

JPMORGAN CHASE & CO.

Notes Linked to one or more Funds

JPMorgan Chase & Co. may, from time to time, offer and sell notes linked to one or more exchange-traded funds (each, a “Fund” and collectively, the “Funds”). This underlying supplement no. 13-I describes the Funds, the relationship, if any, between JPMorgan Chase & Co. and the sponsor of the Funds and other relevant information. This underlying supplement no. 13-I supplements the terms described in the accompanying product supplement, prospectus supplement and prospectus. A separate term sheet or pricing supplement, as the case may be, will describe terms that apply to specific issuances of the notes, including any changes to description of any relevant Fund. We refer to such term sheets and pricing supplements generally as terms supplements. If the terms described in the relevant terms supplement are inconsistent with those described herein or in any other relevant underlying supplement, or in the accompanying product supplement, prospectus supplement or prospectus, the terms described in the relevant terms supplement will control. In addition, if this underlying supplement no. 13-I and the accompanying product supplement or another relevant underlying supplement contain information relating to the same Fund, the information contained in the document with the most recent date will control.

Investing in the notes involves a number of risks. See “Risk Factors” in the accompanying product supplement.

Neither the Securities and Exchange Commission nor any state securities commission has approved or disapproved of the notes or passed upon the accuracy or the adequacy of this underlying supplement no. 13-I, the accompanying product supplement, prospectus supplement and prospectus, any other relevant underlying supplement or the relevant terms supplement. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

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

J.P.Morgan

March 1, 2013

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
The iShares [®] MSCI Brazil Capped Index Fund	US-1
The iShares [®] MSCI Mexico Capped Investable Market Index Fund	US-4
The MSCI 25/50 Indices.....	US-7
The MSCI Indices.....	US-10

We have not authorized anyone to provide any information other than that contained or incorporated by reference in the relevant terms supplement, any other related underlying supplement, this underlying supplement no. 13-I and the accompanying product supplement, prospectus supplement and prospectus with respect to the notes offered by the relevant terms supplement and with respect to JPMorgan Chase & Co. We take no responsibility for, and can provide no assurance as to the reliability of, any other information that others may give you. This underlying supplement no. 13-I, together with the relevant terms supplement, any other related underlying supplement and the accompanying product supplement, prospectus supplement and prospectus, contains the terms of the notes 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. The information in the relevant terms supplement, any other related underlying supplement, this underlying supplement no. 13-I and the accompanying product supplement, prospectus supplement and prospectus may only be accurate as of the dates of each of these documents, respectively.

The notes described in the relevant terms supplement, the accompanying product supplement, any other related underlying supplement and this underlying supplement are not appropriate for all investors, and involve important legal and tax consequences and investment risks, which should be discussed with your professional advisers. You should be aware that the regulations of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, or FINRA, and the laws of certain jurisdictions (including regulations and laws that require brokers to ensure that investments are suitable for their customers) may limit the availability of the notes. The relevant terms supplement, this underlying supplement no. 13-I, any other related underlying supplement and the accompanying product supplement, prospectus supplement and prospectus do not constitute an offer to sell or a solicitation of an offer to buy the notes in any circumstances in which such offer or solicitation is unlawful.

In this underlying supplement no. 13-I, any other related underlying supplement, the relevant terms supplement and the accompanying product supplement, prospectus supplement and prospectus, “we,” “us” and “our” refer to JPMorgan Chase & Co., unless the context requires otherwise.

THE iSHARES[®] MSCI BRAZIL CAPPED INDEX FUND

We have derived all information contained in this underlying supplement regarding the iShares[®] MSCI Brazil Capped Index Fund (the “EWZ Fund”), including, without limitation, its make-up, method of calculation and changes in its components, from publicly available information, without independent verification. This information reflects the policies of, and is subject to change by, iShares[®], Inc., BlackRock Institutional Trust Company, N.A. (“BTC”) and BlackRock Fund Advisors (“BFA”). The EWZ Fund is an investment portfolio maintained and managed by iShares[®], Inc. BFA is currently the investment adviser to the EWZ Fund. The EWZ Fund is an exchange-traded fund (“ETF”) that trades on the NYSE Arca, Inc. under the ticker symbol “EWZ.”

iShares[®], Inc. is a registered investment company that consists of numerous separate investment portfolios, including the EWZ Fund. Information provided to or filed with the SEC by iShares[®], Inc. 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[®], Inc., BFA and the EWZ Fund, please see the EWZ Fund’s prospectus. In addition, information about iShares[®] and the EWZ Fund may be obtained from other sources including, but not limited to, press releases, newspaper articles and other publicly disseminated documents and the iShares[®] website at www.ishares.com. We make no representation or warranty as to the accuracy or completeness of such information. Information contained in the iShares[®] website is not incorporated by reference in, and should not be considered a part of, this underlying supplement or the relevant terms supplement.

Investment Objective and Strategy

The EWZ 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 Brazilian market, as measured by the MSCI Brazil 25/50 Index. The EWZ Fund holds equity securities traded primarily in Brazil. The MSCI Brazil 25/50 Index was developed by MSCI Inc. (“MSCI”) as an equity benchmark for Brazilian stock performance, and is designed to measure equity market performance in Brazil. For more information about the MSCI Brazil 25/50 Index, please see “The MSCI 25/50 Indices” in this underlying supplement. Prior to February 11, 2013, the EWZ Fund sought to provide investment results that correspond generally to the price and yield performance, before fees and expenses, of publicly traded securities in the Brazilian market, as measured by the MSCI Brazil Index.

