a Semi-Annual Index Review. This requirement is applicable to small new issues in all markets. Large IPOs are not subject to the Minimum Length of Trading Requirement and may be included in a Market Investable Equity Universe and the Standard Index outside of a Quarterly or Semi-Annual Index Review.

Defining Market Capitalization Size Segments for Each Market

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

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

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

Index Continuity Rules for the Standard Indices

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

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

Creating Style Indices within Each Size Segment

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

Classifying Securities under the Global Industry Classification Standard

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

Maintenance of the MSCI Emerging Markets Index

The MSCI Global Investable Market Indices are maintained with the objective of reflecting the evolution of the underlying equity markets and segments on a timely basis, while seeking to achieve

index continuity, continuous investability of constituents and replicability of the indices, and index stability and low index turnover.

In particular, index maintenance involves:

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

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

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

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

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

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

The MSCI Emerging Markets Index Is Subject to Currency Exchange Risk

Because the closing prices of the equity securities (the “component securities”) constituting the MSCI Emerging Markets Index are converted into U.S. dollars for purposes of calculating the value of the MSCI Emerging Markets Index, investors in the securities 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 Emerging Markets 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 Emerging Markets Index. Conversely, if the U.S. dollar strengthens against such currencies, the value of the MSCI Emerging Markets Index will be adversely affected and may reduce or eliminate the payment at maturity, if any, on the securities. Fluctuations in currency exchange rates can have a continuing impact on the value of the MSCI Emerging Markets Index, and any negative currency impact on the MSCI Emerging Markets Index may significantly decrease the value of the securities. 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 Emerging Markets Index, which is converted into U.S. dollars.

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THE MSCI EAFE® INDEX

We have derived all information regarding the MSCI EAFE® Index contained in this product supplement no. UBS-12-A-I, including, without limitation, its make-up, method of calculation and changes in its components, from publicly available information. Such information reflects the policies of, and is subject to change by MSCI Inc. ("MSCI"). We make no representation or warranty as to the accuracy or completeness of such information. MSCI has no obligation to continue to publish, and may discontinue publication of, the MSCI EAFE® Index.

MSCI EAFE® Index Calculation

The MSCI EAFE® Index ("MXEA") is published by MSCI and is a free float-adjusted market capitalization index intended to measure the equity market performance of certain developed markets. The MSCI EAFE® Index is calculated daily in U.S. dollars and published in real time every 15 seconds during market trading hours. The MSCI EAFE® Index is published by Bloomberg under the index symbol "MXEA". As of June 30, 2009 the MSCI EAFE® Index consisted of the following 22 developed market country indices: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hong Kong, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United States, and the United Kingdom.

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

Constructing the MSCI EAFE® Index

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

Defining the Equity Universe

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

Determining the Market Investable Equity Universes

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

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

- (i) **Equity Universe Minimum Size Requirement:** This investability screen is applied at the company level. In order to be included in a Market Investable Equity Universe, a company must have the required minimum full market capitalization.
- (ii) **Equity Universe Minimum Float-Adjusted Market Capitalization Requirement:** This investability screen is applied at the individual security level. To be eligible for inclusion in a Market Investable Equity Universe, a security must have a free float-adjusted market capitalization equal to or higher than 50% of the Equity Universe Minimum Size Requirement.
- (iii) **DM and EM Minimum Liquidity Requirement:** This investability screen is applied at the individual security level. To be eligible for inclusion in a Market Investable Equity Universe, a security must have adequate liquidity. The Annualized Traded Value Ratio (“ATVR”), a measure that offers the advantage of screening out extreme daily trading volumes and taking into account the free float-adjusted market capitalization size of securities, is used to measure liquidity. In the calculation of the ATVR, the trading volumes in depository receipts associated with that security, such as ADRs or GDRs, are also considered. A minimum liquidity level of 20% ATVR is required for inclusion of a security in a Market Investable Equity Universe of a Developed Market, and a minimum liquidity level of 15% ATVR is required for inclusion of a security in a Market Investable Equity Universe of an Emerging Market.
- (iv) **Global Minimum Foreign Inclusion Factor Requirement:** This investability screen is applied at the individual security level. To be eligible for inclusion in a Market Investable Equity Universe, a security’s Foreign Inclusion Factor (“FIF”) must reach a certain threshold. The FIF of a security is defined as the proportion of shares outstanding that is available for purchase in the public equity markets by international investors. This proportion accounts for the available free float of and/or the foreign ownership limits applicable to a specific security (or company). In general, a security must have an FIF equal to or larger than 0.15 to be eligible for inclusion in a Market Investable Equity Universe.
- (v) **Minimum Length of Trading Requirement:** This investability screen is applied at the individual security level. For an initial public offering (“IPO”) to be eligible for inclusion in a Market Investable Equity Universe, the new issue must have started trading at least four months before the implementation of the initial construction of the index or at least three months before the implementation of a Semi-Annual Index Review. This requirement is applicable to small new issues in all markets. Large IPOs are not subject to the Minimum Length of Trading Requirement and may be included in a Market Investable Equity Universe and the Standard Index outside of a Quarterly or Semi-Annual Index Review.

Defining Market Capitalization Size Segments for Each Market

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

- Investable Market Index (Large + Mid + Small)

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

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

Index Continuity Rules for the Standard Indices

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

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

Creating Style Indices within Each Size Segment

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

Classifying Securities under the Global Industry Classification Standard

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

Maintenance of the MSCI EAFE® Index

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

In particular, index maintenance involves:

- (i) Semi-Annual Index Reviews ("SAIRs") in May and November of the Size Segment and Global Value and Growth Indices which include:
 - Updating the indices on the basis of a fully refreshed Equity Universe.
 - Taking buffer rules into consideration for migration of securities across size and style segments.
 - Updating FIFs and Number of Shares ("NOS").

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

- (ii) Quarterly Index Reviews (“QIRs”) in February and August of the Size Segment Indices aimed at:
 - Including significant new eligible securities (such as IPOs that were not eligible for earlier inclusion) in the index.
 - Allowing for significant moves of companies within the Size Segment Indices, using wider buffers than in the SAIR.
 - Reflecting the impact of significant market events on FIFs and updating NOS.
- (iii) Ongoing event-related changes. Ongoing event-related changes to the indices are the result of mergers, acquisitions, spin-offs, bankruptcies, reorganizations and other similar corporate events. They can also result from capital reorganizations in the form of rights issues, bonus issues, public placements and other similar corporate actions that take place on a continuing basis. These changes generally are reflected in the indices at the time of the event. Significantly large IPOs are included in the indices after the close of the company’s tenth day of trading.

The MSCI EAFE® Index Is Subject to Currency Exchange Risk

Because the closing prices of the Component Securities are converted into U.S. dollars for purposes of calculating the value of the MSCI EAFE® Index, investors in the securities 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 securities. 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 securities. 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.

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THE MSCI WORLD INDEXSM

We have derived all information regarding the MSCI World IndexSM contained in this product supplement no. UBS-12-A-I, 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 World IndexSM.

MSCI World IndexSM Calculation

The MSCI World IndexSM ("MXWO") is published by MSCI and is intended to measure the equity market performance of certain developed equity markets. The MSCI World IndexSM is calculated daily in U.S. dollars and published in real time every 15 seconds during market trading hours. The MSCI World IndexSM is published by Bloomberg under the index symbol "MXWO." As of July 2009, the MSCI World IndexSM consisted of the following 23 developed market country indices: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hong Kong, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, and the United States.

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

Constructing the MSCI World IndexSM

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

Defining the Equity Universe

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

Determining the Market Investable Equity Universes

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

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

- (i) **Equity Universe Minimum Size Requirement:** This investability screen is applied at the company level. In order to be included in a Market Investable Equity Universe, a company must have the required minimum full market capitalization.
- (ii) **Equity Universe Minimum Float-Adjusted Market Capitalization Requirement:** This investability screen is applied at the individual security level. To be eligible for inclusion in a Market Investable Equity Universe, a security must have a free float-adjusted market capitalization equal to or higher than 50% of the Equity Universe Minimum Size Requirement.
- (iii) **DM and EM Minimum Liquidity Requirement:** This investability screen is applied at the individual security level. To be eligible for inclusion in a Market Investable Equity Universe, a security must have adequate liquidity. The Annualized Traded Value Ratio (“ATVR”), a measure that offers the advantage of screening out extreme daily trading volumes and taking into account the free float-adjusted market capitalization size of securities, is used to measure liquidity. In the calculation of the ATVR, the trading volumes in depository receipts associated with that security, such as ADRs or GDRs, are also considered. A minimum liquidity level of 20% ATVR is required for inclusion of a security in a Market Investable Equity Universe of a Developed Market, and a minimum liquidity level of 15% ATVR is required for inclusion of a security in a Market Investable Equity Universe of an Emerging Market.
- (iv) **Global Minimum Foreign Inclusion Factor Requirement:** This investability screen is applied at the individual security level. To be eligible for inclusion in a Market Investable Equity Universe, a security’s Foreign Inclusion Factor (“FIF”) must reach a certain threshold. The FIF of a security is defined as the proportion of shares outstanding that is available for purchase in the public equity markets by international investors. This proportion accounts for the available free float of and/or the foreign ownership limits applicable to a specific security (or company). In general, a security must have an FIF equal to or larger than 0.15 to be eligible for inclusion in a Market Investable Equity Universe.
- (v) **Minimum Length of Trading Requirement:** This investability screen is applied at the individual security level. For an initial public offering (“IPO”) to be eligible for inclusion in a Market Investable Equity Universe, the new issue must have started trading at least four months before the implementation of the initial construction of the index or at least three months before the implementation of a Semi-Annual Index Review. This requirement is applicable to small new issues in all markets. Large IPOs are not subject to the Minimum Length of Trading Requirement and may be included in a Market Investable Equity Universe and the Standard Index outside of a Quarterly or Semi-Annual Index Review.

Defining Market Capitalization Size Segments for Each Market

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

- Investable Market Index (Large + Mid + Small)

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

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

Index Continuity Rules for the Standard Indices

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

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

Creating Style Indices within Each Size Segment

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

Classifying Securities under the Global Industry Classification Standard

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

Maintenance of the MSCI World IndexSM

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

In particular, index maintenance involves:

- (i) Semi-Annual Index Reviews ("SAIRs") in May and November of the Size Segment and Global Value and Growth Indices which include:
 - Updating the indices on the basis of a fully refreshed Equity Universe.
 - Taking buffer rules into consideration for migration of securities across size and style segments.
 - Updating FIFs and Number of Shares ("NOS").

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

- (ii) Quarterly Index Reviews (“QIRs”) in February and August of the Size Segment Indices aimed at:
 - Including significant new eligible securities (such as IPOs that were not eligible for earlier inclusion) in the index.
 - Allowing for significant moves of companies within the Size Segment Indices, using wider buffers than in the SAIR.
 - Reflecting the impact of significant market events on FIFs and updating NOS.
- (iii) Ongoing event-related changes. Ongoing event-related changes to the indices are the result of mergers, acquisitions, spin-offs, bankruptcies, reorganizations and other similar corporate events. They can also result from capital reorganizations in the form of rights issues, bonus issues, public placements and other similar corporate actions that take place on a continuing basis. These changes generally are reflected in the indices at the time of the event. Significantly large IPOs are included in the indices after the close of the company’s tenth day of trading.

The MSCI World IndexSM 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 World IndexSM, investors in the securities 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 World IndexSM 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 World IndexSM. Conversely, if the U.S. dollar strengthens against such currencies, the value of the MSCI World IndexSM will be adversely affected and may reduce or eliminate the payment at maturity, if any, on the securities. Fluctuations in currency exchange rates can have a continuing impact on the value of the MSCI World IndexSM, and any negative currency impact on the MSCI World IndexSM may significantly decrease the value of the securities. 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 World IndexSM, 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 World IndexSM, which is owned and published by MSCI, in connection with certain securities, including the securities.

The securities are not sponsored, endorsed, sold or promoted by MSCI. MSCI makes no representation or warranty, express or implied, to the owners of the securities or any member of the public regarding the advisability of investing in securities generally or in the securities particularly, or the ability of the MSCI World IndexSM 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 securities. MSCI has no obligation to take the needs of JPMorgan Chase & Co. or the holders of the securities into consideration in determining, composing or calculating the MSCI World IndexSM. MSCI is not responsible for and has not participated in the determination of the timing, price or quantity of the securities to be issued or in the determination or

calculation of the amount due at maturity of the securities. MSCI has no obligation or liability in connection with the administration, marketing or trading of the securities.

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THE NASDAQ-100 INDEX®

We have derived all information contained in this product supplement no. UBS-12-A-I regarding the NASDAQ-100 Index®, including, without limitation, its make-up, method of calculation and changes in its components, from publicly available information. Such information reflects the policies of, and is subject to change by The Nasdaq Stock Market, Inc. (“Nasdaq”). We make no representation or warranty as to the accuracy or completeness of such information. The NASDAQ-100 Index® was developed by Nasdaq and is calculated, maintained and published by The NASDAQ OMX Group, Inc. (“NASDAQ OMX”). Neither Nasdaq nor NASDAQ OMX has any obligation to continue to publish, and may discontinue publication of, the NASDAQ-100 Index®.

General

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

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

Calculation of the NASDAQ-100 Index®

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

Underlying Stock Eligibility Criteria and Annual Ranking Review

Initial Eligibility Criteria

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

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

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

Continued Eligibility Criteria

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

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

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

Annual Ranking Review

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

data from The NASDAQ Stock Market and is updated for total shares outstanding submitted in a publicly filed SEC document via EDGAR through the end of November.

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

Index Maintenance

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

Index Rebalancing

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

License Agreement

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

The license agreement between Nasdaq and us provides that the following language must be stated in this product supplement no. UBS-12-A-I:

The securities are not sponsored, endorsed, sold or promoted by, The NASDAQ OMX Group, Inc. (or its affiliates) (NASDAQ OMX, with its affiliates, are referred to as the "Corporations"). The Corporations have not passed on the legality or suitability of, or the accuracy or adequacy of

descriptions and disclosures relating to, the securities. The Corporations make no representation or warranty, express or implied to the owners of the securities or any member of the public regarding the advisability of investing in securities generally or in the securities particularly, or the ability of the NASDAQ-100 Index® to track general stock market performance. The Corporations' only relationship to JPMorgan Chase & Co. and its affiliates is in the licensing of the Nasdaq®, NASDAQ-100® and NASDAQ-100 Index® registered trademarks, and certain trade names of the Corporations and the use of the NASDAQ-100 Index® which is determined, composed and calculated by NASDAQ OMX without regard to JPMorgan Chase & Co. or the securities. NASDAQ OMX has no obligation to take the needs of JPMorgan Chase & Co. or the owners of the securities into consideration in determining, composing or calculating the NASDAQ-100 Index®. The Corporations are not responsible for and have not participated in the determination of the timing of, prices at, or quantities of the securities to be issued or in the determination or calculation of the equation by which the securities are to be converted into cash. The Corporations have no liability in connection with the administration, marketing or trading of the securities.

THE CORPORATIONS DO NOT GUARANTEE THE ACCURACY AND/OR UNINTERRUPTED CALCULATION OF THE NASDAQ-100 INDEX® OR ANY DATA INCLUDED THEREIN. THE CORPORATIONS MAKE NO WARRANTY, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, AS TO RESULTS TO BE OBTAINED BY JPMORGAN CHASE & CO., OWNERS OF THE SECURITIES, OR ANY OTHER PERSON OR ENTITY FROM THE USE OF THE NASDAQ-100 INDEX® OR ANY DATA INCLUDED THEREIN. THE CORPORATIONS MAKE NO EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, AND EXPRESSLY DISCLAIM ALL WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE OR USE WITH RESPECT TO THE NASDAQ-100 INDEX® OR ANY DATA INCLUDED THEREIN. WITHOUT LIMITING ANY OF THE FOREGOING, IN NO EVENT SHALL THE CORPORATIONS HAVE ANY LIABILITY FOR ANY LOST PROFITS OR SPECIAL, INCIDENTAL, PUNITIVE, INDIRECT, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES, EVEN IF NOTIFIED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGES.

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

We have derived all information contained in this product supplement no. UBS-12-A-I 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, Russell Investments (“Russell”). We make no representation or warranty as to the accuracy or completeness of such information. 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 Russell Investment Group (formerly, Frank Russell Company) and are calculated, maintained and published by Russell, a subsidiary of Russell Investment Group. Russell has no obligation to publish, and may discontinue the publication of, the Russell 1000® Style Indices.

The Russell 1000® Growth Index measures the capitalization-weighted price performance of the stocks included in the Russell 1000® Index (each, a “Russell 1000 Component Stock” and collectively, the “Russell 1000 Component Stocks”), determined by Russell to be growth oriented, with higher price-to-book ratios and higher forecasted growth values. The Russell 1000® Value Index measures the capitalization-weighted price performance of the Russell 1000 Component Stocks, determined by 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 a major U.S. exchange. The Russell 1000® Index consists of the 1,000 largest companies included in the Russell 3000E™ Index, and is designed to track the performance of the large capitalization segment of the U.S. equity market. The Russell 3000E™ Index is composed of the 4,000 largest U.S. companies as determined by market capitalization and represents approximately 99% of the U.S. equity market.

