

JPMORGAN CHASE & CO.

JPMorgan Chase & Co.

Return Notes Linked to the PUTSM Index

General

- JPMorgan Chase & Co. may offer and sell Return Notes linked to the PUT-Index from time to time. This product supplement no. 139-A-I describes terms that will apply generally to the notes, and supplements the terms described in the accompanying prospectus supplement and prospectus. A separate term sheet or pricing supplement, as the case may be, will describe terms that apply specifically to the notes, including any changes to the terms specified below. We refer to such term sheets and pricing supplements generally as terms supplements. If the terms described in the relevant terms supplement are inconsistent with those described herein or in the accompanying prospectus supplement or prospectus, the terms described in the relevant terms supplement will control.
- The notes are senior unsecured obligations of JPMorgan Chase & Co. Any payment on the notes is subject to the credit risk of JPMorgan Chase & Co.
- Payment is linked to the PUT-Index less an Issuer's Fee, as described below.
- For important information about tax consequences, see "Certain U.S. Federal Income Tax Consequences" beginning on page PS-24.
- Minimum denominations of \$1,000 and integral multiples thereof, unless otherwise specified in the relevant terms supplement.
- Investing in the notes is not equivalent to investing in the PUT-Index, the S&P 500 Index, any Treasury Bills or any of the component securities of, or any options on, the S&P 500 Index.
- The notes will not be listed on any securities exchange unless otherwise specified in the relevant terms supplement.

Key Terms

Index: CBOE S&P 500 PutWrite Index™ (the "PUT-Index" or the "Index")

Payment at Maturity: Payment at maturity will reflect the performance of the Index, less an Issuer's Fee, which will be specified in the relevant terms supplement. Unless otherwise specified in the relevant terms supplement, your payment at maturity will be calculated as follows:

$$\$1,000 \times [1 + (\text{Index Return} - \text{Issuer's Fee})]$$

However, if the relevant terms supplement specifies that the Issuer's Fee accrues on a daily basis, then the payment at maturity will be calculated as follows:

$$\$1,000 \times [1 + (\text{Index Return} - (\text{Issuer's Fee} \times \text{days since pricing date}/365))]$$

where, if applicable, "days since pricing date" is the number of calendar days from the pricing date to and including the final Index Valuation Date.

If the calculation above produces a number that is less than zero, the payment at maturity will be zero.

You will lose some or all of your investment at maturity if the Index Return is less than the Issuer's Fee (or if the Issuer's Fee accrues on a daily basis, the total Issuer's Fee accrued over the term of the notes).

Issuer's Fee: A fixed percentage, as specified in the relevant terms supplement or, if the Issuer's Fee accrues on a daily basis, an annual fee, expressed as a percentage, as specified in the relevant terms supplement.

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

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

(continued on next page)

Investing in the Return Notes involves a number of risks. See "Risk Factors" beginning on page PS-5.

Neither the Securities and Exchange Commission nor any state securities commission has approved or disapproved of the notes or passed upon the accuracy or the adequacy of this product supplement no. 139-A-I, the accompanying prospectus supplement and prospectus, or any related terms supplement. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

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

J.P.Morgan

Key Terms (continued):

Initial Index Level:	The Index closing level on the pricing date or such other date as specified in the relevant terms supplement, or the arithmetic average of the Index closing levels on each of the Initial Averaging Dates, if so specified in the relevant terms supplement.
Ending Index Level:	The Index closing level on the Observation Date or such other date as specified in the relevant terms supplement, or the arithmetic average of the Index closing levels on each of the Ending Averaging Dates.
Strike Level:	The relevant terms supplement may specify an Index level other than the Initial Index Level to be used for calculating the Index Return and the amount payable at maturity, if any, which we refer to as "Strike Level." Strike Level may be based on and/or expressed as a percentage of the Index closing level as of a specified date, or may be determined without regard to the Index closing level as of a particular date. For example, the relevant terms supplement may specify that a Strike Level, equal to 95% of the Initial Index Level, will be used to calculate the Index Return.
Initial Averaging Dates:	As specified, if applicable, in the relevant terms supplement. Any Initial Averaging Date is subject to postponement in the event of certain market disruption events and as described under "Description of Notes — Payment at Maturity."
Index Valuation Date(s):	The Ending Index Level will be calculated on either a single date, which we refer to as the Observation Date, or several dates, each of which we refer to as an Ending Averaging Date, as specified in the relevant terms supplement. We refer to such dates generally as Index Valuation Dates in this product supplement. Any Index Valuation Date is subject to postponement in the event of certain market disruption events and as described under "Description of Notes — Payment at Maturity."
Maturity Date:	As specified in the relevant terms supplement. The maturity date of the notes is subject to postponement in the event of certain market disruption events and as described under "Description of Notes – Payment at Maturity."

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In making your investment decision, you should rely only on the information contained or incorporated by reference in the terms supplement relevant to your investment, this product supplement no. 139-A-I and the accompanying prospectus supplement and prospectus with respect to the notes offered by the relevant terms supplement and this product supplement no. 139-A-I and with respect to JPMorgan Chase & Co. This product supplement no. 139-A-I, together with the relevant terms supplement and the accompanying prospectus and prospectus supplement, 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, this product supplement no. 139-A-I and the accompanying prospectus supplement and prospectus may only be accurate as of the dates of each of these documents, respectively.

The notes described in the relevant terms supplement and this product supplement no. 139-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 notes. The relevant terms supplement, this product supplement no. 139-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 notes in any circumstances in which such offer or solicitation is unlawful.

In this product supplement no. 139-A-I, the relevant terms supplement and the accompanying prospectus supplement and prospectus, "we," "us" and "our" refer to JPMorgan Chase & Co., unless the context requires otherwise.