As of February 26, 2013, the EWZ Fund’s three largest equity securities were Itaú Unibanco Holding S.A., Preferred; Vale S.A., Preferred-Class A; and Petróleo Brasileiro S.A., Preferred. Its three largest sectors were financials, materials and consumer staples.

The EWZ Fund uses a representative sampling indexing strategy (as described below under “Representative Sampling”) to try to track the MSCI Brazil 25/50 Index. The EWZ Fund generally invests at least 95% of its assets in the securities of the MSCI Brazil 25/50 Index or in depositary receipts representing securities included in the MSCI Brazil 25/50 Index. The EWZ Fund will at all times invest at least 80% of its assets in the securities of the MSCI Brazil 25/50 Index or in depositary receipts representing securities included in the MSCI Brazil 25/50 Index. The EWZ Fund may invest the remainder of its assets in other securities, including securities not in the MSCI Brazil 25/50 Index, but which BFA believes will help the EWZ Fund track the MSCI Brazil 25/50 Index, and in other investments, including futures contracts, options on futures contracts, other types of options and swaps related to the MSCI Brazil 25/50 Index, as well as cash and cash equivalents, including shares of money market funds advised by BFA or its affiliates.

Representative Sampling

BFA uses a “representative sampling” indexing strategy to manage the EWZ Fund. “Representative sampling” is an indexing strategy that involves investing in a representative sample of securities that collectively has an investment profile similar to the MSCI Brazil 25/50 Index. The securities selected are

expected to have, in the aggregate, investment characteristics (based on factors such as market capitalization and industry weightings), fundamental characteristics (such as return variability and yield) and liquidity measures similar to those of the MSCI Brazil 25/50 Index. The EWZ Fund may or may not hold all of the securities in the MSCI Brazil 25/50 Index.

Correlation

The MSCI Brazil 25/50 Index is a theoretical financial calculation while the EWZ Fund is an actual investment portfolio. The performance of the EWZ Fund and the MSCI Brazil 25/50 Index may vary due to transaction costs, non-U.S. currency valuations, asset valuations, corporate actions (such as mergers and spin-offs), timing variances and differences between the EWZ Fund's portfolio and the MSCI Brazil 25/50 Index resulting from legal restrictions (such as diversification requirements) that apply to the EWZ Fund but not to the MSCI Brazil 25/50 Index or to the use of representative sampling. "Tracking error" is the divergence of the performance (return) of a fund's portfolio from that of its underlying index. BFA expects that, over time, the EWZ Fund's tracking error will not exceed 5%. Because the EWZ Fund uses a representative sampling indexing strategy, it can be expected to have a larger tracking error than if it used a replication indexing strategy. "Replication" is an indexing 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 EWZ Fund will concentrate its investments (*i.e.*, hold 25% or more of its total assets) in a particular industry or group of industries, which may include large-, mid- or small-capitalization companies, to approximately the same extent that the MSCI Brazil 25/50 Index is concentrated. For purposes of this limitation, securities of the U.S. government (including its agencies and instrumentalities) and repurchase agreements collateralized by U.S. government securities are not considered to be issued by members of any industry.

Holdings Information

As of February 26, 2013, 99.37% of the EWZ Fund's holdings consisted of equity securities, 0.02% consisted of cash and 0.60% was in other assets, including dividends booked but not yet received. The following tables summarize the EWZ Fund's top holdings in individual companies and by sector as of that date.

Top holdings in individual securities as of February 26, 2013

Company	Percentage of Total Holdings
Itaú Unibanco Holding S.A., Preferred	7.77%
Vale S.A., Preferred-Class A	7.15%
Petróleo Brasileiro S.A., Preferred	6.95%
Companhia de Bebidas das Américas-Ambev, Preferred	6.67%
Banco Bradesco S.A., Preferred	6.48%
Petróleo Brasileiro S.A.	4.42%
Vale S.A.	3.87%
BRF-Brasil Foods S.A.	2.94%
Itaúsa-Investimentos Itaú S.A., Preferred	2.67%
BM&FBOVESPA S.A.	2.51%

Top holdings by sector as of February 26, 2013

Sector	Percentage of Total Holdings
Financials	27.84%
Materials	17.93%
Consumer Staples	15.59%
Energy	14.29%
Utilities	6.10%
Industrials	5.60%
Consumer Discretionary	4.90%
Telecommunication Services	3.36%
Information Technology	2.40%
Health Care	1.38%
Other/Undefined	0.63%

The information above was compiled from the iShares[®] website, without independent verification. Information contained in the iShares[®] website is not incorporated by reference in, and should not be considered a part of, this underlying supplement or the relevant terms supplement.

Historical Performance of the EWZ Fund

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

THE ISHARES® MSCI MEXICO CAPPED INVESTABLE MARKET INDEX FUND

We have derived all information contained in this underlying supplement regarding the iShares® MSCI Mexico Capped Investable Market Index Fund (the “EWW Fund”), including, without limitation, its make-up, method of calculation and changes in its components, from publicly available information, without independent verification. This information reflects the policies of, and is subject to change by, iShares®, Inc., BlackRock Institutional Trust Company, N.A. (“BTC”) and BlackRock Fund Advisors (“BFA”). The EWW Fund is an investment portfolio maintained and managed by iShares®, Inc. BFA is currently the investment adviser to the EWW Fund. The EWW Fund is an exchange-traded fund (“ETF”) that trades on the NYSE Arca, Inc. under the ticker symbol “EWW.”

iShares®, Inc. is a registered investment company that consists of numerous separate investment portfolios, including the EWW Fund. Information provided to or filed with the SEC by iShares®, Inc. 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®, Inc., BFA and the EWW Fund, please see the EWW Fund’s prospectus. In addition, information about iShares® and the EWW Fund may be obtained from other sources including, but not limited to, press releases, newspaper articles and other publicly disseminated documents and the iShares® website at www.ishares.com. We make no representation or warranty as to the accuracy or completeness of such information. Information contained in the iShares® website is not incorporated by reference in, and should not be considered a part of, this underlying supplement or the relevant terms supplement.