Selection of stocks underlying the Russell 1000® Index. Each of the Russell 1000® Growth Index and the Russell 1000® Value Index is a sub-index of the Russell 1000® Index, which in turn is a sub-index 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 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. Companies incorporated in the following countries/regions are also reviewed for eligibility: Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bermuda, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Channel Islands, Cook Islands, Faroe Islands, Gibraltar, Isle of Man, Liberia, Marshall Islands, Netherlands Antilles, Panama and Turks and Caicos Islands. However, not all companies incorporated in these regions are eligible for inclusion in the Russell 3000E™ Index, and, consequently, 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 rights and trust receipts; (iii) royalty trusts, limited liability companies, OTC Bulletin Board companies, pink sheets, over-the-counter traded securities, closed-end investment companies (business development companies or BDCs are eligible), blank check companies, special purpose acquisition companies (SPACs) and limited partnerships. The exclusion of blank check companies and SPACs

became effective with the first quarter of 2008, but existing members are grandfathered until the 2008 annual reconstitution. 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.

Companies with only a small portion of their shares available in the marketplace are not eligible for inclusion in the Russell 1000® Index and, consequently, the Russell 1000® Index Russell 1000® Style Indices. Large capitalization companies with 1% or less float, and small capitalization companies with 5% or less, will be removed from eligibility.

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

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

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

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

- ESOP or LESOP shares — corporations that have Employee Stock Ownership Plans that comprise 10% or more of the shares outstanding are adjusted;
- Corporate cross-owned shares — corporate cross-ownership occurs when shares of a company in the Russell 1000® Index are held by another member of a Russell index (including Russell Global Indexes). Any percentage held in this class will be adjusted;
- Large private and corporate shares — large private and corporate holdings are defined as those shares held by an individual, a group of individuals acting together or a corporation not in the Russell 1000® Index that own 10% or more of the shares outstanding. However, not to be included in this class are institutional holdings, which are: investment companies

not in the Russell 1000® Index, partnerships, insurance companies not in the Russell 1000® Index, mutual funds, banks not in the Russell 1000® Index or venture capital firms;

- Unlisted share classes — classes of common stock that are not traded on a U.S. securities exchange;
- Initial public offering lock-ups — shares locked-up during an initial public offering are not available to the public and will be excluded from the market value at the time the initial public offering enters the Russell 1000® Index, and
- Government Holdings:
 - Direct government holders: Those holdings listed as “government of” are considered unavailable and will be removed entirely from available shares;
 - Indirect government holders: Shares held by government investment boards and/or investment arms will be treated similar to large private holdings and removed if the holding is greater than 10%; and
 - Government pensions: Any holding by a government pension plan is considered institutional holdings and will not be removed from available shares.

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 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 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.

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, 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, reincorporations 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. A member of the Russell Global Index that is reincorporating to the United States or one of the eligible countries/regions described above will be added to the Russell 3000 E™ Index when the reincorporation is final.
- 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, Russell will review the action to determine if it is considered a reverse merger, defined as a transaction that results in a publicly traded company that meets all requirements for inclusion in a Russell Index. If it is determined that an action is a reverse merger, the newly formed entity will be placed in the appropriate market capitalization index after the close of the day following the completion of the merger. The acquired company will be removed from the current index simultaneously. The “Value” and “Growth” designations for the surviving entity will be determined by the

industry average, and cross ownership will be determined based on the most recent SEC filings.

- Standard Action — The acquired company is deleted after the action is final.
- De-listed Stocks — When stocks from the Russell 1000® Style Indices are deleted as a result of exchange de-listing or reconstitution, the price used will be the closing primary exchange price on the day of deletion, or the following day using the closing OTC bulletin board price. However, there may be corporate events, such as mergers or acquisitions, that result in the lack of current market price for the deleted security and in such an instance the latest primary exchange closing price available will be used.
- Rule for Re-Classification and Re-Incorporation — For re-classification of shares, adjustments will be made at the open of the ex-date using previous day closing prices. For re-incorporations, deleted entities will be removed either after the close of the current day using the last traded price, if the re-incorporation achieves final status prior to 2:00 p.m. Eastern Standard Time, or after the close of the following day at the last traded price, if the re-incorporation achieves final status after 2:00 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

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

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

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THE RUSSELL 2000® INDEX

We have derived all information contained in this product supplement no. UBS-12-A-I regarding the Russell 2000® Index, including, without limitation, its make-up, method of calculation and changes in its components, from publicly available information. Such information reflects the policies of, and is subject to change by, Russell Investments (“Russell”). The Russell 2000® Index was developed by Russell Investment Group (formerly, Frank Russell Company) and is calculated, maintained and published by Russell, a subsidiary of Russell Investment Group. We make no representation or warranty as to the accuracy or completeness of such information.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- “No Replacement” Rule — Securities that leave the Russell 2000® Index, between reconstitution dates, for any reason (e.g., mergers, acquisitions or other similar corporate

activity) are not replaced. Thus, the number of securities in the Russell 2000® Index over a year will fluctuate according to corporate activity.

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

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

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

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THE RUSSELL 3000® INDEX

We have derived all information contained in this product supplement no. UBS-12-A-I regarding the Russell 3000® Index, including, without limitation, its make-up, method of calculation and changes in its components, from publicly available information. Such information reflects the policies of, and is subject to change by, Russell. The Russell 3000® Index was developed by Russell and is calculated, maintained and published by Russell. We make no representation or warranty as to the accuracy or completeness of such information.

The Russell 3000® Index is an index calculated, published and disseminated by Russell, and measures the capitalization-weighted price performance of the stocks included in the Russell 3000® Index (the "Russell 3000 Component Stocks") All stocks included in the Russell 3000® Index are traded on the NYSE or The NASDAQ Stock Market. The stocks included in the Russell 3000® Index are 3,000 of the largest securities that form the Russell 3000E™ Index. The Russell 3000E™ Index is composed of the 4,000 largest U.S. companies as determined by market capitalization and represents approximately 99% of the U.S. equity market.

The Russell 3000® Index consists of the 3,000 stocks included in the Russell 1000® Index and the Russell 2000® Index, which are subsets of the Russell 3000E™ Index, and represents approximately 98% of the U.S. equity market. The Russell 3000® Index is designed to represent the broad U.S. equity market.

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

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

The following securities are specifically excluded from the Russell 3000® Index: (i) stocks that are not traded on a major U.S. exchange; (ii) preferred stock, convertible preferred stock, redeemable shares, participating preferred stock, warrants and rights; and (iii) trust receipts, royalty trusts, limited liability companies, OTC Bulletin Board companies, pink sheets, over-the-counter traded securities, closed-end investment companies and limited partnerships. In addition, Berkshire Hathaway is excluded as a special exception.

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

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

The Russell 3000® Index is reconstituted annually to reflect changes in the marketplace. The list of companies is ranked based on total market capitalization as of May 31, with the actual reconstitution effective on the first trading day following the final Friday of June each year, except that if the last Friday of June of any year is the 28th, 29th or 30th, reconstitution will occur on the preceding Friday. Changes in the constituents are pre-announced and subject to change if any corporate activity occurs or if any new information is received prior to release.

Capitalization Adjustments. As a capitalization-weighted index, the Russell 3000® Index reflects changes in the capitalization, or market value, of the Russell 3000 Component Stocks relative to the capitalization on a base date. The current Russell 3000® Index value is calculated by adding the market values of the Russell 3000 Component Stocks, which are derived by multiplying the price of each stock by the number of available shares, to arrive at the total market capitalization of the 3,000 stocks. The total market capitalization is then divided by a divisor, which represents the “adjusted” capitalization of the Russell 3000® Index on the base date of December 31, 1986. To calculate the Russell 3000® Index, last sale prices will be used for exchange-traded and NASDAQ stocks. If a Russell 3000 Component Stock is not open for trading, the most recently traded price for that security will be used in calculating the Russell 3000® Index. In order to provide continuity for the Russell 3000® Index’s value, the divisor is adjusted periodically to reflect events including changes in the number of common shares outstanding for Russell 3000 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 3000® 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 3000® 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 3000® Index, partnerships, insurance companies not in the Russell 3000® Index, mutual funds, banks not in the Russell 3000® Index or venture capital funds;
- Unlisted share classes — classes of common stock that are not traded on a U.S. securities exchange; and
- Initial public offering lock-ups — shares locked-up during an initial public offering are not available to the public and will be excluded from the market value at the time the initial public offering enters the Russell 3000® Index.

Corporate Actions Affecting the Russell 3000® Index. The following summarizes the types of Russell 3000® Index maintenance adjustments and indicates whether or not a Russell 3000® Index adjustment is required.

- “No Replacement” Rule — Securities that leave the Russell 3000® Index, between reconstitution dates, for any reason (e.g., mergers, acquisitions or other similar corporate

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

Updates to Share Capital Affecting the Russell 3000® Index. Each month, the Russell 3000® Index is updated for changes to shares outstanding as companies report changes in share capital to the SEC. Effective April 30, 2002, only cumulative changes to shares outstanding greater than 5% are reflected in the Russell 3000® Index. This does not affect treatment of major corporate events, which are effective on the ex-date.

Pricing of Securities Included in the Russell 3000® Index. Effective on January 1, 2002, primary exchange closing prices are used in the daily Russell 3000® Index calculations. FT Interactive data is used as the primary source for U.S. security prices, income, and total shares outstanding. Prior to January 1, 2002, composite closing prices, which are the last trade price on any U.S. exchange, were used in the daily Russell 3000® Index calculations.

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THE ISHARES® DOW JONES U.S. REAL ESTATE INDEX FUND

We have derived all information contained in this product supplement no. UBS-12-A-I regarding the iShares® Dow Jones U.S. Real Estate Index Fund, including, without limitation, its make-up, method of calculation and changes in its components, from publicly available information. Such information reflects the policies of, and is subject to change by, iShares® Trust (“iShares®”), Barclays Global Investors, N.A. (“BGI”), and Barclays Global Fund Advisors (“BGFA”). The iShares® Dow Jones U.S. Real Estate Index Fund is an investment portfolio maintained and managed by iShares®. BGFA is the investment adviser to the iShares® Dow Jones U.S. Real Estate Index Fund. The iShares® Dow Jones U.S. Real Estate Index Fund is an exchange traded fund (“ETF”) that trades on NYSE Arca, Inc. (“NYSE Arca”) under the ticker symbol “IYR.” We make no representations or warranty as to the accuracy or completeness of the information derived from these public sources.

iShares® Trust is a registered investment company that consists of numerous separate investment portfolios, including the iShares® Dow Jones U.S. Real Estate Index Fund. Information provided to or filed with the SEC by iShares® pursuant to the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended, can be located by reference to SEC file numbers 033-92935 and 811-09729, respectively, through the SEC’s website at <http://www.sec.gov>. For additional information regarding iShares®, BGFA, the iShares® Dow Jones U.S. Real Estate Index Fund, please see the Prospectus, dated September 1, 2008. In addition, information about iShares and the iShares® U.S. Real Estate Index Fund may be obtained from other sources including, but not limited to, press releases, newspaper articles and other publicly disseminated documents and the iShares® website. 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. UBS-12-A-I or any terms supplement.

Investment Objective and Strategy

The iShares® Dow Jones U.S. Real Estate Index Fund seeks to provide investment results that correspond generally to the price and yield performance, before fees and expenses, of publicly traded securities in the real estate sector of the U.S equity market, as measured by the Dow Jones U.S. Real Estate Index (the “Dow Jones Underlying Index”). Thus, the iShares® Dow Jones U.S. Real Estate Index Fund will be concentrated in the U.S. real estate industry. The Dow Jones Underlying Index is calculated, maintained and published by Dow Jones. For more information about the Dow Jones Underlying Index, please see “The Dow Jones U.S. Real Estate Index” above.

As of August 5, 2009, the iShares® Dow Jones U.S. Real Estate Index Fund’s three largest equity securities were the Simon Property Group Inc., Public Storage, and Annaly Capital Management Inc.

The iShares® Dow Jones U.S Real Estate Index Fund uses a representative sampling strategy (as described below under “— Representative Sampling”) to try to track the Dow Jones U.S Real Estate Index. In addition, in order to improve its portfolio liquidity and its ability to track the Dow Jones U.S Real Estate Index, the iShares® MSCI Emerging Markets Index Fund may invest up to 10% of its assets in futures contracts, options on futures contracts, other types of options, and swaps related to the Dow Jones Underlying Index as well as cash and cash equivalents, including shares of money market funds advised by BGFA or its affiliates.

Representative Sampling

The iShares® Dow Jones U.S Real Estate Index Fund pursues a “representative sampling” strategy in attempting to track the performance of the Dow Jones U.S Real Estate Index, and generally does not hold all of the equity securities included in the Dow Jones U.S Real Estate. The iShares® Dow Jones U.S Real Estate Markets Index Fund invests in a representative sample of securities in the Dow Jones U.S Real Estate Index, which have a similar investment profile as the Dow Jones U.S Real Estate Index. Securities selected have aggregate investment characteristics (based on market capitalization and

industry weightings), fundamental characteristics (such as return variability and yield) and liquidity measures similar to those of the Dow Jones U.S Real Estate Index.

Correlation

The Dow Jones U.S Real Estate Index is a theoretical financial calculation, while the iShares® Dow Jones U.S Real Estate Index Fund is an actual investment portfolio. The performance of the iShares® Dow Jones U.S Real Estate Index Fund and the Dow Jones U.S Real Estate 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 iShares® Dow Jones U.S Real Estate Index 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 Dow Jones U.S Real Estate Index.

Industry Concentration Policy

The iShares® Dow Jones U.S Real Estate Index Fund will concentrate its investments to approximately the same extent that the Dow Jones U.S Real Estate Index concentrates in the stocks of the real estate industry. As of August 5, 2009, 99.77% of the iShares® Dow Jones U.S. Real Estate Index Fund's investments consisted of stocks in the real estate industry.

Holdings Information

As of August 5, 2009, 99.77% of the iShares® Dow Jones U.S Real Estate Index Fund's holdings consisted of equity securities, 0.07% consisted of cash and 0.15% was in other assets, including dividends booked but not yet received. The following tables summarize the iShares® Dow Jones U.S Real Estate Index Fund's top holdings in individual companies as of such date.

Top holdings in individual securities as of November 11, 2008

<u>Company</u>	<u>Percentage of Total Holdings</u>
SIMON PROPERTY GROUP INC	8.34%
PUBLIC STORAGE	4.77%
ANNALY CAPITAL MANAGEMENT INC.	4.48%
VORNADO REALTY TRUST	4.39%
BOSTON PROPERTIES INC	3.92%
EQUITY RESIDENTIAL	3.61%
HCP INC	3.43%
HOST HOTELS&RESORTS INC	2.94%
VENTAS INC	2.82%
PLUM CREEK TIMBER CO	2.68%

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Historical Performance of the iShares® Dow Jones U.S. Real Estate Index Fund

We will provide historical price information with respect to the shares of the iShares® Dow Jones U.S. Real Estate Index Fund in the relevant terms supplement. You should not take any such historical prices as an indication of future performance.

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THE ISHARES® MSCI EMERGING MARKETS INDEX FUND

We have derived all information contained in this product supplement no. UBS-12-A-I regarding the iShares® MSCI Emerging Markets Index Fund, including, without limitation, its make-up, method of calculation and changes in its components, from publicly available information. Such information reflects the policies of, and is subject to change by, iShares®, Inc. (“iShares®”), Barclays Global Investors, N.A. (“BGI”), and Barclays Global Fund Advisors (“BGFA”). The iShares® MSCI Emerging Markets Index Fund is an investment portfolio maintained and managed by iShares®. BGFA is the investment adviser to the iShares® MSCI Emerging Markets Index Fund. The iShares® MSCI Emerging Markets Index Fund is an exchange traded fund (“ETF”) that trades on the New York Stock Exchange (the “NYSE”) under the ticker symbol “EEM.” We make no representations or warranty as to the accuracy or completeness of the information derived from these public sources.

iShares® is a registered investment company that consists of numerous separate investment portfolios, including the iShares® MSCI Emerging Markets Index Fund. Information provided to or filed with the SEC by iShares® pursuant to the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended, can be located by reference to SEC file numbers 033-97598 and 811-09102, respectively, through the SEC’s website at <http://www.sec.gov>. For additional information regarding iShares®, BGFA, the iShares® MSCI Emerging Markets Index Fund, please see the Prospectus, dated January 1, 2009 (as revised January 20, 2009). In addition, information about iShares and the iShares® MSCI Emerging Markets Index Fund may be obtained from other sources including, but not limited to, press releases, newspaper articles and other publicly disseminated documents and the iShares® website. 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. UBS-12-A-I or any terms supplement.