DESCRIPTION OF NOTES

The following description of the terms of the notes supplements the description of the general terms of the debt securities set forth under the headings "Description of Notes" in the accompanying prospectus supplement and "Description of Debt Securities" in the accompanying prospectus. A separate terms supplement will describe the terms that apply specifically to the notes, including any changes to the terms specified below. Capitalized terms used but not defined in this product supplement no. 139-A-I have the meanings assigned in the accompanying prospectus supplement, prospectus and the relevant terms supplement. The term "note" refers to each \$1,000 principal amount of our Return Notes Linked to the PUTSM Index.

General

The Return Notes are senior unsecured obligations of JPMorgan Chase & Co. that are linked to the CBOE S&P 500 PutWrite IndexSM (the "PUTSM Index" or the "Index"). The notes are a series of securities referred to in the accompanying prospectus supplement, prospectus and the relevant terms supplement. The notes will be issued by JPMorgan Chase & Co. under an indenture dated May 25, 2001, as may be amended or supplemented from time to time, between us and Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas (formerly Bankers Trust Company), as trustee.

The notes do not pay interest and do not guarantee any return of principal at, or prior to, maturity. Instead, at maturity you will receive a payment in cash, the amount of which will vary depending on the performance of the Index, the amount of the Issuer's Fee and whether the notes have a Strike Level. The notes do not guarantee any return of your investment at maturity.

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

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

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

The specific terms of the notes will be described in the relevant terms supplement accompanying this product supplement no. 139-A-I. The terms described in that document supplement those described herein and in the accompanying prospectus and prospectus supplement. If the terms described in the relevant terms supplement are inconsistent with those described herein or in the accompanying prospectus or prospectus supplement, the terms described in the relevant terms supplement will control.

Payment at Maturity

The maturity date for the notes will be set forth in the relevant terms supplement and is subject to adjustment if such day is not a business day or if the final Index Valuation Date is postponed as described below.

The amount you will receive at maturity will reflect the performance of the Index, less an Issuer's Fee (which may accrue daily over the term of the notes, if so specified in the relevant terms supplement). Unless otherwise specified in the relevant terms supplement, your payment at maturity will be calculated as follows:

$$\$1,000 \times [1 + (\text{Index Return} - \text{Issuer's Fee})]$$

However, if the relevant terms supplement specifies that the Issuer's Fee accrues on a daily basis, then the payment at maturity will be calculated as follows:

$$\$1,000 \times [1 + \text{Index Return} - (\text{Issuer's Fee} \times \text{days since pricing date}/365)]$$

where, if applicable, "days since pricing date" is the number of calendar days from the pricing date to and including the final Index Valuation Date.

If the calculation above produces a number that is less than zero, the payment at maturity will be zero.

Unless otherwise specified in the relevant terms supplement, the "Index Return," as calculated by the calculation agent, is the percentage change in the Index closing level calculated by comparing the Ending Index Level to the Initial Index Level (or Strike Level, if applicable). The relevant terms supplement will specify the manner in which the Initial Index Level (or Strike Level, if applicable) and the Ending Index Level will be determined. The Index Return, unless otherwise specified in the relevant terms supplement, is calculated as follows:

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

Unless otherwise specified in the relevant terms supplement, the "Initial Index Level" means the Index closing level on the pricing date or such other date as specified in the relevant terms supplement, or the arithmetic average of the Index closing levels on each of the Initial Averaging Dates, if so specified in the relevant terms supplement.

Unless otherwise specified in the relevant terms supplement, the "Ending Index Level" means the Index closing level on the Observation Date or such other date as specified in the relevant terms supplement, or the arithmetic average of the Index closing levels on each of the Ending Averaging Dates.

The relevant terms supplement may specify an Index level other than the Initial Index Level, which we refer to as the "Strike Level," to be used for calculating the Index Return and the amount payable at maturity, if any. The Strike Level may be based on and/or expressed as a percentage of the Index closing level as of a specified date, or may be determined without regard to the Index closing level as of a particular date. For example, the relevant terms supplement may specify that a Strike Level, equal to 95% of the Initial Index Level, will be used to calculate the Index Return.

In calculating any amount that you will receive at maturity, the Issuer's Fee percentage deduction represents a fee to us.

An Index Return greater than the Issuer's Fee (or, if the Issuer's Fee accrues on a daily basis, the total amount of the Issuer's Fee accrued over the term of the notes) will result in a cash payment at maturity for each \$1,000 principal amount note of \$1,000 plus any increase in the Index Return above such amount. An Index Return that is negative, or that is positive but less than the Issuer's Fee (or, if the Issuer's Fee accrues on a daily basis, the total amount of the Issuer's Fee accrued over the term of the notes), will result in a cash payment at maturity that is less than the principal amount of your notes. *You will lose some or all of your investment if the Index Return is less than the Issuer's Fee (or, if the Issuer's Fee accrues on a daily basis, the total amount of the Issuer's Fee accrued over the term of the notes).*

The "Issuer's Fee" will be an annual fee, expressed as a percentage.

The "Index closing level" on any trading day will equal the closing level of the Index for such day as calculated by the Chicago Board Options Exchange, Incorporated (the "CBOE") on that trading day. In certain circumstances, the "Index closing level" will be based on the closing level of any successor index (as defined below) or the alternative calculation of the Index described under "The CBOE S&P 500 PutWrite IndexSM — Discontinuation of the PUTSM Index; Alteration of Method of Calculation" at the regular official weekday close of the principal trading session of the CBOE, the New York Stock Exchange, Inc. (the "NYSE"), the NYSE Amex LLC (the "NYSE Amex"), The NASDAQ Stock Market or the relevant exchange for the Index or any successor index, as applicable.

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 the CBOE, the NYSE, the NYSE Amex, The NASDAQ Stock Market, the Chicago Mercantile Exchange Inc. and in over-the-counter markets for equity securities in the United States.