Investment Objective and Strategy

The EWW 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 Mexican market, as measured by the MSCI Mexico IMI 25/50 Index. The EWW Fund holds equity securities traded primarily in Mexico. The MSCI Mexico IMI 25/50 Index was developed by MSCI Inc. (“MSCI”) as an equity benchmark for Mexican stock performance, and is designed to measure equity market performance in Mexico. For more information about the MSCI Mexico IMI 25/50 Index, please see “The MSCI 25/50 Indices” in this underlying supplement. From December 1, 2007 through February 8, 2013, the EWW Fund sought to provide investment results that correspond generally to the price and yield performance, before fees and expenses, of publicly traded securities in the Mexican market, as measured by the MSCI Mexico Investable Market Index. Prior to December 1, 2007, the EWW Fund sought to provide investment results that correspond generally to the price and yield performance, before fees and expenses, of publicly traded securities in the Mexican market, as measured by the MSCI Mexico Index.

As of February 26, 2013, the EWW Fund’s three largest equity securities were América Móvil, S.A.B. de C.V. (Series L); Fomento Económico Mexicano, S.A.B. de C.V. (UBDs) and Wal-Mart de México, S.A.B. de C.V. (Series V). Its three largest sectors were consumer staples, telecommunication services and materials.

The EWW Fund uses a representative sampling indexing strategy (as described below under “Representative Sampling”) to try to track the MSCI Mexico IMI 25/50 Index. The EWW Fund will at all times invest at least 80% of its assets in the securities of the MSCI Mexico IMI 25/50 Index or in depositary receipts representing securities included in the MSCI Mexico IMI 25/50 Index. The EWW Fund may invest the remainder of its assets in other securities, including securities not in the MSCI Mexico IMI 25/50 Index, but which BFA believes will help the EWW Fund track the MSCI Mexico IMI 25/50 Index, and in other investments, including futures contracts, options on futures contracts, other types of options and swaps related to the MSCI Mexico IMI 25/50 Index, as well as cash and cash equivalents, including shares of money market funds advised by BFA or its affiliates.

Representative Sampling

BFA uses a “representative sampling” indexing strategy to manage the EWW Fund. “Representative sampling” is an indexing strategy that involves investing in a representative sample of securities that collectively has an investment profile similar to the MSCI Mexico IMI 25/50 Index. The securities selected are expected to have, in the aggregate, investment characteristics (based on factors such as market capitalization and industry weightings), fundamental characteristics (such as return variability and yield) and liquidity measures similar to those of the MSCI Mexico IMI 25/50 Index. The EWW Fund may or may not hold all of the securities in the MSCI Mexico IMI 25/50 Index.

Correlation

The MSCI Mexico IMI 25/50 Index is a theoretical financial calculation while the EWW Fund is an actual investment portfolio. The performance of the EWW Fund and the MSCI Mexico IMI 25/50 Index may vary due to transaction costs, non-U.S. currency valuations, asset valuations, corporate actions (such as mergers and spin-offs), timing variances and differences between the EWW Fund's portfolio and the MSCI Mexico IMI 25/50 Index resulting from legal restrictions (such as diversification requirements) that apply to the EWW Fund but not to the MSCI Mexico IMI 25/50 Index or to the use of representative sampling. "Tracking error" is the divergence of the performance (return) of a fund's portfolio from that of its underlying index. BFA expects that, over time, the EWW Fund's tracking error will not exceed 5%. Because the EWW Fund uses a representative sampling indexing strategy, it can be expected to have a larger tracking error than if it used a replication indexing strategy. "Replication" is an indexing 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 EWW Fund will concentrate its investments (*i.e.*, hold 25% or more of its total assets) in a particular industry or group of industries, which may include large-, mid- or small-capitalization companies, to approximately the same extent that the MSCI Mexico IMI 25/50 Index is concentrated. For purposes of this limitation, securities of the U.S. government (including its agencies and instrumentalities) and repurchase agreements collateralized by U.S. government securities are not considered to be issued by members of any industry.

Holdings Information

As of February 26, 2013, 99.83% of the EWW Fund's holdings consisted of equity securities, 0.01% consisted of cash and 0.16% was in other assets, including dividends booked but not yet received. The following tables summarize the EWW Fund's top holdings in individual companies and by sector as of that date.

Top holdings in individual securities as of February 26, 2013

Company	Percentage of Total Holdings
América Móvil, S.A.B. de C.V. (Series L)	18.79%
Fomento Económico Mexicano, S.A.B. de C.V. (UBDs)	10.37%
Wal-Mart de México, S.A.B. de C.V. (Series V)	7.72%
Grupo México, S.A.B. de C.V. (Series B)	6.50%
Grupo Financiero Banorte, S.A.B. de C.V. (Series O)	5.41%
CEMEX, S.A.B. de C.V. (CPOs)	5.03%
Grupo Televisa, S.A.B. (CPOs)	4.93%
Coca-Cola FEMSA S.A.B. de C.V. (Series L)	3.44%
Alfa S.A.B de C.V. (Series A)	3.29%
Industrias Penoles S.A.B. de C.V.	3.07%

Top holdings by sector as of February 26, 2013

Sector	Percentage of Total Holdings
Consumer Staples	31.62%
Telecommunication Services	18.94%
Materials	18.73%
Financials	11.91%
Industrials	9.62%
Consumer Discretionary	8.01%
Health Care	0.99%
S-T Securities	0.01%
Other/Undefined	0.16%

The information above was compiled from the iShares[®] website, without independent verification. Information contained in the iShares[®] website is not incorporated by reference in, and should not be considered a part of, this underlying supplement or the relevant terms supplement.