Investment Objective and Strategy

The iShares® MSCI Emerging Markets Index Fund seeks to provide investment results that correspond generally to the price and yield performance, before fees and expenses, of publicly traded securities in emerging markets, as measured by the MSCI Emerging Markets Index (the “Underlying Index”). The iShares® MSCI Emerging Markets Index Fund holds equity securities traded primarily in the global emerging markets. The Underlying Index was developed by MSCI 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 June 30, 2009, the iShares® MSCI Emerging Markets Index Fund holdings by country consisted of the following 22 countries: Brazil, Chile, China, Colombia, Czech Republic, Egypt, Hong Kong, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Israel, Malaysia, Mexico, Peru, Philippines, Russia, South Africa, South Korea, Taiwan, Thailand, Turkey and the United States. In addition, as of such date, the iShares® MSCI Emerging Markets Index Fund’s three largest holdings by country were China, Brazil and South Korea. Its three largest equity securities were Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd., Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Co., Ltd. and OAO Gazprom, and its three largest sectors were financials, energy and materials.

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

Representative Sampling

The iShares® MSCI Emerging Markets Index 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 iShares® MSCI Emerging Markets Index 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 iShares® MSCI Emerging Markets Index Fund is an actual investment portfolio. The performance of the iShares® MSCI Emerging Markets Index 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 iShares® MSCI Emerging Markets Index 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 iShares® MSCI Emerging Markets Index 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 iShares® MSCI Emerging Markets Index 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 June 30, 2009, 99.38% of the iShares® MSCI Emerging Markets Index Fund’s holdings consisted of equity securities, 0.11% consisted of cash and 0.51% was in other assets, including dividends booked but not yet received. The following tables summarize the iShares® MSCI Emerging Markets Index Fund’s top holdings in individual companies and by sector as of such date.

Top holdings in individual securities as of June 30, 2009

<u>Company</u>	<u>Percentage of Total Holdings</u>
Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd.	3.58%
Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	3.24%
Petroleo Brasileiro S.A.	2.69%
Petroleo Brasileiro S.A.	2.50%
China Mobile, Ltd.	2.38%
Chunghwa Telecom Co., Ltd.	2.37%
POSCO	2.32%
Banco Itaú Holding Financeira S.A.	2.28%
OAO Gazprom	1.87%
HDFC Bank Ltd.	1.80%

Top holdings by sector as of June 30, 2009

<u>Sector</u>	<u>Percentage of Total Holdings</u>
Financials	23.89%
Energy	15.87%
Information Technology	14.50%
Materials	13.92%
Telecommunication Services	11.98%
Industrials	4.74%
Utilities	4.29%
Consumer Discretionary	4.01%
Consumer Staples	3.48%
Health Care	2.31%

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. UBS-12-A-I or any terms supplement.

Historical Performance of the iShares® MSCI Emerging Markets Index Fund

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

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The MSCI Emerging Markets Index

We have derived all information contained in this product supplement no. UBS-12-A-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.

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

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 August 6, 2009, the MSCI Emerging Markets Index consisted of the following 22 component country indices: Brazil, Chile, China, Colombia, Czech Republic, Egypt, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Israel, Korea, Malaysia, Mexico, Morocco, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Russia, South Africa, Taiwan, Thailand and Turkey. Each of the component country indices is a sampling of equity securities across industry groups in such country's equity markets.

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

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THE ISHARES® MSCI EAFE INDEX FUND

We have derived all information contained in this product supplement no. UBS-12-A-I regarding the iShares® MSCI EAFE Index Fund, including, without limitation, its make-up, method of calculation and changes in its components, from publicly available information. Such information reflects the policies of, and is subject to change by iShares Trust, BGI, and BGFA. The iShares® MSCI EAFE Index Fund is an investment portfolio maintained and managed by iShares Trust. BGFA is the investment adviser to the iShares® MSCI EAFE Index Fund. The iShares® MSCI EAFE Index Fund is an ETF that trades on the New York Stock Exchange Arca, Inc. (the “NYSE Arca”) under the ticker symbol “EFA.” We make no representations or warranty as to the accuracy or completeness of the information derived from these public sources.

iShares Trust is a registered investment company that consists of numerous separate investment portfolios, including the iShares® MSCI EAFE Index Fund. Information provided to or filed with the SEC by iShares® pursuant to the Securities Act of 1933 and the Investment Company Act of 1940 can be located by reference to SEC file numbers 033-92935 and 811-09729, respectively, through the SEC’s website at <http://www.sec.gov>. For additional information regarding iShares®, BGFA, the iShares® MSCI EAFE Index Fund, please see the Prospectus, dated January 1, 2008 (as supplemented on December 1, 2008). In addition, information about iShares and the iShares® MSCI EAFE Index Fund may be obtained from other sources including, but not limited to, press releases, newspaper articles and other publicly disseminated documents and the iShares® website. 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. UBS-12-A-I or any terms supplement.

Investment Objective and Strategy

The iShares® MSCI EAFE Index Fund seeks to provide investment results that correspond generally to the price and yield performance, before fees and expenses, of publicly traded securities in developed European, Australasian and Far Eastern markets, as measured by the MSCI EAFE® Index (the “MSCI Underlying Index”). The iShares® MSCI EAFE Index Fund holds equity securities traded primarily in certain developed markets. The MSCI Underlying Index was developed by MSCI Inc. (“MSCI”) as an equity benchmark for international stock performance, and is designed to measure equity market performance in certain developed markets.

As of June 30, 2009, the iShares® MSCI EAFE Index Fund holdings by country consisted of the following 22 countries: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hong Kong, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, and the United States. In addition, as of such date, the iShares® MSCI EAFE Index Fund’s three largest holdings by country were Japan, the United Kingdom and France. As of March 31, 2009, its three largest equity securities were Nestle SA-REG, BP PLC and Total SA, and its three largest sectors were financials, industrials and consumer staples.

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

Representative Sampling

The iShares® MSCI EAFE Index Fund pursues a “representative sampling” strategy in attempting to track the performance of the MSCI Underlying Index, and generally does not hold all of the equity securities included in the MSCI Underlying Index. The iShares® MSCI EAFE Index Fund invests in a

representative sample of securities in the MSCI Underlying Index, which have a similar investment profile as the MSCI 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 MSCI Underlying Index.

Correlation

The MSCI Underlying Index is a theoretical financial calculation, while the iShares® MSCI EAFE Index Fund is an actual investment portfolio. The performance of the iShares® MSCI EAFE Index Fund and the MSCI 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 iShares® MSCI EAFE Index 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 MSCI Underlying Index.

Industry Concentration Policy

The iShares® MSCI EAFE Index 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 iShares® MSCI EAFE Index Fund will concentrate to approximately the same extent that the MSCI Underlying Index concentrates in the stocks of such particular industry or group of industries.

Holdings Information

As of June 30, 2009, 99.29% of the iShares® MSCI EAFE Index Fund’s holdings consisted of equity securities, 0.00% consisted of cash and 0.70% was in other assets, including dividends booked but not yet received. The following tables summarize the iShares® MSCI EAFE Index Fund’s top holdings in individual companies and by sector as of such date.

Top holdings in individual securities as of June 30, 2009

<u>Company</u>	<u>Percentage of Total Holdings</u>
BP PLC	1.76%
HSBC Holdings PLC.	1.69%
Nestle SA-REG.	1.63%
Total SA	1.38%
Toyota Motor Corp	1.24%
Vodafone Group PLC	1.21%
Roche Holding AG-Genusschein	1.15%
Telefonica SA	1.15%
Banco Santander SA	1.14%
BHP Billiton Ltd	1.13%

Top holdings by sector as of June 30, 2009

<u>Sector</u>	<u>Percentage of Total Holdings</u>
Financials	23.46%
Industrials	11.36%
Consumer Discretionary	10.01%
Consumer Staples	9.90%
Materials	9.27%
Energy	8.59%
Health Care	8.25%
Utilities	6.30%
Telecommunication Services	5.99%
Information Technology	5.15%

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. UBS-12-A-I or any terms supplement.

Historical Performance of the iShares® MSCI EAFE Index Fund

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

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The MSCI EAFE® Index

We have derived all information regarding the MSCI EAFE® Index contained in this product supplement no. UBS-12-A-I, including, without limitation, its make-up, method of calculation and changes in its components, from publicly available information. Such information reflects the policies of, and is subject to change by MSCI Inc. (“MSCI”). We make no representation or warranty as to the accuracy or completeness of such information. MSCI has no obligation to continue to publish, and may discontinue publication of, the MSCI EAFE® Index.

The MSCI EAFE® Index (“MXEA”) is published by MSCI and is a free float-adjusted market capitalization index intended to measure the equity market performance of certain developed markets. The MSCI EAFE® Index is calculated daily in U.S. dollars and published in real time every 15 seconds during market trading hours. The MSCI EAFE® Index is published by Bloomberg under the index symbol “MXEA”. As of May 2009 the MSCI EAFE® Index consisted of the following 21 developed market country indices: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hong Kong, Ireland, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom.

MSCI recently completed previously announced changes to the methodology used in its MSCI International Equity Indices, which includes the MSCI EAFE® Index. MSCI enhanced its Standard Index methodology by moving from a sampled multi-cap approach to an approach targeting exhaustive coverage with non-overlapping size and style segments. On May 30, 2008, the MSCI Standard Indices (which include the MSCI EAFE® Index) and the MSCI Small Cap Indices, along with the other MSCI equity indices based on them, transitioned to the Global Investable Market Indices methodology

described below. The enhanced MSCI Standard Indices are now composed of the MSCI Large Cap and Mid Cap Indices. The former MSCI Small Cap Index transitioned to the MSCI Small Cap Index resulting from the Global Investable Market Indices methodology. Together, the relevant MSCI Large Cap, Mid Cap and Small Cap Indices make up the MSCI Investable Market Index for each country, composite, sector, and style index that MSCI offers.

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THE ISHARES® RUSSELL 2000 INDEX FUND

We have derived all information contained in this product supplement no. UBS-12-A-I regarding the iShares® Russell 2000 Index Fund, including, without limitation, its make-up, method of calculation and changes in its components, from publicly available information. Such information reflects the policies of, and is subject to change by iShares® Trust (“iShares”), BGI and BGFA. Additionally, the iShares® Russell 2000 Index Fund seeks to provide investment results that correspond generally to the Russell 2000® Index which reflects the policies of, and is subject to change by Russell Investments. We have not independently verified such information. We make no representation or warranty as to the accuracy or completeness of such information.

iShares® is a registered investment company that consists of numerous separate investment portfolios, including the iShares® Russell 2000 Index Fund. Information provided to or filed with the SEC by iShares® pursuant to the Securities Act of 1933 and the Investment Company Act of 1940 can be located by reference to SEC file numbers 033-97598 and 811-09102, respectively, through the SEC’s website at <http://www.sec.gov>. For additional information regarding iShares®, BGFA, the iShares® Russell 2000 Index Fund, please see the Prospectus, dated August 1, 2009. You can obtain the level of the iShares® Russell 2000 Index Fund at any time from the Bloomberg Financial Markets page “IWM <Equity> <GO>” or from the iShares website. Information from outside sources is not incorporated by reference in, and should not be considered a part of, this product supplement no. UBS-12-A-I or any terms supplement.

Investment Objective and Strategy

The iShares® Russell 2000 Index Fund seeks to provide investment results that correspond generally to the price and yield performance, before fees and expenses, of the small capitalization sector of the U.S. equity market as measured by the Russell 2000® Index (the “Underlying Index”). The Underlying Index was developed by Russell as an equity benchmark representing the approximately 2,000 smallest companies in the Russell 3000® Index. The Russell 3000® Index is composed of the 3,000 largest U.S. companies as determined by market capitalization and represents approximately 98% of the U.S. equity market.

As of August 5, 2009 the iShares® Russell 2000 Index Fund’s three largest equity securities were Palm, Inc., Bally Technologies Inc., and Highwoods Properties Inc. As of August 5, 2009 Its three largest sectors were financial services, consumer discretionary and technology.

The iShares® Russell 2000 Index Fund uses a representative sampling strategy (as described below under “Representative Sampling”) to attempt to track the Underlying Index. The iShares® Russell 2000 Index Fund will generally invest at least 90% of its assets in the securities of the Underlying Index and ADRs or other depositary receipts based on securities of the Underlying Index. The iShares® Russell 2000 Index Fund may invest its other assets in futures contracts, other types of options and swaps related to the Underlying Index, as well as cash and cash equivalents, including share of money market funds affiliated with BGFA.

Representative Sampling

The iShares® Russell 2000 Index Fund pursues a “representative sampling” strategy in attempting to track the performance of its Underlying Index, and generally does not hold all of the equity securities included in its Underlying Index. The iShares® Russell 2000 Index Fund invests in a representative sample of securities in the Underlying Index, which BGFA believes to 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 its Underlying Index.

Correlation

The Russell 2000® Index is a theoretical financial calculation, while the iShares® Russell 2000 Index Fund is an actual investment portfolio. The performance of the iShares® Russell 2000 Index Fund and its Underlying Index will vary somewhat due to transaction costs, asset valuations, corporate actions (such as mergers and spin-offs), timing variances and differences between a Fund's portfolio and the Underlying Index resulting from legal restrictions (such as diversification requirements that apply to the Fund but not to the Underlying Index) or representative sampling. BGFA expects that, over time, the correlation between a Fund's performance and that of its Underlying Index, before fees and expenses, will be 95% or better. A figure of 100% would indicate perfect correlation. Any correlation of less than 100% is called "tracking error." The iShares® Russell 2000 Index 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 iShares® Russell 2000 Index Fund will concentrate its investments (*i.e.*, hold 25% or more of its total assets) in a particular industry or group of industries only to approximately the same extent that its Underlying Index is so concentrated. For purposes of this limitation, securities of the U.S. government (including its agencies and instrumentalities), repurchase agreements collateralized by U.S. government securities, and securities of state or municipal governments and their political subdivisions are not considered to be issued by members of any industry.

Holdings Information

As of July 31, 2009, 99.87% of the iShares® Russell 2000 Index Fund's holdings consisted of equity securities, 0.05% consisted of cash and 0.09% consisted of "other" which included dividends booked by not yet received. The following tables summarize the iShares® Russell 2000 Index Fund's top holdings in individual companies and by sector as of such date.

Top ten holdings in individual securities as of July 31, 2009

<u>Company</u>	<u>Percentage of Total Holdings</u>
Palm Inc	0.25%
Tupperware Brands Corp	0.25%
Highwoods Properties Inc	0.25%
Medarex Inc	
Skyworks Solutions Inc	0.24%
Bally Technologies Inc	0.24%
Human Genome Sciences Inc	0.24%
Solera Holdings Inc	0.23%
Owens&Minor Inc	0.23%
	0.22%
Tetra Tech Inc	0.22%

Holdings by sector as of August 5, 2009

<u>Sector</u>	<u>Percentage of Total Holdings</u>
Financial Services	21.34%
Consumer Discretionary	16.93%
Technology	15.07%
Health Care	14.49%
Materials & Processing	8.60%
Producer Durables	8.13%
Utilities	4.64%
Other Energy	3.97%
Autos & Transportation	3.70%
Consumer Staples	2.39%

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POWERSHARES WATER RESOURCES PORTFOLIO

The PowerShares Water Resources Portfolio is an exchange-traded fund managed by The PowerShares Exchange-Traded Fund Trust (the "Trust"), a registered investment company, which seeks investment results that correspond generally to the price and yield performance, before fees and expenses, of the Palisades Water Index™. It is possible that this fund may not fully replicate the performance of the Palisades Water Index™ due to the temporary unavailability of certain securities in the secondary market or due to other extraordinary circumstances. Information provided to or filed with the SEC by the Trust pursuant to the Securities Act of 1933 and the Investment Company Act of 1940 can be located by reference to SEC file numbers 333-102228 and 811-21265, respectively, through the SEC website at <http://www.sec.gov>. In addition, information may be obtained from other sources including, but not limited to, press releases, newspaper articles and other publicly disseminated documents. We make no representation or warranty as to the accuracy or completeness of such information.

This product supplement no. UBS-12-A-I relates only to the securities offered hereby and does not relate to the PowerShares Water Resources Portfolio or its underlying shares. We have derived all disclosures contained in this product supplement no. UBS-12-A-I regarding the PowerShares Water Resources Portfolio from the publicly available documents described in the paragraph above. In connection with the offering of the securities, neither we nor JPMSI has participated in the preparation of such documents or made any due diligence inquiry with respect to the Trust. Neither we nor JPMSI makes any representation that such publicly available documents or any other publicly available information regarding the Trust is accurate or complete. Furthermore, we cannot give any assurance that all events occurring prior to the date hereof (including events that would affect the accuracy or completeness of the publicly available documents described in the preceding paragraph) that would affect the trading price of the PowerShares Water Resources Portfolio (and therefore the price of the PowerShares Water Resources Portfolio at the time we price the securities) have been publicly disclosed. Subsequent disclosure of any such events or the disclosure of or failure to disclose material future events concerning the Trust could affect the value received at maturity with respect to the securities and therefore the trading prices of the securities.

Neither we nor any of our affiliates makes any representation to you as to the performance of the PowerShares Water Resources Portfolio.

The Palisades Water Index™

The Palisades Water Index™ is a modified equal-dollar weighted index comprised of U.S. exchange-traded companies engaged in the global water industry. It was established with a base value of 1000.00 on December 31, 2003 and includes companies that focus on the provision of potable water, the treatment of water and the technology and services that are directly related to water consumption. The Palisades Water Index™ is rebalanced each March, June, September and December.