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 or if there is a market disruption event on such day, the applicable Initial Averaging Date will be postponed to the immediately succeeding trading day during which no market disruption event 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, or if there is a market disruption event on such tenth business day, the calculation agent will determine the Index closing level for such Initial Averaging Date on such date in accordance with the formula for and method of calculating the Index closing level last in effect prior to commencement of the market disruption event (or prior to the non-trading day), using the applicable Treasury Bill rates, the arithmetic average of the last bid and ask prices (or, if trading in the relevant put option has been materially suspended or materially limited, the calculation agent's good faith estimate of the arithmetic average of the last bid and ask prices that would have prevailed but for such suspension or limitation or non-trading day) on such tenth business day of the relevant put option reported before 4:00 p.m., Eastern time, and such other inputs or calculations as the calculation agent, in its sole discretion, determines are reasonably necessary.

The Index Valuation Date(s), which will be either a single date, which we refer to as the Observation Date, or several dates, each of which we refer to as an Ending Averaging Date, will be specified in the relevant terms supplement and any such date is subject to adjustment as described below. If an Index Valuation Date is not a trading day or if there is a market disruption event on such day, the applicable Index Valuation Date will be postponed to the immediately succeeding trading day during which no market disruption event shall have occurred or be continuing. In no event, however, will any Index Valuation Date be postponed more than ten business days following the date originally scheduled to be such Index Valuation Date. If the tenth business day following the date originally scheduled to be the applicable Index Valuation Date is not a trading day, or if there is a market disruption event on such date, the calculation agent will determine the Index closing level for such Index Valuation Date on such date in accordance with the formula for and method of calculating the Index closing level last in effect prior to commencement of the market disruption event (or prior to the non-trading day), using the applicable Treasury Bill rates, the arithmetic average of the last bid and ask prices (or, if trading in the relevant put option has been materially suspended or materially limited, the calculation agent's good faith estimate of the arithmetic average of the last bid and ask prices that would have prevailed but for such suspension or limitation or non-trading day) on such tenth business day of the relevant put option reported before 4:00 p.m., Eastern time, and such other inputs or calculations as the calculation agent, in its sole discretion, determines are reasonably necessary.

The maturity date will be specified in the relevant terms supplement and is subject to adjustment as described below. 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 Index 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 Index Valuation Date, as postponed, unless otherwise specified in the relevant terms supplement. We describe market disruption events under "General Terms of Notes — Market Disruption Events."

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

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

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

RISK FACTORS

Your investment in the notes will involve certain risks. The notes do not pay interest or guarantee any return of principal at, or prior to, maturity. Investing in the notes is not equivalent to investing directly in the PUTSM Index, the S&P 500[®] Index, any Treasury Bills or any of the component securities of, or any options on, the S&P 500[®] Index. In addition, your investment in the notes entails other risks not associated with an investment in conventional debt securities. You should consider carefully the following discussion of risks before you decide that an investment in the notes is suitable for you.

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

The notes do not pay interest and may not return any of your investment. The amount payable at maturity, if any, will reflect the performance of the Index minus an Issuer's Fee (or if applicable, an Issuer's Fee accrued daily over the term of the notes), and will be determined pursuant to the terms described in this product supplement no. 139-A-I and the relevant terms supplement. If the Ending Index Level has not increased by the amount of the Issuer's Fee (or if applicable, an Issuer's Fee accrued over the term of the notes), or has decreased, in each case as compared to the Initial Index Level (or Strike Level, if applicable), you will lose some or all of your investment in the notes.

The Issuer's Fee will reduce your payment at maturity.

The Issuer's Fee will be a percentage (will may accrue on a daily basis if so specified in the relevant terms supplement) that will be subtracted from the Index Return in calculating your payment at maturity. The Issuer's Fee will increase any loss you will suffer if the Index Return is negative or zero. Even if the Index Return is positive, because the Issuer's Fee will reduce your payment at maturity, you will lose some of your investment if the Index Return is less than the Issuer's Fee (or, if the Issuer's Fee accrues on a daily basis, the accrued Issuer's Fee over the term of the notes).

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

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

Because the PUTSM Index reflects a put strategy, you will have no participation in any appreciation of the S&P 500[®] Index.

Your return will not reflect the return you would realize if you owned the equity securities underlying the S&P 500[®] Index because the PUTSM Index measures the return of a hypothetical put strategy applied to the S&P 500[®] Index rather than simple ownership of the equity securities underlying the S&P 500[®] Index. The strategy measured by the PUTSM Index consists of hypothetically investing cash at one- and three-month Treasury Bill rates and selling a sequence of one-month at-the-money put options on the S&P 500[®] Index. Because the put options on the S&P 500[®] Index will nominally be exercised only if the S&P 500[®] Index declines below the strike price of the options, the strategy does not give you participation in any increases in the S&P 500[®] Index. Instead, the level of the PUTSM Index will be based on the value of the hypothetical Treasury Bill portfolio, which is financed in part by the put premiums received, minus the mark-to-market value of the put options. There are many possible scenarios for which an investment in the equity securities underlying the S&P 500[®] Index would provide a higher return on the maturity date than an investment in the notes.

The level of the PUTSM Index is linked in part to the one- and three-month Treasury Bill rates. The Treasury Bill rates themselves and the way the United States Department of Treasury calculates the Treasury Bill rates may change in the future.

There can be no assurance that the United States Department of the Treasury will not change the method by which it calculates the Treasury Bill rates. In addition, changes in the way the Treasury Bill rates are calculated could lower the Treasury Bill rates. Accordingly, the level of the PUTSM Index and, therefore, the value of the notes may be significantly reduced.

Secondary trading may be limited.

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

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

The value of the Initial Index Level may be determined after the issue date of the notes.