Historical Performance of the EWW Fund

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

THE MSCI 25/50 INDICES

We have derived all information contained in this underlying supplement regarding the MSCI Brazil 25/50 Index and the MSCI Mexico IMI 25/50 Index (each, an “MSCI 25/50 Index” and together, the “MSCI 25/50 Indices”), including, without limitation, their make-up, method of calculation and changes in their components, from publicly available information, without independent verification. This information reflects the policies of, and is subject to change by, MSCI Inc. (“MSCI”). The MSCI Indices are calculated, maintained and published by MSCI. MSCI has no obligation to continue to publish, and may discontinue publication of, any of the MSCI Indices.

The MSCI Brazil 25/50 Index

The MSCI Brazil 25/50 Index is an index created by applying the weight constraints described below to the MSCI Brazil Index. For more information about the MSCI Brazil Index, please see “The MSCI Indices” in this underlying supplement. The MSCI Brazil 25/50 Index is calculated daily in the local currencies and published in real time every 15 seconds during market trading hours. The MSCI Brazil 25/50 Index is reported by Bloomberg L.P. under the ticker symbol “MXBR2550.”

The MSCI Mexico IMI 25/50 Index

The MSCI Mexico IMI 25/50 Index is an index created by applying the weight constraints described below to the MSCI Mexico Investable Market Index. For more information about the MSCI Mexico Investable Market Index, please see “The MSCI Indices” in this underlying supplement. The MSCI Mexico IMI 25/50 Index is calculated daily in the local currencies and published in real time every 15 seconds during market trading hours. The MSCI Mexico IMI 25/50 Index is reported by Bloomberg L.P. under the ticker symbol “MXMX5IM.”

Objectives and Guiding Principles Underlying the MSCI 25/50 Indices

Under current regulations, a fund needs to satisfy certain tests, such as those relating to asset diversification and sources of income, for qualification as a “regulated investment company” or “RIC.” More specifically, one requirement of a RIC is that, at the end of each quarter of a RIC’s tax year, no more than 25% of the value of the RIC’s assets may be invested in a single issuer and the sum of the weights of all issuers representing more than 5% of the fund should not exceed 50% of the fund’s total assets. The MSCI 25/50 Indices take into account these investment limits, offering a benchmarking alternative for RIC compliant funds.

The following principles have guided MSCI in designing a methodology for constructing the MSCI 25/50 Indices from underlying non-constrained indices.

Reflecting the 25% and 50% concentration constraints. Reflecting the 25% and 50% concentration constraints is the primary consideration in terms of both index construction and index maintenance. Ensuring timely and on-going reflection of the constraints requires an MSCI 25/50 Index to be rebalanced periodically. The MSCI 25/50 Indices are rebalanced in February, May, August and November.

Minimizing tracking error to the Parent Index. Minimizing the tracking error between an MSCI 25/50 Index and the relevant parent index, while keeping the index turnover to a reasonable level, is another important objective. MSCI seeks to achieve this by rebalancing an MSCI 25/50 Index using an optimization process that aims to minimize the constituent weight differences between that MSCI 25/50 Index and the relevant parent index.

Index Construction and Maintenance Methodology

Constructing and Rebalancing the MSCI 25/50 Indices

The MSCI 25/50 Index methodology follows a portfolio optimization framework. The Barra Optimizer is utilized to perform the optimization function, which is aimed at minimizing index turnover, tracking error and extreme deviation from the relevant parent index. The Barra Optimizer is an algorithm designed to facilitate the portfolio construction process.

Constraint targets. Each MSCI 25/50 Index is subject to the following constraints:

- no issuer may exceed 25% of index weight; and
- all issuers with weight above 5% may not exceed 50% of the index weight.

Minimizing weight distance from the relevant parent index. The MSCI 25/50 Index methodology aims at minimizing the weight distance from the relevant parent index. The active risk or the tracking error of an MSCI 25/50 Index versus the relevant parent index is measured as the distance between the constituent weights of that MSCI 25/50 Index and the relevant parent index.

Minimizing transaction cost. A transaction cost is applied as a proxy for index turnover on rebalancing from each MSCI 25/50 Index.

Minimum weight of constituents. The minimum weight of any MSCI 25/50 Index constituent is equal to the weight of the smallest constituent in the relevant parent index.

Buffer Rules

A buffer of 10% of the value of each constraint is used in order to reduce the risk of non-compliance due to short term market movements between two quarterly rebalancing. As a result, at the point of constructing or rebalancing the MSCI 25/50 Indices, the weight of any single issuer cannot exceed 22.5% of the index weight and all issuers with weight above 4.5% cannot exceed 45% of the index weight.

Maintenance Rules

Quarterly Index Reviews. The MSCI 25/50 Indices are rebalanced quarterly and the changes resulting from the rebalancing are made as of the close of the last business day of each February, May, August and November, to coincide with the quarterly index reviews of their parent indices.