The Palisades Water Index™ was created by Palisades Indexes LLC (formerly known as Hydrogen Ventures, LLC). It includes companies drawn from the following sectors:

Water Utilities: Water utilities are the regulated purveyors of water directly responsible for getting water supplies to residential, commercial and industrial users. Utilities may be public utilities or investor owned utilities. As public utilities, they are under the jurisdiction of regulatory bodies and must comply with a myriad of federal and state regulatory requirements to ensure the safety of drinking water and the protection of the environment. Foreign water utilities may operate under different regulatory frameworks than U.S. water utilities. The investor-owned water utilities included in the Palisades Water Index™ generally oversee the water and wastewater facilities for a specific geographical region or are structured as holding companies comprised of geographically diverse operating divisions.

Treatment: Treatment refers to the application of technologies and/or processes that alter the composition of water to achieve a beneficial objective in its use. The most critical treatment objective

pertains to the global need for healthy drinking water. Water treatment specifically refers to the process of converting source water to drinking water of sufficient quality to comply with applicable regulations, thereby ensuring the protection of human health, or to treat water in the optimization of an industrial process. Wastewater treatment, though extricably linked to the provision of potable water and sanitation, can be differentiated within the treatment category by the objective of environmental protection. The treatment category, therefore, comprises those companies that play a key role in the physical, chemical or biological integrity of water and wastewater supplies.

Analytical/Monitoring: This category includes companies that provide services, manufacture instrumentation or develop techniques for the analysis, testing or monitoring of water and/or wastewater quality parameters. These analytics are applied to, directly or indirectly, achieve either a mandated compliance requirement or a management objective in optimizing the function of water relative to a specific use, whether municipal or industrial.

Infrastructure/Distribution: This category includes the companies that supply products that are used as a component in the water infrastructure as it relates to the distribution of water. These companies include, among others, pipe manufacturers, pump, valve and flow control manufacturers, storage tanks and those companies that apply a specific technology or process to pipe rehabilitation, repair or replacement. These companies service and supply the components of the vast interconnected network of pipelines, mains, pumps, storage tanks, lift stations and smaller appurtenances of a water distribution system, as well as provide technologies utilized to upgrade, maintain and restore pipe networks as a cost-effective alternative to new construction.

Water Resource Management: This category includes companies that provide consulting, engineering and technical services in order to develop irrigation systems and other water resource management systems.

Conglomerates: The conglomerates category comprises those companies that contribute significantly to the water industry, yet are extensively diversified into other industries or markets such that the contribution of water-related activities is relatively small. Conglomerates are reviewed on a case-by-case basis. These companies may not be conglomerates in the traditional sense, but may have instead sought to apply a particular platform technology, product-line or service capability across several global markets, including water.

The number of issuers or the sectors comprising the Palisades Water Index™ may be changed from time to time.

Eligibility Criteria for the Palisades Water Index™ Components

The Palisades Water Index™ includes companies that focus on the provision of potable water, the treatment of water and wastewater for municipal, agricultural and industrial processes and the technologies and services that are directly related to water consumption across applications that are listed on the New York Stock Exchange, American Stock Exchange, or quoted on the Nasdaq National Market System. To be included in the Palisades Water Index™, new index components must meet the following criteria each Determination Date:

- Market capitalization is at least \$150 million.
- Traded volume greater than 100,000 shares for each of the prior three months.
- A minimum Average Daily Traded Volume (ADTV) of at least \$500,000 for the prior three months.

The Palisades Water Index™ Provider may at any time and from time to time change the number of issues comprising the Palisades Water Index™ by adding or deleting one or more components or sectors, or replacing one or more issues contained in the Palisades Water Index™ with one or more substitute stocks of its choice, if, in the Palisades Water Index™ Provider's discretion, such addition,

deletion or substitution is necessary or appropriate to maintain the quality and/or character of the industry groups to which the Palisades Water Index™ relates.

Calculation Methodology

The Palisades Water Index™ is calculated using a modified equal weighting methodology. Component securities are equally weighted within their respective Sector. Each Sector is assigned an aggregate weight within the index. Sector weightings were initially determined by the Palisades Water Index™ Provider and are reviewed each quarter in conjunction with the scheduled quarterly review of the Palisades Water Index™. Within each sector the component weightings cannot exceed five percent (5%) of the Palisades Water Index™. As of August 6, 2009, the Sectors were weighted as follows:

<u>Sector Name</u>	<u>Sector Weight</u>
Industrials	78.37%
Information Technology	4.07%
Materials	5.93%
Utilities	11.63%
Total	100%

Quarterly Updates to the Palisades Water Index™

The component weights will be determined and announced at the close of trading two days prior to the Rebalance Date. The Palisades Water Index™ components are determination five days prior to the Rebalance Date. For a component to remain in the Palisades Water Index™, the component must meet the following continued inclusion rules:

- Maintain a total market capitalization above \$100 million on the determination date.
- Maintain traded volume greater than 100,000 shares for each of the prior three months.
- Maintain a minimum Average Daily Traded Volume (ADTV) of at least \$500,000 for the prior three months.

In conjunction with the quarterly review, the share weights used in the calculation of the Palisades Water Index™ are updated based upon newly assigned Sector weights and index component prices as of the close of trading two business days prior to the Rebalance Date. The share weight of each component in the Palisades Water Index™ portfolio remains fixed between quarterly reviews except in the event of certain types of corporate actions such as splits, reverse splits, stock dividends, or similar events.

Maintenance of the Palisades Water Index™

In the event of a merger between two components, the share weight of the surviving entity may be adjusted to account for any shares issued in the acquisition. The Palisades Water Index™ Provider may substitute components or change the number of issues included in the index, based on changing conditions in the industry or in the event of certain types of corporate actions, including mergers, acquisitions, spin-offs, and reorganizations. In the event of component or share weight changes to the Palisades Water Index™ portfolio, the payment of dividends other than ordinary cash dividends, spin-offs, rights offerings, re-capitalization, or other corporate actions affecting a component of the Palisades Water Index™; the Palisades Water Index™ divisor may be adjusted to ensure that there are no changes to the Palisades Water Index™ level as a result of non-market forces.

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THE SPDR® S&P® HOMEBUILDERS ETF

We have derived all information contained in this product supplement no. UBS-12-A-I regarding the SPDR® S&P® Homebuilders ETF, including, without limitation, its make-up, method of calculation and changes in its components, from publicly available information. Such information reflects the policies of, and is subject to change by SPDR® Series Trust and SSgA Funds Management, Inc. (“SSFM”). We make no representation or warranty as to the accuracy or completeness of such information. The SPDR® S&P® Homebuilders ETF is an investment portfolio maintained and managed by SSFM. SSFM is the investment adviser to the SPDR® S&P® Homebuilders ETF. The SPDR® S&P® Homebuilders ETF is an exchange-traded fund (“ETF”) that trades on the NYSE Arca under the ticker symbol “XHB”. The inception date of the SPDR® S&P® Homebuilders ETF is January 31, 2006. Prior to January 8, 2007 the SPDR® S&P® Homebuilders ETF was known as the SPDR® Homebuilders ETF.

SPDR® Series Trust is a registered investment company that consists of numerous separate investment portfolios, including the SPDR® S&P® Homebuilders ETF. Information provided to or filed with the SEC by SPDR® Series Trust pursuant to the Securities Act of 1933 and the Investment Company Act of 1940 can be located by reference to SEC file numbers 333-57793 and 811-08839, respectively, through the SEC’s website at <http://www.sec.gov>. For additional information regarding SPDR® Series Trust, SSFM or the SPDR® S&P® Homebuilders ETF, please see the SPDR® Series Trust’s Prospectus, dated October 31, 2008 (as supplemented on June 1, 2009). In addition, information about SPDR® Series Trust, SSFM and the SPDR® S&P® Homebuilders ETF may be obtained from other sources including, but not limited to, press releases, newspaper articles and other publicly disseminated documents and the SPDR® Series Trust website. We make no representation or warranty as to the accuracy or completeness of such information. Information contained in the SPDR® Series Trust website is not incorporated by reference in, and should not be considered a part of, this product supplement no. UBS-12-A-I or any terms supplement.

This product supplement no. UBS-12-A-I relates only to the securities offered hereby and does not relate to the SPDR® S&P® Homebuilders ETF. We have derived all disclosures contained in this product supplement no. UBS-12-A-I regarding the SPDR® Series Trust or the SPDR® S&P® Homebuilders ETF from the publicly available documents described in the preceding paragraph. In connection with the offering of the securities, neither we nor any Agent has participated in the preparation of such documents or made any due diligence inquiry with respect to the SPDR® Series Trust or the SPDR® S&P® Homebuilders ETF. Neither we nor any Agent makes any representation that such publicly available documents or any other publicly available information regarding the SPDR® Series Trust or the SPDR® S&P® Homebuilders ETF is accurate or complete. Furthermore, we cannot give any assurance that all events occurring prior to the date hereof (including events that would affect the accuracy or completeness of the publicly available documents described in the preceding paragraph) that would affect the trading price of shares of the SPDR® S&P® Homebuilders ETF (and therefore the price of shares of the SPDR® S&P® Homebuilders ETF on the trade date) have been publicly disclosed. Subsequent disclosure of any such events or the disclosure of or failure to disclose material future events concerning the SPDR® Series Trust or the SPDR® S&P® Homebuilders ETF could affect the value received at maturity with respect to the securities and therefore the trading prices of the securities.

The SPDR® Series Trust consists of separate investment portfolios (each, a “SPDR® Series Fund”). Each SPDR® Series Fund is an index fund that invests in a particular Industry or group of industries represented by a specified Select Industry Index. The companies included in each Select Industry Index are selected on the basis of Global Industry Classification Standards (“GICS”) from a universe of companies defined by its underlying index. The investment objective of each Select Industry SPDR® Fund is to provide investment results that, before expenses, correspond generally to the price and yield performance of publicly traded equity securities of companies in a particular industry or group of industries, as represented by a specified market industry index. The Select Industry Indices (each, a “Select Industry Index”) upon which the SPDR® Series Funds are based are comprised of the companies in the S&P® Total Market Index (“S&P® TMI Index”).

The S&P® Homebuilders Select Industry™ Index is derived from the homebuilding segment of the S&P® TMI Index, a U.S. total market composite index.

Investment Objective and Strategy

The SPDR® S&P® Homebuilders ETF seeks to replicate as closely as possible, before fees and expenses, the total return of the S&P® Homebuilders Select Industry™ Index. The S&P® Homebuilders Select Industry™ Index measures the performance of the homebuilding industry of the U.S. equity market. The S&P® Homebuilders Select Industry™ Index includes companies in the following sub-industries: homebuilding, home improvement retail and home furnishings.

Replication

The SPDR® S&P® Homebuilders ETF pursues the indexing strategy of “replication” in attempting to track the total return of the S&P® Homebuilders Select Industry™ Index. The SPDR® S&P® Homebuilders ETF generally will invest in all of the securities which comprise the S&P® Homebuilders Select Industry™ Index. The SPDR® S&P® Homebuilders ETF will normally invest at least 95% of its total assets in common stocks that comprise the S&P® Homebuilders Select Industry™ Index. The SPDR® S&P® Homebuilders ETF may also invest up to 5% of its other assets in securities not included in the S&P® Homebuilders Select Industry™ Index but which SSFM believes will help the SPDR® S&P® Homebuilders ETF track the S&P® Homebuilders Select Industry™ Index, as well as in certain futures, options, swap contracts and other derivatives, cash and cash equivalents or money market instruments, such as repurchase agreements and money market funds (including affiliated money market funds).

Correlation

The S&P® Homebuilders Select Industry™ Index is a theoretical financial calculation, while the SPDR® S&P® Homebuilders ETF is an actual investment portfolio. The performance of the SPDR® S&P® Homebuilders ETF and the S&P® Homebuilders Select Industry™ Index will vary somewhat due to transaction costs, asset valuations, market impact, corporate actions (such as mergers and spin-offs) and timing variances. The SPDR® S&P® Homebuilders ETF seeks a correlation of 0.95 or better between the SPDR® S&P® Homebuilders ETF’s performance and the performance of the S&P® Homebuilders Select Industry™ Index. A figure of 1.00 would indicate perfect correlation. Any correlation of less than 1.00 is called a “tracking error.” The SPDR® S&P® Homebuilders ETF, using a replication strategy, can be expected to have a lesser tracking error than a fund using a representative sampling strategy. Representative sampling is a strategy in which a fund invests in a representative sample of securities in an underlying index.

Holdings Information

As of August 5, 2009, the SPDR® S&P® Homebuilders ETF included 26 companies. The SPDR® S&P® Homebuilders ETF’s three largest holdings are Owens Corning., Lennar Corp. and Universal Fst Prods Inc. The following table summarizes the SPDR® S&P® Homebuilders ETF’s holdings in individual companies as of such date.

All Holdings in Individual Securities as of August 5, 2009

<u>Ticker</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Sector</u>	<u>Weight</u>
OC	Owens Corning	Industrials	5.57%
LEN	Lennar Corp	Consumer Discretionary	4.98%
UFPI	Universal Fst Prods Inc	Industrials	4.83%
MAS	Masco Corp	Industrials	4.48%
RYL	Ryland Group Inc	Consumer Discretionary	4.28%
CTX	Centex Corp	Consumer Discretionary	4.28%
PHM	Pulte Homes Inc	Consumer Discretionary	4.23%
TPX	Tempur Pedic Intl Inc	Consumer Discretionary	4.02%
USG	U S G Corp	Industrials	4.02%
KBH	Kb Home	Consumer Discretionary	3.98%
MDC	M D C Hldgs Inc	Consumer Discretionary	3.96%
MHK	Mohawk Inds Inc	Consumer Discretionary	3.92%
SSD	Simpson Manufacturing	Industrials	3.90%
BBBY	Bed Bath & Beyond Inc	Consumer Discretionary	3.86%
NVR	NVR Inc	Consumer Discretionary	3.77%
TOL	Toll Brothers Inc	Consumer Discretionary	3.77%
WSM	Williams Sonoma	Consumer Discretionary	3.68%
LEG	Leggett & Platt Inc	Consumer Discretionary	3.58%
LOW	Lowes Cos Inc	Consumer Discretionary	3.54%
SHW	Sherwin Williams Co	Consumer Discretionary	3.48%
HD	Home Depot Inc	Consumer Discretionary	3.41%
LII	Lennox Intl Inc	Industrials	3.26%
AAN	Aarons Inc	Consumer Discretionary	2.77%
82525198	Aim Stit Stic Prime Por	Unassigned	0.04%

The SPDR® S&P® Homebuilders ETF's per share net asset value ("NAV") is the value of one share of the SPDR® S&P® Homebuilders ETF and is calculated by dividing the value of total assets less total liabilities by the number of shares outstanding. The NAV return is based on the NAV of the SPDR® S&P® Homebuilders ETF and the market return is based on the market price per share of the SPDR® S&P® Homebuilders ETF. The market price used to calculate the market return is determined by using the midpoint between the highest bid and the lowest offer on the exchange on which the shares of the SPDR® S&P® Homebuilders ETF are listed for trading, as of the time that the SPDR® S&P® Homebuilders ETF's NAV is calculated. Since shares of the SPDR® S&P® Homebuilders ETF are listed for trading, as of the time that the SPDR® S&P® Homebuilders ETF's NAV is calculated. Since shares of the SPDR® S&P® Homebuilders ETF did not trade in the secondary market until several days after the SPDR® S&P® Homebuilders ETF's inception, for the period from inception to the first day of the secondary market trading in shares of the SPDR® S&P® Homebuilders ETF (1/31/06, 2/6/06) respectively), the NAV of the SPDR® S&P® Homebuilders ETF is used as a proxy for the secondary market trading price to calculate market returns. NAV and market returns assume that dividends and capital gain distributions have been reinvested in the SPDR® S&P® Homebuilders ETF at NAV.

Industry Breakdown of the SPDR® S&P® Homebuilders ETF as of August 5, 2009*

<u>Industry</u>	<u>Net Assets</u>
Consumer Discretionary	73.91%
Industrials	26.07%
Unassigned	0.02%
TOTAL	100.00%

* The SPDR® S&P® Homebuilders ETF's industry breakdown is expressed as a percentage of net assets and may change over time.

The information above was compiled from the SPDR® Series Trust website. We make no representation or warranty as to the accuracy of the information above. Information contained in the SPDR® Series Trust website is not incorporated by reference in, and should not be considered a part of, this product supplement no. UBS-12-A-I or any terms supplement.

Historical Performance of the SPDR® S&P® Homebuilders ETF

We will provide historical price information with respect to the shares of the SPDR® S&P® Homebuilders ETF in the relevant terms supplement. You should not take any such historical prices as an indication of future performance.

Disclaimer

The securities are not sponsored, endorsed, sold or promoted by State Street Global Markets, LLC ("SSGM"). SSGM makes no representations or warranties to the owners of the securities or any member of the public regarding the advisability of investing in the securities. SSGM has no obligation or liability in connection with the operation, marketing, trading or sale of the securities.