If so specified in the relevant terms supplement, the Initial Index Level will be determined based on the arithmetic average of the Index closing levels on the Initial Averaging Dates specified in that relevant terms supplement. One or more of the Initial Averaging Dates specified may occur on or following the issue date of the notes; as a result, the Initial Index Level may not be determined, and you may therefore not know the value of such Initial Index Level, until after the issue date. Similarly, the global note certificate representing the notes, which will be deposited with DTC on the issue date as described under "General Terms of Notes — Book-Entry Only Issuance — The Depository Trust Company," will not set forth the value of the Initial Index Level for the Index. If there are any increases in the Index closing levels on the Initial Averaging Dates that occur after the issue date and such increases result in the Initial Index Level being greater than the Index closing level on the issue date, this may establish higher levels that the Index must achieve for you to obtain a positive return on your investment or avoid a loss of principal at maturity.

The Ending Index Level may be less than the Index closing level at the maturity date of the notes or at other times during the term of the notes.

Because the Ending Index Level is calculated based on the Index closing level on one or more Index Valuation Dates during the term of the notes, the level of the Index at the maturity date or at other times during the term of the notes, including dates near the Index Valuation Date(s), could be higher than the Ending Index Level. This difference could be particularly large if there is a significant increase in the level of the Index after the final Index Valuation Date, or if there is a significant decrease in the level of the Index around the time of the Index Valuation Date(s), or if there is significant volatility in the Index closing levels during the term of the notes (especially on dates near the Index Valuation Date(s)). For example, when the Index Valuation Date(s) are near the end of the term of the notes, then if the Index closing levels increase or remain relatively constant during the initial term of the notes and then decrease below the Initial Index Level (or Strike Level, if applicable), the Ending Index Level may be significantly less than if it were calculated on a date earlier than the Index Valuation Date(s). Under these circumstances, you may receive a lower payment at maturity than you would have received if you had invested in the Index, the S&P 500[®] Index, any Treasury Bills, any of the component securities of or any options on, the S&P 500[®] Index or any contracts relating to the Index for which there is an active secondary market.

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

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

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

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

- the expected volatility in the S&P 500[®] Index;
- the expected volatility in the Treasury Bill rates;
- the time to maturity of the notes and to the next option “roll” date of the Index;
- the dividend rate on the equity securities underlying the S&P 500[®] Index;
- interest and yield rates in the market generally as well as in the markets of the equity securities included in the S&P 500[®] Index or the put options composing the Index;
- economic, financial, political, regulatory or judicial events that affect the equity securities included in the S&P 500[®] Index, the put options nominally sold in connection with the Index or stock markets generally and which may affect the Index closing level on any Initial Averaging Date; if applicable, or any Index Valuation Date; and
- our creditworthiness, including actual or anticipated downgrades in our credit ratings.

Factors that may affect the Treasury Bill rates include:

- supply and demand of one- and three-month Treasury Bills;
- general economic, financial, political or regulatory conditions;
- monetary policies of the Federal Reserve Bank, changes in the Federal funds rate and changes in the shape of yield curve; and
- inflation and expectations concerning inflation.

Some or all of these factors will influence the price you will receive if you choose to sell your notes prior to maturity. The impact of any of the factors set forth above may enhance or offset some or all of any change resulting from another factor or factors. You may have to sell your notes at a substantial discount from the principal amount if the Ending Index Level is at, below or not sufficiently above the Initial Index Level.

You cannot predict the future performance of the Index based on its historical performance. The level of the Index may decrease such that you may not receive any return of your investment at maturity. If the Index Return is negative or is positive but is less than the Issuer’s Fee (or if applicable, the total Issuer’s Fee that accrued over the term of the notes), you will lose some or all of your investment at maturity.

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

While the payment at maturity, if any, will be based on the full principal amount of your notes as described in the relevant terms supplement, the original issue price of the notes includes each agent's commission (which forms part of the Issuer's Fee) and the estimated cost of hedging our obligations under the notes. Such estimated cost 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 JPMSI will be willing to purchase notes from you in secondary market transactions, if at all, will likely be lower than the original issue price. In addition, any such prices may differ from values determined by pricing models used by JPMSI, as a result of such compensation or other transaction costs.

The CBOE may adjust the PUTSM Index in a way that affects its level and CBOE has no obligation to consider your interests.

The CBOE is responsible for calculating and maintaining the PUTSM Index. The CBOE can change the manner in which put options are deemed to be sold in connection with the Index or make other methodological changes that could change the level of the Index. Additionally, the CBOE may alter, discontinue or suspend calculation or dissemination of the Index. Any of these actions could adversely affect the value of the notes. The CBOE has no obligation to consider your interests in calculating or revising the Index. See "The CBOE S&P 500 PutWrite IndexSM."

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

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

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

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

You will have no shareholder rights in issuers of equity securities included in the S&P 500® Index.

As a holder of the notes, you will not have voting rights or rights to receive dividends or other distributions or other rights that holders of the equity securities composing the S&P 500® Index would have.

The securities firm at which you hold your notes may have economic interests that are different from yours.

If specified in the relevant terms supplement, compensation reflecting a portion of the Issuer's Fee included in the notes may be paid on a monthly basis to securities firms, including each agent, whose client purchased notes and continues to hold them. As a result of these arrangements, the securities firm at which you hold your notes may have economic interests that are different from yours. Your securities firm may have an incentive to encourage you to continue to hold notes because they will no longer receive this monthly compensation if you sell your notes. You should take the above arrangements and the potentially different economic interests they create into account when considering an investment in the notes. For more information about payment of such compensation, see the relevant terms supplement and "Plan of Distribution (Conflicts of Interest)" in this product supplement.