The MSCI 25/50 Indices are in general rebalanced five business days before the effective date. The changes resulting from the rebalancing are announced on the same day.

In case a pro forma MSCI 25/50 Index violates the 25/50 constraints between the announcement date and the effective date, the previously announced results will be discarded and a newly rebalanced MSCI 25/50 Index will be announced.

There is no index rebalancing due to non-compliance between quarterly index reviews.

At each rebalancing, a constraint factor is calculated for each constituent of each MSCI 25/50 Index. The constraint factor is defined as the weight in the applicable MSCI 25/50 Index at the time of the rebalancing *divided* by the weight in the relevant parent index. The constraint factor as well as the constituents of each MSCI 25/50 Index remains constant between index reviews except in case of corporate events.

Ongoing Event Related Changes. A security added to a parent index following a corporate event is added to the relevant MSCI 25/50 Index with an estimated capped weight, without rebalancing of the MSCI 25/50 index.

In the event of a merger or an acquisition where an index constituent acquires another index constituent or merges with another index constituent, the remaining company is maintained in the relevant MSCI 25/50 Index with a constraint factor calculated as the weighted average of the constraint factors before the corporate event.

If a spun-off security of an index constituent is added to a parent index, it will be added to the relevant MSCI 25/50 Index with the same constraint factor as the parent security.

The deletion of a constituent from a parent index following a corporate event triggers its deletion from the relevant MSCI 25/50 Index without rebalancing of that MSCI 25/50 Index.

The addition of a newly eligible security in a parent index — for example, an early inclusion of a large initial public offering, or a security migrating to that parent index from another size segment — will result in the inclusion of that security in the relevant MSCI 25/50 Index and consequently trigger the full rebalancing of that MSCI 25/50 Index.

Issuer Concentration Issues

A minimum of 15 issuers in the relevant parent index is required at any point in time for an MSCI 25/50 Index to be rebalanced as described above. In the event the number of issuers drops below 15 but remains above 11 following a corporate event or a regular index review, MSCI will apply the following adjustments:

- Number of issuers drops to 14: the buffer mentioned above will be reduced from 10% to 9%. Thus, the weight of any single issuer cannot exceed 22.75% of the index weight and all issuers with weight above 4.55% cannot exceed 45.5% of the index weight.
- Number of issuers drops to 13: the buffer mentioned above will be reduced from 10% to 4%. Thus, the weight of any single issuer cannot exceed 24% of the index weight and all issuers with weight above 4.8% cannot exceed 48% of the index weight.
- Number of issuers drops to 12: the buffer mentioned above will be reduced from 10% to 0%. Thus, the weight of any single issuer cannot exceed 25% of the index weight and all issuers with weight above 5% cannot exceed 50% of the index weight.

An MSCI 25/50 Index will need to be discontinued if the number of issuers drops below 12 as mathematically no solution can satisfy the 25% and 50% constraints. MSCI will however temporarily maintain the MSCI 25/50 Index for a minimum of two months before discontinuation by adding the necessary number of securities to that MSCI 25/50 Index. The index discontinuation will coincide with one of the subsequent regular index reviews. The securities to be added will be chosen in the following order of priority:

- Securities deleted from the relevant MSCI 25/50 Index, *provided* they exhibit required liquidity and were not deleted due to financial difficulties, etc.
- Eligible securities of relevant size not included in the relevant parent index, e.g., largest small cap size- segment securities.

In the event that no securities are eligible for temporary addition to the relevant MSCI 25/50 Index, MSCI will provide an index, as close as possible to the 25/50 constraints, for a minimum of two months before discontinuation. The index discontinuation will coincide with one of the subsequent regular index reviews.

Index Calculation and Corporate Events

Please refer to “The MSCI Indices” in this underlying supplement for information relating to the calculation of the MSCI 25/50 Indices and the treatment of corporate events. For these purposes, the MSCI 25/50 Indices are deemed to be included in the MSCI Indices described in “The MSCI Indices” in this underlying supplement.

THE MSCI INDICES

We have derived all information contained in this underlying supplement regarding the MSCI Brazil Index and the MSCI Mexico Investable Market Index (each, an “MSCI Index” and together, the “MSCI Indices”), including, without limitation, their make-up, method of calculation and changes in their components, from publicly available information, without independent verification. This information reflects the policies of, and is subject to change by, MSCI Inc. (“MSCI”). The MSCI Indices are calculated, maintained and published by MSCI. MSCI has no obligation to continue to publish, and may discontinue publication of, any of the MSCI Indices.

Transition

On March 28, 2007, MSCI announced changes to the methodology used by MSCI to calculate its Standard and Small Cap Indices. The transition of the Standard and Small Cap Indices to the MSCI Global Investable Market Indices occurred in two phases, the first completed as of November 30, 2007 and the second completed as of May 30, 2008. The current index calculation methodology used to formulate the MSCI Indices (and which is also used to formulate the MSCI Global Investable Market Indices) (the “MSCI Global Investable Market Indices Methodology”) was implemented as of June 1, 2008.

The MSCI Brazil Index

The MSCI Brazil Index is a free float-adjusted, capitalization-weighted index of securities traded primarily on the Bolsa de Valores de São Paulo. Component companies must meet objective criteria for inclusion in the MSCI Brazil Index, taking into consideration unavailable strategic shareholdings and limitations to foreign ownership. The MSCI Brazil Index is calculated daily in the local currencies and published in real time every 15 seconds during market trading hours. The MSCI Brazil Index is reported by Bloomberg L.P. under the ticker symbol “MXBR.”