The S&P® Homebuilders Select Industry™ Index

We have derived all information contained in this product supplement no. UBS-12-A-I regarding the S&P® Homebuilders Select Industry™ Index, including, without limitation, its make-up, method of calculation and changes in its components, from publicly available information. Such information reflects the policies of, and is subject to change by, S&P. We have not independently verified such information. We make no representation or warranty as to the accuracy or completeness of such information. S&P has no obligation to continue to calculate and publish, and may discontinue calculation and publication of the S&P® Homebuilders Select Industry™ Index.

The S&P® Homebuilders Select Industry™ Index is an equal-weighted index that is designed to measure the performance of the homebuilders sub-industry portion of the S&P® TMI Index, a benchmark that measures the performance of the U.S. equity market.

The S&P® TMI Index offers broad market exposure to companies of all market capitalization, including all common equities listed on the NYSE and the NASDAQ National and Small Cap markets. Only U.S. companies are eligible for inclusion in the S&P® TMI Index.

Each of the component stocks in the S&P® Homebuilders Select Industry™ Index is a constituent company within the homebuilding sub-industry of the S&P® TMI Index.

Additional information concerning the S&P® Homebuilders Select Industry™ Index may be obtained at the S&P website. Information contained in the S&P website is not incorporated by reference in, and should not be considered part of, this underlying supplement or any terms supplement.

You can obtain the level of the S&P® Homebuilders Select Industry™ Index at any time from the Bloomberg Financial Markets page "S5HOME <Index> <GO>" or from the Standard and Poor's website.

Index Eligibility

Membership to the S&P® Homebuilders Select Industry™ Index is based on a company's GICS classification, as well as liquidity market cap requirements and domicile.

To be eligible for the S&P® Homebuilders Select Industry™ Index, companies must be in the S&P® TMI Index and rank in the top 90% of their relevant GICS sub-industry (*i.e.*, homebuilding sub-industry) by float-adjusted market capitalization. The stocks at the top, whose cumulative market capitalization is less than or equal to 90% of the total market capitalization of the homebuilding sub-industry, are deemed to qualify. If the stock count is less than 21, then companies having a float-adjusted market capitalization above US\$ 500 million are added sequentially in order of float-adjusted market capitalization. If there are still fewer than 21 stocks in the S&P® Homebuilders Select Industry™ Index, stocks from a supplementary list of highly correlated sub-industries, that meet the market capitalization and liquidity thresholds, are included in order of their float adjusted market capitalization to reach 21 constituents.

Market Capitalization. Stocks with a float-adjusted market capitalization above US\$ 500 million and meet the liquidity threshold are included in order of their float-adjusted market capitalization until the stock count reaches 21. The float-adjusted market capitalization of these stocks must combine to be at least 90% of the total homebuilding sub-industry market capitalization. If the S&P® Homebuilders Select Industry™ Index still does not have enough stocks that meet the criteria for inclusion, the minimum market capitalization requirements may be relaxed until the other requirements have been satisfied.

Liquidity. Constituents must have a liquidity ratio — defined by dollar value traded over the previous 12 months divided by average market capitalization over the previous 12 months — greater than 30%. The length of time to evaluate liquidity is reduced to available trading period for IPOs or spin-offs that do not have 12 months of trading history.

Domicile. U.S. companies only.

As of August 5, 2009 the S&P® Homebuilders Select Industry™ Index included 27 Component Stocks:

<u>Ticker</u>	<u>Company's Name</u>
AAN	Aarons Inc
BBBY	Bed Bath & Beyond Inc
CTX	Centex Corp
DHI	D R Horton Inc
HD	Home Depot Inc
KBH	Kb Home
LEG	Leggett & Platt Inc
LEN	Lennar Corp
LII	Lennox Intl Inc
LOW	Lowe's Cos Inc
MAS	Masco Corp
MDC	M D C Hldgs Inc
MTH	Meritage Homes Corp
MHK	Mohawk Inds Inc
NVR	Nvr Inc
OC	Owens Corning New
PHM	Pulte Homes Inc
OC	Owens Corning New
RYL	Ryland Group Inc
SHW	Sherwin Williams Co
SSD	Simpson Manufacturing Co In
TPX	Tempur Pedic Intl Inc
TOL	Toll Brothers Inc
UFPI	Universal Fst Prods Inc
USG	U S G Corp
WSM	Williams Sonoma Inc
82525198	Aim Stit Stic Prime Por

Index Construction and Calculations

The S&P® Homebuilders Select Industry™ Index is equal-weighted and calculated by the divisor methodology.

The initial divisor is set to have a base index value of 1000 on December 15, 2000. The index value is simply the index market value divided by the index divisor:

$$\text{Index Value} = (\text{Index Market Value}) / \text{Divisor}$$

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

where N is the number of stocks in the index.

At the beginning of each quarterly rebalancing, The Component Stocks are set so that each constituent has equal weight.

$$(\text{Component Stocks})_{i, \text{ after rebalance}} = K / (\text{Price})_{i, \text{ rebalance date}}$$

where K is an arbitrary or nominal value used to ensure each company's "shares" number is derived to establish equal weighting in the index

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

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

Therefore,

$$(\text{Divisor})_{\text{after rebalance}} = (\text{Index Market Value})_{\text{after rebalance}} / (\text{Index Value})_{\text{before rebalance}}$$

Index Maintenance

The membership to S&P® Homebuilders Select Industry™ Index is reviewed quarterly. Rebalancing occurs after the closing on the third Friday of the quarter ending month. The reference date for additions and deletions is after the closing of the last trading date of the previous month. No companies are added between rebalancings. However, a company will be deleted from the S&P® Homebuilders Select Industry™ Index if the S&P® TMI Index drops the constituent. If a constituent deletion causes the number of companies in the S&P® Homebuilders Select Industry™ Index to fall below 21, no addition will be made to the S&P® Homebuilders Select Industry™ Index until the next rebalancing. At that time, the entire S&P® Homebuilders Select Industry™ Index will be rebalanced based on all eligibility criteria, including minimum number of companies. In case of GICS changes, where a company does not belong to the homebuilding sub-industry after the classification change, it is removed from the S&P® Homebuilders Select Industry™ Index at the next rebalancing.

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

<u>S&P® TMI Index Action</u>	<u>Adjustment Made to Index</u>	<u>Divisor Adjustment?</u>
Constituent change	If the constituent is a member of the S&P® Homebuilders Select Industry™ Index, it is dropped.	Yes
Share changes between quarterly share adjustments	None.	No
Quarterly share changes	There is no direct adjustment, however, on the same date the S&P® Homebuilders Select Industry™ Index rebalancing will take place.	Only because of the Index rebalancing.
GICS change	None. If, after the GICS change, a company no longer qualifies to belong to the relevant Select Industry Index, it is removed at the next rebalancing.	No
Spin-off	No weight change. The price is adjusted to price of Parent Company minus (Price of Spin-off company/Share Share ratio). The Component Stocks change so that the company's weight remains the same as its weight before the spin-off.	No
Rights Offering	The price is adjusted to Price of Parent Company minus (Price of Rights Subscription/Rights Ratio). The Component Stocks change so that the company' weight remains the same as its weight before the spin-off.	No
Stock Split	The Component Stocks are multiplied by and price is divided by the split factor.	No
Share Issuance or Share Repurchase	None.	No
Special Dividends	Price of the stock making the special dividend payment is reduced by the per share special dividend amount after the close of trading on the day before the dividend ex-date.	Yes

Corporate Actions

<u>Corporate Action</u>	<u>Adjustment Made to Index</u>	<u>Divisor Adjustment?</u>
Spin-off	No weight change. The price is adjusted to the Price of the Parent Company minus (the Price of the Spin-off company/Share Exchange Ratio). The Component Stocks change so that the company's weight remains the same as its weight before the spin-off.	No
Rights Offering	The price is adjusted to the Price of the Parent Company minus (the Price of the Rights Subscription/Rights Ratio). The Component Stocks change so that the company's weight remains the same as its weight before the spin-off.	No
Stock Split	The Component Stocks are multiplied by and price is divided by the split factor.	No
Share Issuance or Share Repurchase	None.	No
Special Dividends	Price of the stock making the special dividend payment is reduced by the per share special dividend amount after the close of trading on the day before the dividend ex-date.	Yes

Total Return

The S&P® Homebuilders Select Industry™ Index will have a total return counterpart, which assumes dividends are reinvested in the S&P® Homebuilders Select Industry™ Index after the close on the ex-date. On any given date t:

$$\text{Total Return Multiplier}_t = [(\text{Total Return Index Value}_{t-1}) + (\text{Total Return Multiplier}_t)] / (\text{Index Value}_{t-1})$$

$$\text{Total Return Index Value}_t = (\text{Total Return Index Value}_{t-1}) \times (\text{Total Return Multiplier}_t)$$

$$\text{Index Dividend Points}_t = \sum_{i=1}^N (\text{Component Stocks})_{i,t} \times (\text{Ex - dividends})_{i,t} / \text{Divisor}_t$$

License Agreement with S&P

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THE FINANCIAL SELECT SECTOR SPDR® FUND

We have derived all information contained in this product supplement no. UBS-12-A-I regarding the Financial Select Sector SPDR® 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 the Select Sector SPDR® Trust (the "Trust") and SSgA Funds Management, Inc. ("SSFM"). We make no representation or warranty as to the accuracy or completeness of such information. The Financial Select Sector SPDR® Fund is an investment portfolio managed by SSFM, the investment adviser to the Financial Select Sector SPDR® Fund. The Financial Select Sector SPDR® Fund is an exchange-traded fund ("ETF") that trades on the NYSE Arca, Inc. ("NYSE Arca") under the ticker symbol "XLF."

The Trust is a registered investment company that consists of nine separate investment portfolios (each, a "Select Sector SPDR® Fund"), including the Financial Select Sector SPDR® Fund. Each Select Sector SPDR® Fund is an index fund that invests in a particular sector or group of industries represented by a specified Select Sector Index. The companies included in each Select Sector Index are selected on the basis of general industry classifications from a universe of companies defined by the S&P 500® Index. The Select Sector Indices (each, a "Select Sector Index") upon which the Select Sector SPDR® Funds are based together comprise all of the companies in the S&P 500® Index. The investment objective of each Select Sector SPDR® Fund is to provide investment results that, before expenses, correspond generally to the price and yield performance of publicly traded equity securities of companies in a particular sector or group of industries, as represented by a specified market sector index.

Information provided to or filed with the SEC by the Trust pursuant to the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended, can be located by reference to SEC file numbers 333-57791 and 811-08837, respectively, through the SEC's website at <http://www.sec.gov>. For additional information regarding the Trust or the Financial Select Sector SPDR® Fund, please see the Trust's Prospectus, dated January 31, 2009. In addition, information about the Trust, SSFM and the Financial Select Sector SPDR® Fund may be obtained from other sources including, but not limited to, press releases, newspaper articles and other publicly disseminated documents and the Trust website. We make no representation or warranty as to the accuracy or completeness of such information. Information contained in the Trust website is not incorporated by reference in, and should not be considered a part of, this product supplement no. UBS-12-A-I or any terms supplement.

Investment Objective

The Financial Select Sector SPDR® Fund seeks investment results that correspond generally to the price and yield performance, before fees and expenses, of publicly traded equity securities of companies in the financial services sector, as represented by the Financial Select Sector Index. The Financial Select Sector Index measures the performance of the financial services sector of the U.S. equity market. The Financial Select Sector Index includes companies in the following sub-sectors: banking, mortgage finance, consumer finance, specialized finance, investment banking and brokerage, asset management and custody, corporate lending, insurance and financial investment, and real estate, including real estate investment trusts.

Investment Strategy — Replication

The Financial Select Sector SPDR® Fund pursues the indexing strategy of "replication" in attempting to approximate the performance of Financial Select Sector Index. The Financial Select Sector SPDR® Fund will generally invest in all of the equity securities included in the Financial Select Sector Index. There may, however, be instances where SSFM may choose to overweight another stock in the Financial Select Sector Index, purchase securities not included in the Financial Select Sector Index that SSFM believes are appropriate to substitute for a security included in the Financial Select Sector Index or utilize various combinations of other available investment techniques in seeking to track accurately the Financial Select Sector Index. The Financial Select Sector SPDR® Fund will normally invest

at least 95% of its total assets in common stocks that comprise the Financial Select Sector Index. The Financial Select Sector SPDR® Fund may invest its remaining assets in money market instruments (including repurchase agreements and money market funds), convertible securities, structured securities and in options and futures contracts. Options and futures contracts (and convertible securities and structured securities) may be used by the Financial Select Sector SPDR® Fund in seeking performance that corresponds to the Financial Select Sector Index and managing cash flows. SSFM anticipates that, under normal circumstances, it may take approximately five business days for additions and deletions to the S&P 500® Index to be reflected in the portfolio composition of the Financial Select Sector SPDR® Fund. The Board of Trustees of the Trust may change the Financial Select Sector SPDR® Fund's investment strategy and other policies without shareholder approval.

Correlation

The Financial Select Sector Index is a theoretical financial calculation, while the Financial Select Sector SPDR® Fund is an actual investment portfolio. The performance of the Financial Select Sector SPDR® Fund and the Financial Select Sector Index will vary somewhat due to transaction costs, asset valuations, 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 Financial Select Sector SPDR® Fund, using a replication strategy, can be expected to have a lesser tracking error than a fund using representative sampling strategy. Representative sampling is a strategy in which a fund invests in a representative sample of securities in a tracking index.

Holdings Information

As of August 5, 2009, the Financial Select Sector SPDR® Fund included 79 companies. The Financial Select Sector SPDR® Fund's three largest holdings are JPMorgan Chase, Bank of America Corp. and Wells Fargo & Co. The following table summarizes the Financial Select Sector SPDR® Fund's holdings in individual companies as of such date.

Top holdings in individual securities as of August 5, 2009

<u>Company</u>	<u>Percentage of Total Holdings</u>
JPMorgan Chase & Co.	12.34%
Bank of America Corp.	10.9%
Wells Fargo & Co.	9.88%
Goldman Sachs Group Inc.	6.43%
U.S. Bancorp	3.27%
MORGAN STANLEY	3.18%
Citigroup Inc.	3.08%
American Express Co.	2.73%
Bank of New York Mellon Corp.	2.66%
MetLife Inc.	2.30%
Travelers Cos. Inc.	2.06%

The information above was compiled from the Trust website. We make no representation or warranty as to the accuracy of the information above. Information contained in the Trust website is not incorporated by reference in, and should not be considered a part of, this product supplement no. UBS-12-A-I or any terms supplement.

Historical Performance of the Financial Select Sector SPDR® Fund

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

Disclaimer

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The Financial Select Sector Index

We have derived all information contained in this product supplement no. UBS-12-A-I regarding the Financial Select Sector Index and the index from which it is derived, the S&P 500® Index, including, without limitation, the make-up, method of calculation and changes in components for each index, from publicly available information. Such information reflects the policies of, and is subject to change by, Standard and Poor's Financial Services LLC, a subsidiary of The McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc. ("S&P") or Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated, as index compilation agent, ("Merrill Lynch" or the "Index Compilation Agent"). We make no representation or warranty as to the accuracy or completeness of such information. For further information about the S&P 500® Index, please see "The S&P 500® Index" above.

The Financial Select Sector Index is a modified market capitalization-based index, intended to provide an indication of the pattern of common stock price movements of companies that are components of the S&P 500® Index and are involved in the development or production of financial products. Companies in the Financial Select Sector Index include a wide array of diversified financial services firms whose business lines range from investment management to commercial and business banking. The Financial Select Sector Index is one of the nine Select Sector sub-indices of the S&P 500® Index, each of which we refer to as a "Select Sector Index." As of June 30, 2009, the Financial Select Sector Index included 80 component stocks.

The stocks included in the Financial Select Sector Index are selected by the Index Compilation Agent in consultation with S&P from the universe of companies represented by the S&P 500® Index. The composition and weighting of the stocks included in the Financial Select Sector Index will likely differ from the composition and weighting of stocks included in any similar S&P 500® sector index that is published and disseminated by S&P. S&P's only relationship to the Index Compilation Agent is the licensing of certain trademarks and trade names of S&P and of the S&P 500® Index which is determined, composed and calculated by S&P without regard to the Index Compilation Agent.

As of June 30, 2009, the Financial Select Sector Index had a 13.59% weighting in the S&P 500® Index based on the capitalization of the constituent stocks.

Construction and Maintenance

The Financial Select Sector Index is developed and maintained in accordance with the following criteria:

- Each of the component stocks in the Financial Select Sector Index (the "Component Stocks") is a constituent company of the S&P 500® Index.
- Each stock in the S&P 500® Index is allocated to one and only one of the Select Sector Indices.
- The Index Compilation Agent assigns each constituent stock of the S&P 500® Index to a Select Sector Index. The Index Compilation Agent, after consultation with S&P, assigns a particular company's stock to the Financial Select Sector Index on the basis of such company's sales and earnings composition and the sensitivity of the company's stock price and business results to the common factors that affect other companies in the Financial Select Sector Index. S&P has sole control over the removal of stocks from the S&P 500® Index and the selection of replacement stocks to be added to the S&P 500® Index. However, S&P plays only a consulting role in the assignment of the S&P 500® Index constituent stocks to

the Financial Select Sector Index, that assignment being the sole responsibility of the Index Compilation Agent.