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

JPMSI and other affiliates of ours trade the equity securities underlying the S&P 500® Index and other financial instruments related to the PUTSM Index, the S&P 500® Index and component securities of the S&P 500® Index, including put options of the type reflected in the PUTSM Index, on a regular basis, for their accounts and for other accounts under their management. JPMSI and these affiliates may also issue or underwrite or assist unaffiliated entities in the issuance or underwriting of other securities or financial instruments with returns linked to the S&P 500® Index or the PUTSM Index. To the extent that we or one of our affiliates serves as issuer, agent or underwriter for such securities or financial instruments, our or their interests with respect to such products may be adverse to those of the holders of the notes. Any of these trading activities could potentially affect the level of the PUTSM Index and, accordingly, could affect the value of the notes and the amount, if any, payable to you at maturity.

We or our affiliates may currently or from time to time engage in business with companies the equity securities of which are included in the S&P 500® Index, 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 the companies the equity securities of which are included in the S&P 500® Index. Any prospective purchaser of notes should undertake an independent investigation of each company the equity securities of which are included in the S&P 500® Index as in its judgment is appropriate to make an informed decision with respect to an investment in the notes.

Additionally, we or one of our affiliates may serve as issuer, agent or underwriter for additional issuances of notes with returns linked or related to changes in the level of the PUTSM Index, the S&P 500® Index or the equity securities that compose the S&P 500® Index. By introducing competing products into the marketplace in this manner, we or one or more of our affiliates could adversely affect the value of the notes.

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

JPMSI, one of our affiliates, will act as the calculation agent. The calculation agent will determine, among other things, the Initial Index Level, Strike Level, if applicable, the Index closing level on each Initial Averaging Date, if applicable, and each Index Valuation Date, the Ending Index Level, the Index Return and the amount, if any, that we will pay you at maturity. The calculation agent will also be responsible for determining whether a market disruption event has occurred, whether the PUTSM Index has been discontinued and whether there has been a material change in the method of calculation of the PUTSM Index. In performing these duties, JPMSI may have interests adverse to the interests of the holders of the notes, which may affect your return on the notes, particularly where JPMSI, as the calculation agent, is entitled to exercise discretion.

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

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

There is no direct legal authority as to the proper U.S. federal income tax characterization of the notes, and we do not intend to request a ruling from the Internal Revenue Service (the "IRS") regarding the notes. The IRS might not accept, and a court might not uphold, the characterization and tax treatment of the notes described in "Certain U.S. Federal Income Tax Consequences." If the IRS were successful in asserting an alternative characterization or treatment for the notes, the timing and character of income on the notes could differ materially and adversely from our description herein. In addition, in December 2007, Treasury and the IRS released a notice requesting comments on the U.S. federal income tax treatment of "prepaid forward contracts" and similar instruments, which might include the notes. The notice focuses in particular on whether to require holders of these instruments 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, which very generally can operate to recharacterize certain long-term capital gain as ordinary income that is subject to an interest charge. While the notice requests comments on appropriate transition rules and effective dates, any Treasury regulations or other guidance promulgated after consideration of these issues could materially and adversely affect the tax consequences of an investment in the notes, possibly with retroactive effect. Both U.S. and Non-U.S. Holders should review carefully the section entitled "Certain U.S. Federal Income Tax Consequences" in this product supplement no. 139-A-I and consult their tax advisers regarding the U.S. federal income tax consequences of an investment in the notes, including possible alternative treatments and the issues presented by this notice. Non-U.S. Holders should also note that they may be withheld upon at a rate of up to 30% unless they have submitted a properly completed IRS Form W-8BEN or otherwise satisfied the applicable documentation requirements.

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

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

USE OF PROCEEDS

Unless otherwise specified in the relevant terms supplement, the net proceeds we receive from the sale of the notes will be used for general corporate purposes and, in part, by us or by one or more of our affiliates in connection with hedging our obligations under the notes. The original issue price of the notes includes each agent's commissions (as shown on the cover page of the relevant terms supplement) paid with respect to the notes (as reflected as some or all of the Issuer's Fee) and the estimated cost of hedging our obligations under the notes. We may have hedged our obligations under the notes through certain affiliates or unaffiliated counterparties.

Unless otherwise specified in the relevant terms supplement, the original issue price of the notes will include the reimbursement of certain issuance costs (as reflected as some or all of the Issuer's Fee), the estimated cost of hedging our obligations under the notes and a portion of the Issuer's Fee. The estimated cost of hedging includes the projected profit, which in no event will exceed \$45.00 per \$1,000 principal amount note, that our affiliates expect to realize in consideration for assuming the risks inherent in hedging our obligations under the notes. Because hedging our obligations entails risk and may be influenced by market forces beyond our control, the actual cost of such hedging may result in a profit that is more or less than expected, or could result in a loss. See also "Use of Proceeds" in the accompanying prospectus.

On or prior to the date of the relevant terms supplement, we, through our affiliates or others, may hedge some or all of our anticipated exposure in connection with the notes by taking positions in the PUTSM Index and/or the S&P 500[®] Index, the options underlying the PUTSM Index and/or equity securities underlying the S&P 500[®] Index, or instruments the value of which is derived from the PUTSM Index and/or the S&P 500[®] Index or their underlying options or equity securities. While we cannot predict an outcome, such hedging activity or other hedging and investment activities of ours could potentially increase the level of the PUTSM Index and/or the S&P 500[®] Index as well as the Initial Index Level, and, therefore, effectively establish a higher level that the PUTSM Index must achieve for you to obtain a return on your investment or avoid a loss of principal at maturity. From time to time, prior to maturity of the notes, we may pursue a dynamic hedging strategy that may involve taking long or short positions in the PUTSM Index and/or the S&P 500[®] Index, the options underlying the PUTSM Index and/or the equity securities underlying the S&P 500[®] Index, or instruments the value of which is derived from the PUTSM Index and/or the S&P 500[®] Index or their underlying options or equity securities. Although we have no reason to believe that any of these activities will have a material impact on the level of the PUTSM Index and/or the S&P 500[®] Index or the value of the notes, we cannot assure you that these activities will not have such an effect.