The MSCI Mexico Investable Market Index

The MSCI Mexico Investable Market Index is a free float-adjusted market capitalization index of securities listed on the Mexican Stock Exchange. Component companies must meet objective criteria for inclusion in the MSCI Mexico Investable Market Index, taking into consideration unavailable strategic shareholdings and limitations to foreign ownership. The MSCI Mexico Investable Market Index is calculated daily in the local currencies and published in real time every 15 seconds during market trading hours. The MSCI Mexico Investable Market Index is reported by Bloomberg under the ticker symbol “MZMXI.”

Constructing the MSCI Global Investable Market Indices

MSCI undertakes an index construction process that 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”).

The “relevant market” with respect to a single country index is equivalent to the single country, except in DM-classified countries in Europe (as described below), where all such countries are first 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 MSCI Global Investable Market Indices Methodology.

The “relevant market” with respect to a composite index includes each of the single countries which comprise the composite index.

The “Global Investable Equity Universe” is the aggregation of all Market Investable Equity Universes. The “DM Investable Equity Universe” is the aggregation of all the Market Investable Equity Universes for Developed Markets.

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 Developed Markets (“DM”), Emerging Markets (“EM”) or Frontier Markets (“FM”). All listed equity securities, or listed securities that exhibit characteristics of equity securities, except mutual funds, exchange traded funds, 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. A company will meet this requirement if its cumulative free float-adjusted market capitalization is within the top 99% of the Equity Universe sorted in descending order by 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 as measured by the Annualized Traded Value Ratio (“ATVR”) and the Frequency of Trading. The ATVR screens out extreme daily trading volumes, taking into account the free float-adjusted market capitalization size of securities. The aim of the 12-month and 3-month ATVR together with 3-month Frequency of Trading is to select securities with a sound long and short-term liquidity. A minimum liquidity level of 20% of 3-month ATVR and 90% of 3-month Frequency of Trading over the last 4 consecutive quarters, as well as 20% of 12-month ATVR are required for the inclusion of a security in a Market Investable Equity Universe of a Developed Market. A minimum liquidity level of 15% of 3-month ATVR and 80% of 3-month Frequency of Trading over the last 4 consecutive quarters, as well as 15% of 12-month ATVR are required for the inclusion of a security in a Market Investable Equity Universe of an Emerging Market.

In instances when a security does not meet the above criteria, the security will be represented by a relevant liquid eligible Depository Receipt if it is trading in the same geographical region. Depository Receipts are deemed liquid if they meet all the above mentioned criteria for 12-month ATVR, 3-month ATVR and 3-month Frequency of Trading.

- (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) **The 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 and index continuity rules.

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 ("GICS"). The GICS entails four levels of classification: (1) sector; (2) industry groups; (3) industries; (4) sub-industries. 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 Global Investable Market Indices

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; and
 - 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; and
 - reflecting the impact of significant market events on FIFs and updating NOS.

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

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

Announcement Policy

The results of the SAIRs are announced at least two weeks in advance of their effective implementation dates as of the close of the last business day of May and November. The results of the QIRs are announced at least two weeks in advance of their effective implementation dates as of the close of the last business day of February and August. All changes resulting from corporate events are announced prior to their implementation.

The changes are typically announced at least ten business days prior to the changes becoming effective in the indices as an "expected" announcement, or as an "undetermined" announcement, when the effective dates are not known yet or when aspects of the event are uncertain. MSCI sends "confirmed" announcements at least two business days prior to events becoming effective in the indices, provided that all necessary public information concerning the event is available. The full list of all new and pending changes is delivered to clients on a daily basis, between 5:30 p.m. and 6 p.m., US Eastern Time through the Advance Corporate Events (ACE) File.

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

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

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

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

Index Calculation

Price Index Level

The MSCI Indices are calculated using the Laspeyres' concept of a weighted arithmetic average together with the concept of chain-linking. As a general principle, today's index level is obtained by applying the change in the market performance to the previous period index level.

$$PriceIndexLevelUSD_t = PriceIndexLevelUSD_{t-1} \times \frac{IndexAdjustedMarketCapUSD_t}{IndexInitialMarketCapUSD_t}$$

$$PriceIndexLevelLocal_t = PriceIndexLevelLocal_{t-1} \times \frac{IndexAdjustedMarketCapForLocal_t}{IndexInitialMarketCapUSD_t}$$

Where:

- $PriceIndexLevelUSD_{t-1}$ is the Price Index level in USD at time t-1.
- $IndexAdjustedMarketCapUSD_t$ is the Adjusted Market Capitalization of the index in USD at time t.
- $IndexInitialMarketCapUSD_t$ is the Initial Market Capitalization of the index in USD at time t.
- $PriceIndexLevelLocal_{t-1}$ is the Price Index level in local currency at time t-1.
- $IndexAdjustedMarketCapForLocal_t$ is the Adjusted Market Capitalization of the index in USD converted using FX rate as of t-1 and used for local currency index at time t.