- The Financial Select Sector Index is calculated by the Index Calculation Agent using a modified “market capitalization” methodology. This design ensures that each of the Component Stocks within the Financial Select Sector Index is represented in a proportion consistent with its percentage with respect to the total market capitalization of the Financial Select Sector Index. Under certain conditions, however, the number of shares of a Component Stock within the Financial Select Sector Index may be adjusted to conform to Internal Revenue Code requirements.
- The Financial Select Sector Index is calculated using the same methodology utilized by S&P in calculating the S&P 500® Index, using a base-weighted aggregate methodology. See “The S&P 500® Index” above. The daily calculation of the Financial Select Sector Index is computed by dividing the total market value of the companies in the Financial Select Sector Index by a number called the index divisor.
- The Financial Select Sector Index is weighted based on the market capitalization of each of the Component Stocks, subject to the following asset diversification requirements: (i) the market capitalization-based weighted value of any single Component Stock measured on the last day of a calendar quarter may not exceed 24.99% of the total value of the Financial Select Sector Index; and (ii) with respect to 50% of the total value of the Financial Select Sector Index, the market capitalization-based weighted value of the Component Stocks must be diversified so that no single Component Stock measured on the last day of a calendar quarter represents more than 4.99% of the total value of the Financial Select Sector Index.
- Rebalancing the Financial Select Sector Index to meet the asset diversification requirements will be the responsibility of the Index Calculation Agent. If shortly prior to the last business day of any calendar quarter (a “Quarterly Qualification Date”), a Component Stock (or two or more Component Stocks) approaches the maximum allowable value limits set forth above (the “Asset Diversification Limits”), the percentage that such Component Stock (or Component Stocks) represents in the Financial Select Sector Index will be reduced and the market capitalization based weighted value of such Component Stock (or Component Stocks) will be redistributed across the Component Stocks that do not closely approach the Asset Diversification Limits in accordance with the following methodology: First, each Component Stock that exceeds 24% of the total value of the Financial Select Sector Index will be reduced to 23% of the total value of the Financial Select Sector Index and the aggregate amount by which all Component Stocks exceed 24% will be redistributed equally across the remaining Component Stocks that represent less than 23% of the total value of the Financial Select Sector Index. If as a result of this redistribution, another Component Stock then exceeds 24%, the redistribution will be repeated as necessary. Second, with respect to the 50% of the value of the Financial Select Sector Index accounted for by the lowest weighted Component Stocks, each Component Stock that exceeds 4.8% of the total value of the Financial Select Sector Index will be reduced to 4.6% and the aggregate amount by which all Component Stocks exceed 4.8% will be distributed equally across all remaining Component Stocks that represent less than 4.6% of the total value of the Financial Select Sector Index. If as a result of this redistribution another Component Stock that did not previously exceed 4.8% of the Financial Select Sector Index value then exceeds 4.8%, the redistribution will be repeated as necessary until at least 50% of the value of the Financial Select Sector Index is accounted for by Component Stocks representing no more than 4.8% of the total value of the Financial Select Sector Index. If necessary, this reallocation process may take place more than once prior to a Quarterly Qualification Date.

The Index Compilation Agent at any time may determine that a Component Stock which has been assigned to one Select Sector Index has undergone such a transformation in the composition of its

business that it should be removed from that Select Sector Index and assigned to a different Select Sector Index. In the event that the Index Compilation Agent notifies the Index Calculation Agent that a Component Stock's Select Sector Index assignment should be changed, the Index Calculation Agent will disseminate notice of the change following its standard procedure for announcing index changes and will implement the change in the affected Select Sector Indices on a date no less than one week after the initial dissemination of information on the sector change to the maximum extent practicable. It is not anticipated that Component Stocks will change sectors frequently. Component Stocks removed from and added to the S&P 500® Index will be deleted from and added to the appropriate Select Sector Index on the same schedule used by S&P for additions and deletions from the S&P 500® Index insofar as practicable.

License Agreement with S&P

J.P. Morgan Securities Inc. expects to enter into a non-exclusive license agreement Standard and Poor's Financial Services LLC, a subsidiary of The McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc. ("S&P") for use of "SPDR®," "Select Sector SPDR" and "Select Sector SPDRs" in connection with certain securities, including the securities.

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THE VANGUARD® EMERGING MARKETS ETF

We have derived all information contained in this product supplement no. UBS-12-A-I regarding the Vanguard® Emerging Markets ETF, including, without limitation, its make-up, method of calculation and changes in its components, from publicly available information. Such information reflects the policies of, and is subject to change by The Vanguard International Equity Index Funds (the “Vanguard Trust”) and The Vanguard Group, Inc. (“Vanguard”). The Vanguard® Emerging Markets ETF is an exchange-traded class of shares issued by the Vanguard® Emerging Markets Stock Index Fund and is maintained and managed by Vanguard. Vanguard is the investment adviser to the Vanguard® Emerging Markets ETF. The Vanguard® Emerging Markets ETF shares trade on the NYSE Arca, Inc. (“NYSE Arca”) under the ticker symbol “VWO.” We make no representations or warranty as to the accuracy or completeness of the information derived from these public sources.

The Vanguard Trust is a registered investment company that consists of separate funds, each of which may consist of different share classes, including ETF shares. Information provided to or filed with the SEC by the Vanguard Trust pursuant to the Securities Act of 1933 and the Investment Company Act of 1940 can be located by reference to Investment Company Act File numbers 033-32548 and 811-05972, through the SEC’s website at <http://www.sec.gov>. For additional information regarding the Vanguard Trust, Vanguard and the Vanguard® Emerging Markets ETF, please see the Prospectus dated February 27, 2009. In addition, information about the Vanguard Trust and the Vanguard® Emerging Markets ETF may be obtained from other sources including, but not limited to, press releases, newspaper articles and other publicly disseminated documents and the Vanguard website. We make no representation or warranty as to the accuracy or completeness of such information. Information contained in the Vanguard website is not incorporated by reference in, and should not be considered a part of, this product supplement no. UBS-12-A-I or any terms supplement.

Investment Objective and Strategy

The Vanguard® Emerging Markets ETF seeks to track the performance of a benchmark index that measures the investment return of stocks issued by companies located in emerging market countries. The current benchmark index is the MSCI Emerging Markets Index (the “Vanguard Underlying Index” and each of the Dow Jones Underlying Index, the MSCI Underlying Index, the Homebuilders Underlying Index, the Financial Underlying Index and the Vanguard Underlying Index being referred to herein as an “Underlying Index.”). The Vanguard® Emerging Markets ETF employs a “passive management,” or indexing, investment approach by investing substantially all (normally about 95%) of its assets in the common stocks included in the Vanguard Underlying Index, while employing a form of sampling to reduce risk. Vanguard employs a sampling technique, using its discretion — based on an analysis that considers liquidity, repatriation of capital and entry barriers in various markets — to determine whether or not to invest in particular securities. Under normal circumstances, the Vanguard® Emerging Markets ETF will invest at least 80% of its assets in emerging markets stocks. The Vanguard Underlying Index was developed by MSCI 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 June 30, 2009 the Vanguard® Emerging Markets ETF’s holdings by country consisted of the following 24 countries: Africa, Argentina, Brazil, Cayman Islands, Chile, China, Colombia, Czech Republic, Egypt, Hong Kong, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Korea, Malaysia, Mexico, Philippines, Peru, Poland, Russia, South Israel, Taiwan, Thailand, Turkey. In addition, as of such date, the Vanguard® Emerging Markets ETF’s three largest holdings by country were China, Brazil and South Korea. As of June 30, 2009, its three largest equity securities were China Mobile, Ltd., OAO Gazprom and Teva Pharmaceutical Industries Ltd.

Other Investment Policies

The Vanguard® Emerging Markets ETF reserves the right to substitute a different index for the Vanguard Underlying Index if the Vanguard Underlying Index is discontinued, if the Vanguard® Emerging Markets ETF’s agreement with the sponsor of the Vanguard Underlying Index is terminated,

or for any other reason determined in good faith by the Vanguard® Emerging Markets ETF's board of trustees. In any such instance, the substitute index would measure the same market segment as the Vanguard Underlying Index.

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

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

Holdings Information

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

Top holdings in individual securities as of June 30, 2009

<u>Company</u>	<u>Rank</u>
China Mobile (Hong Kong) Ltd.	1
OAO Gazprom-Sponsored ADR (London Shares)	2
Teva Pharmaceutical Industries Ltd.	3
Petroleo Brasileiro SA Pfd.	4
America Movil SA de CV	5
Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd.	6
China Construction Bank	7
Petroleo Brasileiro SA	8
Petroleo Brasileiro SA Series A ADR	9
Industrial and Commercial Bank of China Ltd. Class H	10

Country Diversification (% of Common Stock) as of June 30, 2009

<u>Sector</u>	<u>Percentage of Total Holdings</u>
China	19.5%
Brazil	14.9%
Korea	12.4%
Taiwan	11.5%
India	7.5%
South Africa	7.6%
Russia	6.2%
Mexico	4.5%
Israel	3.0%
Malaysia	3.0%
Indonesia	1.7%
Chile	1.6%
Thailand	1.4%
Turkey	1.4%
Poland	1.1%
Czech Republic	0.5%
Hungary	0.5%
Philippines	0.5%
Peru	0.4%
Egypt	0.2%
Colombia	0.1%
Hong Kong	0.1%
Cayman Islands	0.0%

The information above was compiled from the Vanguard website. We make no representation or warranty as to the accuracy of the information above. Information contained in the Vanguard website is not incorporated by reference in, and should not be considered a part of, this product supplement no. UBS-12-A-I or any terms supplement.

Historical Performance of the Vanguard® Emerging Market ETF

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

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The MSCI Emerging Markets Index

We have derived all information contained in this product supplement no. UBS-12-A-I regarding the Vanguard Underlying Index, including, without limitation, its make-up, method of calculation and changes in its components, from publicly available information. The Vanguard Underlying Index is a stock index calculated, published and disseminated daily by MSCI, a majority-owned subsidiary of Morgan Stanley, through numerous data vendors, on the MSCI website and in real time on Bloomberg Financial Markets and Reuters Limited. Neither MSCI nor Morgan Stanley has any obligation to continue to calculate and publish, and may discontinue calculation and publication of the Vanguard Underlying Index.

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

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

Index Calculation

The performance of the Vanguard Underlying Index is a free float-adjusted average of the U.S. dollar values of all of the equity securities (the "component securities") constituting the MSCI indices for the selected countries (the "component country indices"). The Vanguard Underlying Index has a base date of December 31, 1987. As of June 30, 2009, the Underlying Index consisted of the following 24 component country indices: Africa, Argentina, Brazil, Cayman Islands, Chile, China, Colombia, Czech Republic, Egypt, Hong Kong, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Korea, Malaysia, Mexico, Philippines, Peru, Poland, Russia, South Israel, Taiwan, Thailand, Turkey. Each of the component country indices is a sampling of equity securities across industry groups in such country's equity markets.

Prices used to calculate the component securities are the official exchange closing prices or prices accepted as such in the relevant market. In general, all prices are taken from the main stock exchange in each market. The Vanguard Underlying Index is rebalanced quarterly, calculated in U.S. dollars on a real time basis, and disseminated every 15 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 Vanguard Underlying Index, which is owned and published by MSCI, in connection with certain securities, including the securities.

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OTHER COMPONENTS

If the Basket includes an index or fund not described in this product supplement no. UBS-12-A-I, the terms supplement or a separate underlying supplement will provide additional information relating to such index or fund.

GENERAL TERMS OF SECURITIES

Calculation Agent

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

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

All calculations with respect to the Basket Ending Level, the Strike Level, if applicable, the Basket Return and the Basket Closing Level (including each Index Return and Index Ending Level for each Basket Index and each Fund Return and Final Share Price for each Basket Fund), the closing level or closing price of each Basket Component on the trade 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 \$10 principal amount security 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 securities per holder will be rounded to the nearest cent, with one-half cent rounded upward.

Market Disruption Events

Certain events may prevent the calculation agent from calculating the closing level or closing price of a Basket Component on any Initial Averaging Date, if applicable, the Basket Closing Level on any Basket Valuation Date, and consequently, the Basket Return or the amount, if any, that we will pay to you at maturity of the securities. These events may include disruptions or suspensions of trading on the markets as a whole. In addition, certain events may prevent us or our affiliates from hedging our obligations under the securities including, but not limited to, changes in laws or regulations applicable to the commodity futures contracts underlying any Basket Index. For securities linked to a Commodity Index, in the case of such an event we have the right, but not the obligation, to accelerate the payment on the securities as described below under “—Consequences of a Commodity Hedging

Disruption Event.” We refer to each of the events described in the following paragraph individually as a “market disruption event.”

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

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

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

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

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

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

in each case immediately before that suspension or limitation.

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

- a limitation on the hours or number of days of trading will not constitute a market disruption event if it results from an announced change in the regular business hours of the relevant exchange, or the primary exchange or market for trading in futures or options contracts related to such Equity Index (or the relevant successor index);
- limitations pursuant to the rules of any relevant exchange similar to NYSE Rule 80B (or any applicable rule or regulation enacted or promulgated by any other self-regulatory organization or any government agency of scope similar to NYSE Rule 80B as determined by the calculation agent) on trading during significant market fluctuations will constitute a suspension, absence or material limitation of trading;
- a suspension of trading in futures or options contracts on such Equity Index (or the relevant successor index) by the primary exchange or market trading in such contracts by reason of

- a price change exceeding limits set by such exchange or market,
- an imbalance of orders relating to such contracts or
- a disparity in bid and ask quotes relating to such contracts

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

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

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

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

- the termination or suspension of, or material limitation or disruption in the trading of any exchange-traded futures contract included in such Commodity Index (or the relevant successor index); or
- the settlement price of any such contract has increased or decreased by an amount equal to the maximum permitted price change from the previous day’s settlement price; or
- such Commodity Index (or the relevant successor index) is not published; or
- the settlement price is not published for any individual reference contract;
- 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 securities.

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

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

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

With respect to each Basket Fund or any 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 such Basket Fund (or the relevant successor index fund) on the primary market for such shares (or such relevant successor index fund) for more than two hours of trading during, or during the one-half hour period preceding the close of, the principal trading session in such market;
- a breakdown or failure in the price and trade reporting systems of the primary market for the shares of such Basket Fund (or the relevant successor index fund) as a result of which

the reported trading prices for such shares (or the relevant successor index fund or such other security) during the last one-half hour preceding the close of the principal trading session in such market are materially inaccurate; or

- the occurrence or existence of a suspension, absence or material limitation of trading on the primary market for trading in futures or options contracts related to the shares of such Basket Fund (or such relevant successor index fund or such other security), if available, during the one-half hour period preceding the close of the principal trading session in the applicable market,

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

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

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

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

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

- (1) a limitation on the hours or number of days of trading will not constitute a market disruption event if it results from an announced change in the regular business hours of the relevant exchange or market;
- (2) a decision to permanently discontinue trading in the relevant futures or options contract or exchange traded fund will not constitute a market disruption event;
- (3) limitations pursuant to the rules of any Relevant Exchange similar to NYSE Rule 80B (or any applicable rule or regulation enacted or promulgated by any other self-regulatory organization or any government agency of scope similar to NYSE Rule 80B as determined by the calculation agent) on trading during significant market fluctuations will constitute a suspension, absence or material limitation of trading;

- (4) a suspension of trading in futures or options contracts on the applicable Underlying Index (or the underlying index related to the relevant successor index fund) or shares of such Basket Fund (or such relevant successor index fund) by the primary securities market trading in such contracts by reason of (a) a price change exceeding limits set by such securities exchange or market, (b) an imbalance of orders relating to such contracts or (c) a disparity in bid and ask quotes relating to such contracts, will constitute a suspension, absence or material limitation of trading in futures or options contracts related to the applicable Underlying Index (or the underlying index related to such successor index fund) or the shares of such Basket Fund (or the relevant successor index fund); and
- (5) a suspension, absence or material limitation of trading on any Relevant Exchange or on the primary market on which futures or options contracts related to the applicable Underlying Index (or the underlying index related to the relevant successor index fund) or the shares of such Basket Fund (or the relevant successor index fund) are traded will not include any time when such securities market is itself closed for trading under ordinary circumstances.

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

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

(a) due to (i) the adoption of, or any change in, any applicable law, regulation, rule or order (including, without limitation, any tax law); or (ii) the promulgation of, or any change in, the interpretation, application, exercise or operation by any court, tribunal, regulatory authority, exchange or trading facility or any other relevant entity with competent jurisdiction of any applicable law, rule, regulation, order, decision or determination (including, without limitation, as implemented by the CFTC or any exchange or trading facility), in each case occurring on or after the trade date, the calculation agent determines in good faith that it is contrary (or upon adoption, it will be contrary) to such law, rule, regulation, order, decision or determination for us to purchase, sell, enter into, maintain, hold, acquire or dispose of our or our affiliates’ (A) positions or contracts in securities, options, futures, derivatives or foreign exchange or (B) other instruments or arrangements, in each case, in order to hedge individually or in the aggregate on a portfolio basis our obligations under the securities (“hedge positions”), including, without limitation, if such hedge positions (in whole or in part) are (or, but for the consequent disposal thereof, would otherwise be) in excess of any allowable position limit(s) in relation to any commodity traded on any exchange(s) or other trading facility (it being within the sole and absolute discretion of the calculation agent to determine which of the hedge positions are counted towards such limit); or

(b) for any reason, we or our affiliates are unable, after using commercially reasonable efforts, to (i) acquire, establish, re-establish, substitute, maintain, unwind or dispose of any transaction(s) or asset(s) the calculation agent deems necessary to hedge the risk of entering into and performing our commodity-related obligations with respect to the securities, or (ii) realize, recover or remit the proceeds of any such transaction(s) or asset(s).