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

THE CBOE S&P 500 PUTWRITE INDEXSM

We have derived all information contained in this product supplement regarding the PUTSM 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 Chicago Board Options Exchange, Incorporated (the "CBOE"). We make no representation or warranty as to the accuracy or completeness of such information. The PUTSM Index was developed by the CBOE and is calculated, maintained and published by the CBOE. The CBOE has no obligation to continue to publish, and may discontinue the publication of, the PUTSM Index.

The CBOE S&P 500 PutWrite IndexSM (the "PUTSM Index" or the "Index") is a benchmark index designed to track the performance of a hypothetical, passive investment strategy, which we refer to as the PUT strategy, that overlays short put options on the S&P 500[®] Index ("SPX puts") over a money market account invested in one- and three-month Treasury bills. The number of SPX puts is set such that the value of the Treasury Bills is sufficient to fund any obligations under the SPX puts resulting from downturns in the S&P 500[®] Index.

Index Overview

The PUT strategy hypothetically invests cash at one- and three-month Treasury Bill rates and hypothetically sells a sequence of one-month at-the-money SPX puts. The short put position is collateralized in the sense that the Treasury Bills can finance the maximum possible loss from final settlement of the SPX puts.

The PUT portfolio is rebalanced on the third Friday of the month when the SPX puts expire and a new batch of SPX puts is sold. This procedure is referred to as the "roll." On every third roll, the total cash in the PUT portfolio is hypothetically reinvested at the three-month Treasury Bill rate. The rebalanced portfolio is long three-month Treasury Bills and short one-month SPX puts. On other roll dates, the cash obtained from hypothetically selling new SPX puts is hypothetically invested at the one-month Treasury Bill rate, and the cash required to settle expiring in-the-money SPX puts is financed first by one-month Treasury Bills and second by three-month Treasury Bills, if necessary. On such roll dates, the rebalanced portfolio is typically long one and three-month Treasury Bills and short one-month SPX puts. The PUT strategy trades off an exposure to the S&P 500[®] Index for a premium over the risk-free rate.

Construction of PUT Portfolio

The Index tracks the value of a hypothetical initial investment of \$100 in a portfolio that passively follows the PUT strategy. The portfolio is managed and calculated as follows:

- On June 1, 1988, the hypothetical inception date, \$100 is invested at the three-month Treasury Bill rate. The intra-day cash from selling SPX puts at the open is deemed to be invested at the close of the roll date. Similarly, settlement losses are deemed to be financed at the close. This investment is carried until June 17, 1988 which is the first date when at-the-money SPX puts are sold. We call this the first roll date. The cash proceeds from the sale are invested at the one-month Treasury Bill rate.
- If the SPX puts expire in the money at the second roll date, July 15, 1988, the final settlement loss is financed by the Treasury Bills, and a new batch of SPX puts is sold. The revenue from the sale of the SPX puts is invested again at the one-month Treasury Bill rate.
- On the third roll date, August 19, 1988, both the one-and three-month Treasury investments are liquidated and the cash is used to finance possible losses from the expiring SPX puts. New SPX puts are sold and the total net cash balance is now reinvested at the three-month Treasury Bill rate.

This cycle is repeated from thereon.

Final Settlement Price of Expiring Put Options

At expiration, the SPX puts are settled to a Special Opening Quotation (SOQ, ticker "SET") of the S&P 500® Index. If the third Friday is an exchange holiday, the SPX puts will be settled against the SOQ on the previous business day and the new SPX puts will be selected on that day as well. The SOQ is a special calculation of the S&P 500® Index compiled from the opening prices of the stocks composing the S&P 500® Index ("S&P 500 stocks"). The SOQ is calculated when all S&P 500 stocks have opened for trading; this typically happens before 11:00 a.m. ET. If one or more stocks in the S&P 500® Index do not open on the day the SOQ is calculated, the final settlement price for SPX puts is determined in accordance with the Rules and By-Laws of the Options Clearing Corporation. The final settlement price of the expiring SPX puts is equal to the maximum of 0 and the difference between the strike price of the SPX puts and the SOQ *i.e.*, $\max[0, K - \text{SOQ}]$.

Selection of the "At-the-Money" Strike Price

The strike price of the new SPX puts is the strike price of the listed SPX put that is closest to but not greater than the last value of the S&P 500® Index reported before 11:00 a.m. ET. For example, if the last S&P 500® Index value reported before 11:00 a.m. ET is 1233.10 and the closest listed SPX put strike price below 1233.10 is 1230, then 1230 is the strike price for the SPX puts sold.

Sale Price of Put Options

The new SPX puts are deemed sold at a price equal to the volume-weighted average of the traded prices ("VWAP") of SPX puts with that strike during the half-hour period beginning at 11:30 a.m. ET. The CBOE calculates the VWAP in a two-step process: first, CBOE excludes trades between 11:30 a.m. and 12:00 p.m. ET that are identified as having been executed as part of a "spread", and then CBOE calculates the weighted average of all remaining transaction prices at that strike between 11:30 a.m. and 12:00 p.m. ET, with weights equal to the fraction of total non-spread volume transacted at each price during this period. The source of the transaction prices used in the calculation of the VWAP is the CBOE's Market Data Retrieval ("MDR") System. Time & Sales information from the CBOE's MDR System is disseminated through the Options Price Reporting Authority (OPRA) and is publicly available through most price quote vendors. If no transactions occur at the new put strike between 11:30 a.m. and 12:00 p.m. ET, the new SPX puts are deemed sold at the last bid price reported before 12:00 p.m. ET.