Note: $IndexInitialMarketCapUSD$ was previously called $IndexUnadjustedMarketCapPreviousUSD$

Security Price Index Level

$$SecurityPriceIndexLevel_t = SecurityPriceIndexLevel_{t-1} \times \frac{SecurityAdjustedMarketCapForLocal_t}{SecurityInitialMarketCapUSD_t}$$

$$SecurityAdjustedMarketCapForLocal_t =$$

$$\frac{EndOfDayNumberOfShares_{t-1} \times PricePerShare_t \times InclusionFactor_t \times PAF_t}{FXrate_{t-1}} \times \frac{ICI_t}{ICI_{t-1}}$$

$$SecurityInitialMarketCapUSD_t = \frac{EndOfDayNumberOfShares_{t-1} \times PricePerShare_{t-1} \times InclusionFactor_t}{FXrate_{t-1}}$$

Where:

- $SecurityPriceIndexLevel_{t-1}$ is Security Price Index level at time t-1.
- $SecurityAdjustedMarketCapForLocal_t$ is the Adjusted Market Capitalization of security s in USD converted using FX rate as of t-1.
- $SecurityInitialMarketCapUSD_t$ is the Initial Market Capitalization of security s in USD at time t.
- $EndOfDayNumberOfShares_{t-1}$ is the number of shares of security s at the end of day t-1.
- $PricePerShare_t$ is the price per share of security s at time t.
- $PricePerShare_{t-1}$ is the price per share of security s at time t-1.
- $InclusionFactor_t$ is the inclusion factor of security s at time t. The inclusion factor can be one or the combination of the following factors: Foreign Inclusion Factor, Domestic Inclusion Factor, Growth Inclusion Factor, Value Inclusion Factor, Index Inclusion Factor.
- PAF_t is the Price Adjustment Factor of security s at time t.

- $FXrate_{t-1}$ is the FX rate of the price currency of security s vs USD at time t-1. It is the value of 1 USD in foreign currency.
- ICI_t is the Internal Currency Index of price currency at time t. The ICI is different than 1 when a country changes the internal value of its currency (e.g., from Turkish Lira to New Turkish Lira – ICI = 1,000,000).
- ICI_{t-1} is the Internal Currency Index of price currency at time t-1.

Index Market Capitalization

$IndexAdjustedMarketCapUSD_t =$

$$\sum_{s \in I_t} \frac{EndOfDayNumberOfShares_{t-1} \times PricePerShare_t \times InclusionFactor_t \times PAF_t}{FXrate_t}$$

$IndexAdjustedMarketCapForLocal_t =$

$$\sum_{s \in I_t} \frac{EndOfDayNumberOfShares_{t-1} \times PricePerShare_t \times InclusionFactor_t \times PAF_t}{FXrate_{t-1}} \times \frac{ICI_t}{ICI_{t-1}}$$

$IndexInitialMarketCapUSD_t =$

$$\sum_{s \in I_t} \frac{EndOfDayNumberOfShares_{t-1} \times PricePerShare_t \times InclusionFactor_t}{FXrate_{t-1}}$$

Where:

- $EndOfDayNumberOfShares_{t-1}$ is the number of shares of security s at the end of day t-1.
- $PricePerShare_t$ is the price per share of security s at time t.
- $PricePerShare_{t-1}$ is the price per share of security s at time t-1.
- $InclusionFactor_t$ is the inclusion factor of security s at time t. The inclusion factor can be one or the combination of the following factors: Foreign Inclusion Factor, Domestic Inclusion Factor Growth Inclusion Factor, Value Inclusion Factor, Index Inclusion Factor.
- PAF_t is the Price Adjustment Factor of security s at time t.
- $FXrate_t$ is the FX rate of the price currency of security s vs USD at time t. It is the value of 1 USD in foreign currency.
- $FXrate_{t-1}$ is the FX rate of the price currency of security s vs USD at time t-1. It is the value of 1 USD in foreign currency.
- ICI_t is the Internal Currency Index of price currency at time t. The ICI is different than 1 when a country changes the internal value of its currency (e.g., from Turkish Lira to New Turkish Lira – ICI = 1,000,000).
- ICI_{t-1} is the Internal Currency Index of price currency at time t-1.

Corporate Events

Mergers and Acquisitions

As a general principle, MSCI implements M&As as of the close of the last trading day of the acquired entity or merging entities (last offer day for tender offers), regardless of the status of the securities (index constituents or non-index constituents) involved in the event. MSCI uses market prices for implementation. This principle applies if all necessary information is available prior to the completion of

the event and if the liquidity of the relevant constituent(s) is not expected to be significantly diminished on the day of implementation. Otherwise, MSCI will determine the most appropriate implementation method and announce it prior to the changes becoming effective in the indices.

Tender Offers

In tender offers, the acquired or merging security is generally deleted from an index at the end of the initial offer period, when the offer is likely to be successful and / or if the free float of the security is likely to be substantially reduced (this rule is applicable even if the offer is extended), or once the results of the offer have been officially communicated and the offer has been successful and the security's free float has been substantially reduced, if all required information is not available in advance or if the offer's outcome is uncertain. The main factors considered by MSCI when assessing the outcome of a tender offer (not in order of importance) are: the announcement of the offer as friendly or hostile, a comparison of the offer price to the acquired security's market price, the recommendation by the acquired company's board of directors, the major shareholders' stated intention whether to tender their shares, the required level of acceptance, the existence of pending regulatory approvals, market perception of the transaction, official preliminary results if any, and other additional conditions for the offer.

In certain cases, securities may be deleted earlier than the last offer day. For example, in the case of tender offers in the United Kingdom, a security is typically deleted two business days after the offer is declared unconditional in all respects.

Increases in a security's number of shares resulting from acquisition of non-listed companies and conversion of unlisted shares are implemented at the next regularly scheduled Index Review following completion of the event.