Please see the risk factor entitled “In the case of a Basket that includes a Commodity Index, the commodity futures contracts underlying such Commodity Index are subject to legal and regulatory regimes that may change in ways that could affect our ability to hedge our obligations under the securities, and/or could lead to the early acceleration of your securities” for more information.

Consequences of a Commodity Hedging Disruption Event

If a commodity hedging disruption event occurs, we will have the right, but not the obligation, to accelerate the payment on the securities by providing, or causing the calculation agent to provide,

written notice of our election to exercise such right to the trustee at its New York office, on which notice the trustee may conclusively rely, as promptly as possible and in no event later than the business day immediately following the day on which such Commodity Hedging Disruption Event occurred. The amount due and payable per \$10 principal amount security upon such early acceleration will be determined on the date on which we deliver notice of such acceleration by the calculation agent in good faith in a commercially reasonable manner and will be payable on the fifth business day following the day on which the Commodity Hedging Disruption Event occurred. We will provide, or will cause the calculation agent to provide, written notice to the trustee at its New York office, on which notice the trustee may conclusively rely, and to DTC of the cash amount due with respect to the securities as promptly as possible and in no event later than two business days prior to the date on which such payment is due. For the avoidance of doubt, the determination set forth above is only applicable to the amount due with respect to acceleration as a result of a Commodity Hedging Disruption Event.

Discontinuation of a Basket Index; Alteration of Method of Calculation

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

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

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

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

closing level for such Basket Index with reference to such Basket Index or such successor index, as adjusted. Accordingly, if the method of calculating such Basket Index or such successor index is modified so that the level of such Basket Index or such successor index is a fraction of what it would have been if there had been no such modification (e.g., due to a split in such Basket Index), then the calculation agent will adjust its calculation of such Basket Index or such successor index in order to arrive at a level of such Basket Index or such successor index as if there had been no such modification (e.g., as if such split had not occurred).

Discontinuation of a Basket Fund; Alternate Calculation of Closing Price

If a Basket Fund (or a successor index fund (as defined herein)) is de-listed from the Relevant Exchange for such Basket Fund (or such successor index fund), 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 such discontinued Basket Fund (or such successor index fund) (such substitute fund being referred to herein as a "successor index fund"). If a Basket 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 such Basket Fund by a computation methodology that the calculation agent determines will as closely as reasonably possible replicate such Basket 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 a Basket Fund, that successor index fund or closing price will be substituted for such Basket Fund (or such successor index fund) for all purposes of the securities.

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 securities.

If at any time, the Underlying Index related to a Basket Fund or a successor index fund is changed in a material respect, or a Basket 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 such Basket 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 for such Basket Fund 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 such Basket Fund (or such successor index fund) as if those changes or modifications had not been made, and calculate the closing price with reference to such Basket 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 a Basket 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 a Basket Fund upon written request by any investor in the securities.

Anti-Dilution Adjustments

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

No adjustments to the Share Adjustment Factor will be required unless the Share Adjustment Factor adjustment would require a change of at least 0.1% in the Share Adjustment Factor then in effect. The Share Adjustment Factor resulting from any of the adjustments specified in this section will be rounded to the nearest one ten-thousandth with five one hundred-thousandths being rounded

upward. The calculation agent will not be required to make any adjustments to the Share Adjustment Factor after the close of business on the business day immediately preceding the maturity date.

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

With respect to each Basket Fund or any successor index fund, anti-dilution adjustments will be calculated as follows:

Share Splits and Reverse Share Splits

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

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

Share Dividends or Distributions

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

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

Non-Cash Distributions or Distributions

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

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

The “Current Market Price” of each Basket Fund (or the relevant successor index fund) means the closing price of one share of such Basket Fund (or the relevant successor index fund) on the trading

day immediately preceding the ex-dividend date of the dividend or distribution requiring an adjustment to the Share Adjustment Factor.

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

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

Cash Dividends or Distributions

If the issuer of any shares of a Basket Fund (or the relevant successor index fund) pays dividends or makes other distributions consisting exclusively of cash to all or substantially all holders of shares of such Basket Fund during any dividend period during the term of the securities, in an aggregate amount that, together with other such cash dividends or distributions made previously during such dividend period with respect to which an adjustment to the Share Adjustment Factor has not previously been made under this “—Cash Dividends or Distributions” section, exceeds the Dividend Threshold, then, once the dividend or distribution has become effective and the shares of such Basket Fund are trading ex-dividend, the Share Adjustment Factor will be adjusted so that the new Share Adjustment Factor will equal the product of:

- the prior Share Adjustment Factor, and
- a fraction, the numerator of which is the Current Market Price of one share of such Basket Fund and the denominator of which is the amount by which such Current Market Price exceeds the aggregate amount in cash per share of such Basket Fund distributed in such cash dividend or distribution together with any cash dividends or distributions made previously during such dividend period with respect to which an adjustment to the Share Adjustment Factor has not previously been made under this “—Cash Dividends or Distributions” section to holders of shares of such Basket Fund in excess of the Dividend Threshold.

For the avoidance of doubt, the Share Adjustment Factor may be adjusted more than once in any particular dividend period because of cash dividends or distributions that exceed the Dividend Threshold. If the Share Adjustment Factor has been previously adjusted in a particular dividend period because of cash dividends or distributions that exceed the Dividend Threshold, subsequent adjustments will be made if the relevant Basket Fund pays cash dividends or makes other distributions during such dividend period in an aggregate amount that, together with other such cash dividends or distributions since the last adjustment to the Share Adjustment Factor (because of cash dividends or distributions that exceed the Dividend Threshold) exceeds the Dividend Threshold. Such subsequent adjustments to the Share Adjustment Factor will only take into account the cash dividends or distributions during such dividend period made since the last adjustment to the Share Adjustment Factor because of cash dividends or distributions that exceed the Dividend Threshold.

The “Dividend Threshold” is equal to the sum of (x) the immediately preceding cash dividend(s) or other cash distribution(s) paid in the preceding dividend period, if any, per share of a Basket Fund plus (y) 10% of the closing price of one share of such Basket Fund on the trading day immediately preceding the ex-dividend date, unless otherwise specified in the relevant terms supplement.

The “dividend period” means any period during the term of the securities for which dividends are paid on a regular and consistent basis to shareholders of a Basket Fund.

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 securities.

Events of Default

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

Payment upon an Event of Default

Unless otherwise specified in the relevant terms supplement, in case an event of default with respect to the securities shall have occurred and be continuing, the amount declared due and payable per \$10 principal amount security upon any acceleration of the securities will be determined by the calculation agent and will be an amount in cash equal to the amount payable at maturity per \$10 principal amount security as described under the caption “Description of Securities — Payment at Maturity,” calculated as if the date of acceleration were the final Basket Valuation Date. If the securities have more than one Basket Valuation Date, then, for each Basket Valuation Date scheduled to occur after the date of acceleration, the trading days immediately preceding the date of acceleration (in such number equal to the number of Basket Valuation Dates in excess of one) will be the corresponding Basket Valuation Dates, unless otherwise specified in the relevant terms supplement. For the avoidance of doubt, the determination set forth above is only applicable to the amount due with respect to acceleration as a result of an event of default.

If the maturity of the securities is accelerated because of an event of default as described above, we will, or will cause the calculation agent to, provide written notice to the trustee at its New York office, on which notice the trustee may conclusively rely, and to DTC of the cash amount due with respect to the securities 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 securities, unless otherwise specified in the relevant terms supplement.

Listing

The securities 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 securities. The securities 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

securities, 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 Securities” and “The Depository.”

Registrar, Transfer Agent and Paying Agent

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

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

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

Governing Law

The securities 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 certain U.S. federal income tax consequences of the purchase, ownership and disposition of the securities. This summary applies to you only if you are an initial holder of the securities purchasing the securities 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 securities 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 securities 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 Section 408 or Section 408A of the Code, respectively;
- a dealer in securities or foreign currencies;
- a "regulated investment company" as defined in Section 851 of the Code;
- a "real estate investment trust" as defined in Section 856 of the Code;
- a person holding the securities as part of a hedging transaction, straddle, conversion transaction or integrated transaction, or entering into a "constructive sale" with respect to the securities;
- 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 no. UBS-12-A-I, changes to any of which, subsequent to the date of this product supplement no. UBS-12-A-I, may affect the tax consequences described herein. **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 and treatments of the securities), as well as any tax consequences arising under the laws of any state, local or foreign jurisdictions.**

Tax Treatment of the Securities

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

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

transactions” with respect to the Basket Components and not as debt instruments, unless otherwise indicated.

We will not attempt to ascertain whether any Basket Fund or any issuers of the component equity securities owned by or included in the Basket Components 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 Basket Fund or any of the issuers of the component equity securities owned by or included in the Basket Components 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. You should refer to information filed with the SEC or another governmental authority by the Basket Funds and the issuers of the component equity securities owned by or included in the Basket Components and consult your tax adviser regarding the possible consequences to you if any Basket Fund or any of the issuers of the component equity securities owned by or included in the Basket Components 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 securities for U.S. federal income tax purposes and you are:

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

Tax Treatment of the Securities

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

Sale, Exchange or Redemption of the Securities. Upon a sale, exchange or redemption of a security (including redemption of the securities 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 security, which should equal the amount you paid to acquire the security. Subject to the discussion below concerning possible alternative tax treatments of an investment in the securities, such gain or loss should be long-term capital gain or loss if you have held the security for more than one year at that time. The deductibility of capital losses, however, is subject to limitations.

Possible Alternative Tax Treatments of an Investment in the Securities

Due to the absence of authorities that directly address the proper characterization of the securities and because we are not requesting a ruling from the IRS with respect to the securities, no assurance can be given that the IRS will accept, or that a court will uphold, the characterization and tax treatment of the securities described above. If the IRS were successful in asserting an alternative characterization or treatment of the securities, the timing and character of income on the securities could differ materially from our description herein. For example, the IRS might treat the securities as debt instruments issued by us, in which event the taxation of the securities would be governed by certain Treasury regulations relating to the taxation of “contingent payment debt instruments” if the term of the securities from issue to maturity 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 securities at our “comparable yield” for similar noncontingent debt, determined at the time of the issuance of the securities, in each year that you hold the securities

(even though you may not receive any cash with respect to the securities during the term of the securities) and any gain recognized at expiration or upon sale or other disposition of the securities 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 Rules. Alternatively, even if the characterization of the securities as an “open transaction” is respected, if the Basket includes any of the iShares® MSCI Emerging Markets Fund, the iShares® MSCI EAFE Index Fund, the iShares® Russell 2000 Index Fund, the Vanguard® Emerging Markets ETF, the iShares® Dow Jones U.S. Real Estate Index Fund, the PowerShares Water Resources Portfolio, the SPDR® S&P® Homebuilders ETF, the Financial Select Sector SPDR® Fund, or any combination of these, the IRS could assert that the securities constitute “constructive ownership transactions,” within the meaning of Section 1260 of the Code, in which case the tax consequences of selling or settling the securities could be significantly and adversely affected. Section 1260 of the Code generally applies if an investor enters into a “constructive ownership transaction” with respect to a “pass-thru” entity. If a security is treated as a “constructive ownership transaction,” any amount that would otherwise be treated as long-term capital gain recognized in respect of the security in excess of the “net underlying long-term capital gain” (as defined in Section 1260 of the Code) will be treated as ordinary income, and an interest charge will apply as if that income had accrued for tax purposes at a constant yield over the security’s term. If a security is treated as a “constructive ownership transaction,” there will be a presumption that all long-term capital gain is subject to recharacterization as ordinary income unless the contrary is demonstrated by clear and convincing evidence. Therefore, any long-term capital gain you realize on sale, exchange or redemption of such a security that exceeds the amount of long-term capital gain you can establish would have been realized if you had invested in Basket Fund shares at the issue date and sold them at the sale, exchange or redemption date could be recharacterized as ordinary income and subject to an interest charge. U.S. Holders should consult their tax advisers regarding the potential application of the constructive ownership rules.

Other alternative U.S. federal income tax characterizations and treatments of the securities might also require you to include amounts in income during the term of the securities and/or might treat all or a portion of the gain or loss on the sale, exchange or redemption of the securities as ordinary income or loss or as short-term capital gain or loss, without regard to how long you held the securities.

In addition, on December 7, 2007, the Treasury Department and the IRS released a notice requesting comments on the U.S. federal income tax treatment of “prepaid forward contracts” and similar instruments. The notice focuses in particular on whether to require holders of instruments similar to the securities to accrue income over the term of their investment. It also asks for comments on a number of related topics, including the character of income or loss with respect to these instruments; the relevance of factors such as the nature of the underlying property to which the instruments are linked; the degree, if any, to which income (including any mandated accruals) realized by Non-U.S. Holders should be subject to withholding tax; and whether these instruments are or should be subject to the “constructive ownership” regime (described above). While the notice requests comments on appropriate transition rules and effective dates, any Treasury regulations or other guidance promulgated after consideration of these issues could materially and adversely affect the tax consequences of an investment in the securities, possibly with retroactive effect. Accordingly, you should consult your tax adviser regarding the U.S. federal income tax consequences of an investment in the securities, including possible alternative treatments and the issues presented by this notice.

Tax Consequences to Non-U.S. Holders

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

- 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 securities (including redemption of the securities at maturity).

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

In addition, among the issues addressed in the notice described above in “Certain U.S. Federal Income Tax Consequences — Tax Consequences to U.S. Holders — Possible Alternative Tax Treatments of an Investment in the Securities” is the degree, if any, to which income with respect to instruments such as the securities should be subject to U.S. withholding tax. It is possible that any Treasury regulations or other guidance promulgated after consideration of these issues could materially and adversely affect the withholding tax consequences of an investment in the securities, possibly with retroactive effect.

If the securities were recharacterized as indebtedness, any payments or accruals on the securities nonetheless would not be subject to U.S. withholding tax, provided generally that (i) you are not a bank receiving interest on an extension of credit made pursuant to a loan agreement entered into in the ordinary course of your trade or business, (ii) you do not actually or constructively own 10 percent or more of the total combined voting power of our stock entitled to vote, (iii) you are not a controlled foreign corporation related, directly or indirectly, to us through stock ownership, (iv) the certification requirement described in the next sentence has been fulfilled, and (v) neither the payments on the securities nor any gain realized on a sale, exchange or other disposition of securities (including redemption of the securities at maturity) is effectively connected with your conduct of a trade or business in the United States. Because the characterization of the securities is unclear, payments made to you with respect to the securities 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 securities are effectively connected with your 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 securities, 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 information reporting and backup withholding rules. If you are a Non-U.S. Holder, you will not be subject to backup withholding if you comply with the certification procedures described in the preceding paragraphs. Amounts withheld under the backup withholding rules are not additional taxes and may be refunded or credited against your U.S. federal income tax liability, provided the required information is timely furnished to the IRS.

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 security 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 security.

THE TAX CONSEQUENCES TO YOU OF OWNING THE SECURITIES ARE UNCLEAR. YOU SHOULD CONSULT YOUR TAX ADVISER REGARDING THE TAX CONSEQUENCES OF PURCHASING, OWNING AND DISPOSING OF THE SECURITIES, 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.

PLAN OF DISTRIBUTION (CONFLICTS OF INTEREST)

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

We may also sell securities to an Agent as principal for its own account at discounts to be agreed upon at the time of sale as disclosed in the relevant terms supplement. That Agent may resell securities to investors and other purchasers at a fixed offering price or at prevailing market prices, or prices related thereto at the time of resale or otherwise, as that Agent determines and as we will specify in the relevant terms supplement. An Agent may offer the securities it has purchased as principal to other dealers. That Agent may sell the securities to any dealer at a discount and, unless otherwise specified in the relevant terms supplement, the discount allowed to any dealer will not be in excess of the discount that Agent will receive from us. After the initial public offering of securities that the Agent is to resell on a fixed public offering price basis, the Agent may change the public offering price, concession and discount.

We own, directly or indirectly, all of the outstanding equity securities of JPMSI. The underwriting arrangements for this offering comply with the requirements of NASD Rule 2720 regarding a FINRA member firm's underwriting of securities of an affiliate. In accordance with NASD Rule 2720, neither JPMSI nor any other affiliated Agent of ours may make sales in this offering to any of its discretionary accounts without the prior written approval of the customer.