A slightly different roll procedure is used to calculate the historical series of the PUTSM Index. This is to take into account the changes in the timing of the expiration of SPX puts, and to mimic the changes made in the calculation of the other CBOE index series over time. Up to November 20, 1992, the roll is deemed to take place at the close of the 3rd Friday, the strike price of the new put is determined at 4:00 p.m. EST. and the new puts are deemed sold at the last bid price before 4:00 p.m. EST. After this date, the PUTSM Index is rolled at 11 :00 a.m. ET instead. And starting on March 17, 2006, the new SPX puts were sold at the VWAP.

Number of Puts Sold

The number of SPX puts is set such that the value of the Treasury Bills is sufficient to fund any obligations under the SPX puts resulting from downturns in the S&P 500® Index. Hence, in the worst case scenario, when the S&P 500® Index falls to zero, the value of the PUT portfolio is zero. The number of SPX puts sold increases with Treasury Bill rates and the price of the SPX put. It decreases with the strike price.

Index Calculation

The PUTSM Index is calculated by the CBOE once per day at the close of trading. On any given date, the Index represents the mark-to-market value of the initial \$100 invested in the PUT strategy.

At the close of every business day, the value of the PUTSM Index is equal to the value of the Treasury Bill account less the mark-to-market value of the SPX puts:

$$PUT_t = M_t - N_{last} P_t$$

where M_t is the Treasury Bill balance at the close of date t , N_{last} is the number of SPX puts sold at the last roll date, and P_t is the arithmetic average of the last bid and ask prices of the SPX puts reported before 4:00 p.m. ET on date t .

On all but roll dates, the Treasury Bill balance is obtained by compounding the one- and three-month Treasury balances at the previous business close at their respective daily rates.

$$M_t^i = (1 + r_{t-1}^i) M_{t-1}^i$$

where $i = 1$ and 3 for one- and three-month Treasury Bills respectively, and r_{t-1}^i is the corresponding Treasury Bill rate from the previous to the current close. The Treasury Bill rates between two roll dates are obtained by compounding the daily rates.

On every third roll date, the Treasury Bills are deemed to mature, the cash is used to pay for final settlement of the SPX puts if they expire in-the-money, and new SPX puts are sold. The net cash balance available for reinvestment is:

$$M_t = \sum_i (1 + r_{t-1}^i) M_{t-1}^i - N_{last} \text{Max}[0, K_{old} - \text{SOQ}_t] + N_{new} P_{swap}$$

where K_{old} is the strike price of the SPX puts sold at the previous roll date, SOQ_t is the final settlement price on roll date t , N_{new} is the number of new SPX puts sold and P_{vwap} is the volume-weighted average price at which the new SPX puts are sold. This balance is reinvested at the three-month Treasury Bill rate. Hence, in the month following a third roll date, the one-month Treasury balance is zero.

The number of new SPX puts sold on any roll date t is set such that the Treasury balance at the next roll date covers the maximum put settlement loss:

$$N_{new} = M_t / (K_{new} / (1 + R_3) - P_{vwap}) \text{ for third roll dates}$$

$$N_{new} = [M_1(1 + R_1) + M_3(+R_3)] / [K - P_{vwap} / (1 + R_1)] \text{ for other roll dates}$$

where K_{new} is the strike price at which the new SPX puts are sold, and R_1 and R_3 are the one- and three-month Treasury Bill rates to the next roll date.

Example:

		Treasury balances		Number of puts	Strike price	SOQ	Settlement Loss	Put bid	Effective Three-month Tbill rate to next roll
		1 month	3 months						
11/20/03		22.0826	647.6421	0.6440	1040				
11/21/03	Pre-settlement	22.0832	647.6589			1038	1.1978		
	Post settlement	20.8854	647.6589	0.6612	1030			18.2	1.000717

Suppose November 21, 2003 was a third roll date. Daily compounding of the one- and three-month Treasury balances outstanding at the close of November 20, 2003 (daily compounding rates 1.000024 and 1.00003 respectively) yielded one- and three-month settlement balances of \$22.08 and \$647.66. Since the SOQ was 1038, the 1040 put expired in the money with a settlement loss of \$1.1978 = .644 * (1040-1038). The number of new puts sold was $N = M / [K / (1 + R) - P] = (20.8854 + 647.6589) / (1030/1.000717 - 18.2) = .6612$. Equivalently, $N * K = (M + N * P) * (1 + R) = .6612 * 1030$.

Suppose that the S&P 500[®] Index had decreased to 0 at the next roll date (December 19, 2003). The settlement loss on the puts would have been $N * K = .6612 * 1030$. By construction, this would have been exactly covered by the Treasury investment. The calculation on other roll dates is similar to that on third roll dates but the cash from sale of the puts is invested at the one-month Treasury Bill rate.

Licensing Agreement with the CBOE and S&P

We expect to enter into an agreement with the CBOE and S&P that would provide us and certain of our affiliates or subsidiaries identified in that agreement with a non-exclusive license and, for a fee, with the right to use the PUTSM Index in connection with certain securities. The notes are not sponsored, endorsed, sold or promoted by S&P or the CBOE. S&P and the CBOE make no representation, condition or warranty, express or implied, to the owners of the notes or any member of the public regarding the advisability of investing in securities generally or in the notes. The PUTSM Index is a benchmark index designed to track the performance of a hypothetical investment strategy, which we refer to as the PUT strategy, that overlays short SPX puts over a money market account. S&P's and the CBOE's only relationship to J.P. Morgan Securities Inc. ("JPMSI") and its affiliates, is the licensing of certain trademarks and trade names of S&P, CBOE and the PUTSM Index which is determined, composed and calculated by CBOE without regard to JPMSI and its affiliates or the notes. The CBOE has no obligation to take the needs of JPMSI and its affiliates or the owners of the notes into consideration in determining, composing or calculating the PUTSM Index. S&P and the CBOE are not responsible for and have not participated in the determination of the timing of, prices, or quantities of the notes to be issued or in the determination or calculation of the equation by which the notes are to be converted into cash. S&P and the CBOE have no obligation or liability in connection with the administration, marketing or trading of the notes.