Increases in a security's number of shares resulting from acquisition of listed non-index constituent securities representing at least 5% of the security's number of shares are generally implemented as of the close of the last trading day of the acquired entity if all necessary information is available prior to the completion of the event or if such information is not available prior to the completion of the event, as soon as practicable following the completion of the event. Changes representing less than 5% of the security's number of shares are implemented at the next regularly scheduled Index Review following the completion of the event.

If a security is deleted from an index, the security will not be reinstated immediately after its deletion even when the tender offer is subsequently declared unsuccessful and/or the free float of the security is not substantially reduced. It may be reconsidered for index inclusion at the following regularly scheduled index review.

Late Announcements of Completion of Mergers and Acquisitions

When the completion of an event is announced too late to be reflected as of the close of the last trading day of the acquired or merging entities, implementation occurs as of the close of the following day or as soon as practicable thereafter. In these cases, MSCI uses a calculated price for the acquired or merging entities. The calculated price is determined using the terms of the transaction and the price of the acquiring or merged entity, or, if not appropriate, using the last trading day's market price of the acquired or merging entities.

Conversions of Share Classes

Conversions of a share class into another share class resulting in the deletion and/or addition of one or more classes of shares are implemented as of the close of the last trading day of the share class to be converted.

Spin-Offs

On the ex-date of a spin-off, a PAF is applied to the price of the security of the parent company. The PAF is calculated based on the terms of the transaction and the market price of the spun-off security. If the spun-off entity qualifies for inclusion, it is included as of the close of its first trading day. In cases of spin-offs of partially owned companies, the post-event free float of the spun-off entity is calculated using a weighted average of the existing shares and the spun-off shares, each at their corresponding free float. Any resulting changes to FIFs and/or DIFs are implemented as of the close of the ex-date.

In cases of spin-offs of partially-owned companies, the post-event free float of the spun-off entity is calculated using a weighted average of the existing shares and the spun-off shares, each at their corresponding free float. Any resulting changes to FIFs and/or DIFs are implemented as of the close of the ex-date.

When the spun-off security does not trade on the ex-date, a “detached” security is created to avoid a drop in the free float-adjusted market capitalization of the parent entity, regardless of whether the spun-off security is added or not. The detached security is included until the spun-off security begins trading, and is deleted thereafter. Generally, the value of the detached security is equal to the difference between the cum price and the ex-price of the parent security.

Corporate Actions

Corporate actions such as splits, stock dividends and rights issues, which affect the price of a security, require a price adjustment. In general, the PAF is applied on the ex-date of the event to ensure that security prices are comparable between the ex-date and the cum date. To do so, MSCI adjusts for the value of the right and/or the value of the special assets that are distributed and the changes in number of shares and FIF, if any, are reflected as of the close of the ex-date. In general, corporate actions do not impact the free float of the securities because the distribution of new shares is carried out on a pro rata basis to all existing shareholders. Therefore, MSCI will generally not implement any pending number of shares and/or free float updates simultaneously with the event.

If a security does not trade for any reason on the ex-date of the corporate action, the event will be generally implemented on the day the security resumes trading.

Share Placements and Offerings

Changes in number of shares and FIF resulting from primary equity offerings representing at least 5% of the security's number of shares are generally implemented as of the close of the first trading day of the new shares, if all necessary information is available at that time. Otherwise, the event is implemented as soon as practicable after the relevant information is made available. A primary equity offering involves the issuance of new shares by a company. Changes in number of shares and FIF resulting from primary equity offerings representing less than 5% of the security's number of shares are deferred to the next regularly scheduled index review following the completion of the event. For public secondary offerings of existing constituents representing at least 5% of the security's number of shares, where possible, MSCI will announce these changes and reflect them shortly after the results of the subscription are known. Secondary public offerings that, given lack of sufficient notice, were not reflected immediately will be reflected at the next regularly scheduled index review. Secondary offerings involve the distribution of existing shares of current shareholders' in a listed company and are usually pre-announced by a company or by a company's shareholders and open for public subscription during a pre-determined period.

Debt-to-Equity Swaps

In general, large debt-to-equity swaps involve the conversion of debt into equity originally not convertible at the time of issue. In this case, changes in numbers of shares and subsequent FIF and/or DIF changes are implemented as of the close of the first trading day of the newly issued shares, or shortly thereafter if all necessary information is available at the time of the swap. In general, shares issued in

debt-to-equity swaps are assumed to be issued to strategic investors. As such, the post event free float is calculated on a pro forma basis assuming that all these shares are non-free float. Changes in numbers of shares and subsequent FIF and/or DIF changes due to conversions of convertible bonds or other convertible instruments, including periodical conversions of preferred stocks and small debt-to-equity swaps are implemented at a following regularly scheduled index review.

Suspensions and Bankruptcies

MSCI will remove from an index as soon as practicable companies that file for bankruptcy, companies that file for protection from their creditors. MSCI will delete from an index after 40 business days of suspension securities of companies facing financial difficulties (e.g., liquidity issues, debt repayment issues, companies under legal investigation, etc.) with at least two business days advance notice. Subsequently, if and when these securities resume normal trading, they may be considered as a potential addition to an index at the next scheduled semi-annual index review. Securities of companies suspended due to pending corporate events (e.g., merger, acquisition, etc.), will continue to be maintained in an index until they resume trading regardless of the duration of the suspension period. When the primary exchange price is not available, MSCI will delete securities at an over the counter or equivalent market price when such a price is available and deemed relevant. If no over the counter or equivalent price is available, the security will be deleted at the smallest price (unit or fraction of the currency) at which a security can trade on a given exchange. For securities that are suspended, MSCI will carry forward the market price prior to the suspension during the suspension period.