JPMSI or another Agent may act as principal or agent in connection with offers and sales of the securities 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 securities, JPMSI may engage in transactions that stabilize, maintain or otherwise affect the price of the securities. Specifically, JPMSI may sell more securities than it is obligated to purchase in connection with the offering, creating a naked short position in the securities for its own account. JPMSI must close out any naked short position by purchasing the securities 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 securities 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, securities in the open market to stabilize the price of the securities. Any of these activities may raise or maintain the market price of the securities above independent market levels or prevent or retard a decline in the market price of the securities. 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 securities or possession or distribution of this product supplement no. UBS-12-A-I, any related underlying supplement or the accompanying prospectus supplement, prospectus or terms supplement, other than in the United States, where action for that purpose is required. No offers, sales or deliveries of the securities, or distribution of this product supplement no. UBS-12-A-I, any related underlying supplement or the accompanying prospectus supplement, prospectus or terms supplement or any other offering material relating to the securities, 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 securities 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 securities or possesses or distributes this product supplement no. UBS-12-A-I, any related underlying supplement and the accompanying prospectus supplement, prospectus and terms supplement and (ii) will obtain any consent, approval or permission required by it for the purchase, offer or sale by it of the securities 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 securities. We shall not have responsibility for any Agent's or any dealer's compliance with the applicable laws and regulations or obtaining any required consent, approval or permission. For additional information regarding selling restrictions, please see "Notice to Investors" in this product supplement no. UBS-12-A-I.

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

NOTICE TO INVESTORS

We are offering to sell, and are seeking offers to buy, the securities only in jurisdictions where offers and sales are permitted. Neither this product supplement no. UBS-12-A-I, nor any related underlying supplement, the accompanying prospectus supplement, prospectus or terms supplement constitutes an offer to sell, or a solicitation of an offer to buy, any securities by any person in any jurisdiction in which it is unlawful for such person to make such an offer or solicitation. Neither the delivery of this product supplement no. UBS-12-A-I, nor any related underlying supplement, nor the accompanying prospectus supplement, prospectus or terms supplement nor any sale made hereunder implies that there has been no change in our affairs or that the information in this product supplement no. UBS-12-A-I, any related underlying supplement, accompanying prospectus supplement, prospectus and terms supplement is correct as of any date after the date hereof.

You must (i) comply with all applicable laws and regulations in force in any jurisdiction in connection with the possession or distribution of this product supplement no. UBS-12-A-I, any related underlying supplement and the accompanying prospectus supplement, prospectus and terms supplement and the purchase, offer or sale of the securities and (ii) obtain any consent, approval or permission required to be obtained by you for the purchase, offer or sale by you of the securities under the laws and regulations applicable to you in force in any jurisdiction to which you are subject or in which you make such purchases, offers or sales.

Argentina

The securities have not been and will not be authorized by the Comisión Nacional de Valores (the "CNV") for public offer in Argentina and therefore may not be offered or sold to the public at large or to sectors or specific groups thereof by any means, including but not limited to personal offerings, written materials, advertisements, the internet or the media, in circumstances which constitute a public offering of securities under Argentine Law No. 1-17,811, as amended (the "Argentine Public Offering Law").

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

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

The Bahamas

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

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

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

Bermuda

This product supplement no. UBS-12-A-I, any related underlying supplement and the accompanying prospectus supplement, prospectus and terms supplement have not been registered or filed with any regulatory authority in Bermuda. The offering of the securities pursuant to this product supplement no. UBS-12-A-I, any related underlying supplement and the accompanying prospectus supplement, prospectus and any terms supplement to persons resident in Bermuda is not prohibited, provided we are not thereby carrying on business in Bermuda.

Brazil

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

British Virgin Islands

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

Cayman Islands

This product supplement no. UBS-12-A-I, any related underlying supplement and the accompanying prospectus supplement, prospectus and terms supplement, and the securities offered hereby and thereby have not been, and will not be, registered under the laws and regulations of the Cayman Islands, nor has any regulatory authority in the Cayman Islands passed comment upon or approved the accuracy or adequacy of this product supplement no. UBS-12-A-I, any related underlying supplement and the accompanying prospectus supplement, prospectus and terms supplement. The securities have not been, and will not be, offered or sold, directly or indirectly, in the Cayman Islands.

Chile

None of the Agents, we or the securities have been registered with the *Superintendencia de Valores y Seguros de Chile* (Chilean Securities and Insurance Commission) pursuant to *Ley No. 18,045 de Mercado de Valores* (the "Chilean Securities Act"), as amended, of the Republic of Chile and,

accordingly, the securities have not been and will not be offered or sold within Chile or to, or for the account of benefit of persons in Chile except in circumstances which have not resulted and will not result in a public offering and/or securities intermediation in Chile within the meaning of the Chilean Securities Act.

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

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

- (i) to be a financial institution and/or an institutional investor or a qualified investor with such knowledge and experience in financial and business matters as to be capable of evaluating the risks and merits of an investment in the securities;
- (ii) to agree that it will only resell the securities in the Republic of Chile in compliance with all applicable laws and regulations; and that it will deliver to each person to whom the securities are transferred a notice substantially to the effect of this selling restriction;
- (iii) to acknowledge receipt of sufficient information required to make an informed decision whether or not to invest in the securities; and
- (iv) to acknowledge that it has not relied upon advice from any Agent and/or us, or its or our respective affiliates, regarding the determination of the convenience or suitability of securities as an investment for the buyer or any other person; and has taken and relied upon independent legal, regulatory, tax and accounting advice.

Colombia

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

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

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

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

El Salvador

The securities may not be offered to the general public in El Salvador, and according to Article 2 of the *Ley de Mercado de Valores* (Securities Market Law) of the Republic of El Salvador, Legislative Decree number 809 dated 16 February 1994, published on the *Diario Oficial* (Official Gazette) number 73-BIS, Number 323, dated 21 April 1994, and in compliance with the aforementioned regulation, each Agent has represented and agreed that it will not make an invitation for subscription or purchase of the securities to indeterminate individuals, nor will it make known this product supplement no. UBS-12-A-I, any related underlying supplement and the accompanying prospectus supplement, prospectus and terms supplement in the territory of El Salvador through any mass media communication such as television, radio, press, or any similar medium, other than publications of an international nature that are received in El Salvador, such as internet access or foreign cable advertisements, which are not directed to the Salvadoran public. The offering of the securities has not been registered with an authorized stock exchange in the Republic of El Salvador. Any negotiation for the purchase or sale of securities in the Republic of El Salvador shall only be negotiated on an individual basis with determinate individuals or entities in strict compliance with the aforementioned Article 2 of the Salvadoran Securities Market Law, and shall in any event be effected in accordance with all securities, tax and exchange control of the Dominican Republic, Central America, and United States Free Trade Agreements, and other applicable laws or regulations of the Republic of El Salvador.

European Economic Area

In relation to each Member State of the European Economic Area which has implemented the Prospectus Directive (each, a "Relevant Member State"), each Agent has represented and agreed that with effect from and including the date on which the Prospectus Directive is implemented in that Relevant Member State (the "Relevant Implementation Date") it has not made and will not make an offer of securities which are the subject of the offering contemplated by this product supplement no. UBS-12-A-I, any related underlying supplement and the accompanying prospectus supplement to the public in that Relevant Member State prior to the publication of a prospectus in relation to the securities which has been approved by the competent authority in that Relevant Member State or, where appropriate, approved in another Relevant Member State and notified to the competent authority in that Relevant Member State, all in accordance with the Prospectus Directive except that it may, with effect from and including the Relevant Implementation Date, make an offer of such securities to the public in that Relevant Member State:

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

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

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

Hong Kong

The securities 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 securities, 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 securities which are intended to be disposed of only to persons outside Hong Kong or only to "professional investors" within the meaning of the Securities and Futures Ordinance (Cap. 571) of Hong Kong and any rules made thereunder.

Jersey

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

Mexico

The securities have not been, and will not be, registered with the Mexican National Registry of Securities maintained by the Mexican National Banking and Securities Commission nor with the Mexican Stock Exchange and therefore, may not be offered or sold publicly in the United Mexican States. This product supplement no. UBS-12-A-I, any related underlying supplement and the accompanying prospectus supplement, prospectus and terms supplement may not be publicly distributed in the United Mexican States. The securities may be privately placed in Mexico among institutional and qualified investors, pursuant to the private placement exemption set forth in Article 8 of the Mexican Securities Market Law.

The Netherlands

An offer to the public of any securities which are the subject of the offering and placement contemplated by this product supplement no. UBS-12-A-I, any related underlying supplement and the accompanying prospectus supplement, prospectus and terms supplement may not be made in The Netherlands and each Agent has represented and agreed that it has not made and will not make an offer of such securities to the public in The Netherlands, unless such an offer is made exclusively to one or more of the following categories of investors in accordance with the Dutch Financial Markets Supervision Act (*Wet op het financieel toezicht*, the "FMSA"):

1. Regulated Entities: (a) any person or entity who or which is subject to supervision by a regulatory authority in any country in order to lawfully operate in the financial markets (which includes: credit institutions, investment firms, financial institutions, insurance companies, collective investment schemes and their management companies, pension funds and their management companies, commodity dealers) ("Supervised Entities"); and (b) any person or entity who or which engages in a regulated activity on the financial markets but who or which is not subject to supervision by a regulatory authority because it benefits from an exemption or dispensation ("Exempt Entities");
2. Investment Funds and Entities: any entity whose corporate purpose is solely to invest in securities (which includes, without limitation, hedge funds);

3. Governmental institutions: the Dutch State, the Dutch Central Bank, Dutch regional, local or other decentralized governmental institutions, international treaty organizations and supranational organizations;
4. Self-certified Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises (“SMEs”): any company having its registered office in The Netherlands which does not meet at least two of the three criteria mentioned in (6) below and which has (a) expressly requested the Netherlands Authority for the Financial Markets (the “AFM”) to be considered as a qualified investor, and (b) been entered on the register of qualified investors maintained by the AFM;
5. Self-certified Natural Persons: any natural person who is resident in The Netherlands if this person meets at least two (2) of the following criteria:
 - (i) the investor has carried out transactions of a significant size on securities markets at an average frequency of, at least, ten (10) per quarter over the previous four (4) quarters;
 - (ii) the size of the investor’s securities portfolio exceeds €500,000;
 - (iii) the investor works or has worked for at least one (1) year in the financial sector in a professional position which requires knowledge of investment in securities,

provided this person has:

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

For the purposes of this provision, the expression:

an “offer to the public” in relation to any securities means making a sufficiently determined offer as meant in Section 217(1) of Book 6 of the Dutch Civil Code (*Burgerlijk Wetboek*) addressed to more than one person to conclude a contract to purchase or otherwise acquire securities, or inviting persons to make an offer in respect of such securities;

- (a) “Qualified Investors” means the categories of investors listed under (1) up to and including (6) above.

Zero Coupon Securities may not, directly or indirectly, as part of their initial distribution (or immediately thereafter) or as part of any re-offering be offered, sold, transferred or delivered in The Netherlands. For purposes of this paragraph “Zero Coupon Securities” are securities (whether in definitive or in global form) that are in bearer form and that constitute a claim for a fixed sum against

us and on which interest does not become due prior to maturity or on which no interest is due whatsoever.

Panama

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

Peru

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

Singapore

Neither this product supplement no. UBS-12-A-I, nor any related underlying supplement nor the accompanying prospectus supplement, prospectus or terms supplement has been registered as a prospectus with the Monetary Authority of Singapore. Accordingly, this product supplement no. UBS-12-A-I, any related underlying supplement, the accompanying prospectus supplement, prospectus or terms supplement, and any other document or material in connection with the offer or sale, or invitation for subscription or purchase, of the securities may not be circulated or distributed, nor may the securities be offered or sold, or be made the subject of an invitation for subscription or purchase, whether directly or indirectly, to persons in Singapore other than (i) to an institutional investor under Section 274 of the Securities and Futures Act, Chapter 289 of Singapore (the “SFA”), (ii) to a relevant person, or any person pursuant to Section 275(1A), and in accordance with the conditions, specified in Section 275 of the SFA or (iii) otherwise pursuant to, and in accordance with the conditions of, any other applicable provision of the SFA.

Switzerland

The securities have not been and will not be offered or sold, directly or indirectly, to the public in Switzerland, and this product supplement no. UBS-12-A-I, any related underlying supplement and the accompanying prospectus supplement, prospectus and terms supplement do not constitute a public offering prospectus as that term is understood pursuant to article 652a or article 1156 of the Swiss Federal Code of Obligations.

We have not applied for a listing of the securities on the SWX Swiss Exchange or on any other regulated securities market and, consequently, the information presented in this product supplement no. UBS-12-A-I, any related underlying supplement and the accompanying prospectus supplement, prospectus and terms supplement does not necessarily comply with the information standards set out in the relevant listing rules.

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

United Kingdom

Each Agent has represented and agreed that:

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

Uruguay

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

Venezuela

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

STRUCTURED PRODUCTS CHARACTERIZATION

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

Protection Strategies are structured to provide investors with a high degree of principal protection at maturity, periodic coupons or a return at maturity with the potential to outperform traditional fixed income instruments. These structured products are designed for investors with low to moderate risk tolerances.

Optimization Strategies are structured to optimize returns or yield within a specified range. These structured products are designed for investors with moderate to high risk tolerances. Optimization Strategies may be structured to provide no principal protection, partial protection or contingent protection.

Performance Strategies are structured to be strategic alternatives to index funds or exchange-traded funds or to allow efficient access to new markets. These structured products are designed for investors with moderate to high risk tolerances. Performance Strategies may be structured to provide no principal protection, partial protection or contingent protection.

Leverage Strategies are structured to provide leveraged exposure to the performance of an underlying asset. These structured products are designed for investors with high risk tolerances.

“Partial protection,” if applicable, provides principal protection against a decline in the price or level of the underlying asset down to a specified threshold; investors will lose 1% of principal for every 1% decline in the price or level of the underlying asset below the specified threshold.

“Contingent protection,” if applicable, provides principal protection at maturity as long as the price or level of the underlying asset does not trade below a specified threshold; if the price or level of the asset declines below the specified threshold at any time during the term of the securities, all principal protection is lost and the investor will have full downside exposure to the price or level of the underlying asset.

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

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

BENEFIT PLAN INVESTOR CONSIDERATIONS

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

Section 406 of ERISA and Section 4975 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, (the “Code”) prohibit ERISA Plans, as well as plans (including individual retirement accounts and Keogh plans) subject to Section 4975 of the Code (together with ERISA Plans, “Plans”), from engaging in certain transactions involving the “plan assets” with persons who are “parties in interest” under ERISA or “disqualified persons” under the Code (in either case, “Parties in Interest”) with respect to such Plans. As a result of our business, we may be a Party in Interest with respect to many Plans. Where we are a Party in Interest with respect to a Plan (either directly or by reason of our ownership interests in our directly or indirectly owned subsidiaries), the purchase and holding of the securities by or on behalf of the Plan could be a prohibited transaction under Section 406 of ERISA and/or Section 4975 of the Code, unless exemptive relief were available under an applicable exemption (as described below).

Certain prohibited transaction class exemptions (“PTCEs”) issued by the U.S. Department of Labor may provide exemptive relief for direct or indirect prohibited transactions resulting from the purchase or holding of the securities. Those class exemptions are PTCE 96-23 (for certain transactions determined by in-house asset managers), PTCE 95-60 (for certain transactions involving insurance company general accounts), PTCE 91-38 (for certain transactions involving bank collective investment funds), PTCE 90-1 (for certain transactions involving insurance company separate accounts), and PTCE 84-14 (for certain transactions determined by independent qualified asset managers). In addition, ERISA Section 408(b)(17) and Section 4975(d)(20) of the Code provide a limited exemption for the purchase and sale of the securities and related lending transactions, provided that neither the issuer of the securities nor any of its affiliates have or exercise any discretionary authority or control or render any investment advice with respect to the assets of any Plan involved in the transaction and provided further that the Plan pays no more than adequate consideration in connection with the transaction (the so-called “service provider exemption”).

Accordingly, the securities may not be purchased or held by any Plan, any entity whose underlying assets include “plan assets” by reason of any Plan’s investment in the entity (a “Plan Asset Entity”) or any person investing “plan assets” of any Plan, unless such purchaser or holder is eligible for the exemptive relief available under PTCE 96-23, 95-60, 91-38, 90-1 or 84-14 or the service-provider exemption or there is some other basis on which the purchase and holding of the securities will not constitute a non-exempt prohibited transaction under ERISA or Section 4975 of the Code. Each purchaser or holder of the securities or any interest therein will be deemed to have represented by its purchase or holding of the securities that (a) its purchase and holding of the securities is not made on behalf of or with “plan assets” of any Plan or (b) its purchase and holding of the securities will not result in a non-exempt prohibited transaction under Section 406 of ERISA or Section 4975 of the Code.

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

Due to the complexity of these rules, it is particularly important that fiduciaries or other persons considering purchasing the securities on behalf of or with “plan assets” of any Plan consult with their counsel regarding the relevant provisions of ERISA, the Code or any Similar Laws and the availability of exemptive relief under PTCE 96-23, 95-60, 91-38, 90-1, 84-14, the service provider exemption, or some other basis on which the acquisition and holding will not constitute a non-exempt prohibited transaction under ERISA or Section 4975 of the Code or a violation of any applicable Similar Laws.

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