THE CBOE SHALL OBTAIN INFORMATION FOR INCLUSION IN OR FOR USE IN THE CALCULATION OF THE PUTSM INDEX FROM SOURCES THAT THE CBOE CONSIDERS RELIABLE, BUT S&P AND THE CBOE ACCEPT NO RESPONSIBILITY FOR, AND SHALL HAVE NO LIABILITY FOR ANY ERRORS, OMISSIONS OR INTERRUPTIONS THEREIN. S&P AND THE CBOE DO NOT GUARANTEE THE ACCURACY AND/OR THE COMPLETENESS OF THE PUTSM INDEX OR ANY DATA INCLUDED THEREIN. S&P AND THE CBOE MAKE NO WARRANTY, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, AS TO THE RESULTS TO BE OBTAINED BY ANY PERSON OR ENTITY FROM THE USE OF THE PUTSM INDEX OR ANY DATA INCLUDED THEREIN. S&P AND THE CBOE MAKE NO EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES AND EXPRESSLY DISCLAIM ALL CONDITIONS AND WARRANTIES IMPLIED BY STATUTE, GENERAL LAW OR CUSTOM WITH RESPECT TO THE PUTSM INDEX OR ANY DATA INCLUDED THEREIN.

In addition, (i) the CBOE has no relationship to the PUTSM Index or the notes other than authorizing S&P to grant a license to JPMSI and its affiliates to use the PUTSM Index as the basis for the notes; (ii) the CBOE has no obligation to take the needs of JPMSI and its affiliates, purchasers or sellers of the notes or any other persons into consideration in maintaining the PUTSM Index or modifying the methodology underlying the PUTSM Index and (iii) the CBOE has no obligation or liability in connection with the administration, marketing or trading of the PUTSM Index, the notes or any other investment product of any kind or character that is based thereon.

"STANDARD & POOR'S[®]", "S&P[®]", "S&P 500[®]", AND "STANDARD & POOR'S 500" ARE TRADEMARKS OF STANDARD & POOR'S, A DIVISION OF THE MCGRAW-HILL COMPANIES, INC. AND "PUTSM" IS A TRADEMARK OF THE CHICAGO BOARD OPTIONS EXCHANGE, INCORPORATED. THESE MARKS HAVE BEEN LICENSED FOR USE BY J.P. MORGAN SECURITIES INC. AND SUB-LICENSED FOR USE BY JPMORGAN CHASE & CO. THE NOTES ARE NOT SPONSORED, ENDORSED, SOLD OR PROMOTED BY STANDARD & POOR'S OR THE CBOE AND STANDARD & POOR'S AND THE CBOE MAKE NO REPRESENTATION REGARDING THE ADVISABILITY OF INVESTING IN THE NOTES.

THE S&P 500® INDEX

We have derived all information contained in this product supplement regarding the S&P 500® 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, Standard & Poor's, a division of The McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc. ("S&P"). We make no representation or warranty as to the accuracy or completeness of such information. The S&P 500® 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 500® Index.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Type of Corporate Action	Comments	Divisor Adjustment
Company added/ deleted	Net change in market value determines divisor adjustment.	Yes
Change in shares outstanding	Any combination of secondary issuance, share repurchase or buy back – share counts revised to reflect change.	Yes

Type of Corporate Action	Comments	Divisor Adjustment
Stock split	Share count revised to reflect new count. 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, another company removed to keep number of names fixed. 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 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. Divisor adjustment reflects increase in market cap measured as the shares issued multiplied by the price paid.	Yes

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

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

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

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

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

GENERAL TERMS OF NOTES

Calculation Agent

J.P. Morgan Securities Inc., one of our affiliates, will act as the calculation agent. The calculation agent will determine, among other things, the Initial Index Level, the Strike Level, if applicable, the Index closing level on each Initial Averaging Date, if applicable, and each Index Valuation Date, the Ending Index Level, the Index Return and the payment at maturity, if any, on the notes. In addition, the calculation agent will determine whether there has been a market disruption event or a discontinuation of the PUTSM Index and whether there has been a material change in the method of calculating the PUTSM Index. 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 Initial Index Level, the Strike Level, if applicable, the Ending Index Level, the Index Return or any Index closing level will be rounded to the nearest one hundred-thousandth, with five one-millionths rounded upward (*e.g.*, .876545 would be rounded to .87655); all dollar amounts related to determination of the payment per \$1,000 principal amount note at maturity, if any, will be rounded to the nearest ten-thousandth, with five one hundred-thousandths rounded upward (*e.g.*, .76545 would be rounded up to .7655); and all dollar amounts paid, if any, on the aggregate principal amount of notes per holder will be rounded to the nearest cent, with one-half cent rounded upward.

Market Disruption Events

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

With respect to the PUTSM Index and any relevant successor index, 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 equity securities then constituting 20% or more of the S&P 500[®] Index (or the relevant successor index) on the relevant exchanges (as defined below) for such securities for more than two hours of trading (one hour on any day that is a "roll date" for purposes of calculation the PUTSM Index or the relevant successor index) during, or during the one-half 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 the relevant exchange for the S&P 500[®] Index as a result of which the reported trading prices for equity securities then constituting 20% or more of the S&P 500[®] Index (or the relevant successor index) are materially inaccurate (i) during the one hour preceding the close of the principal trading session on such relevant exchange or (ii) during any one hour period of trading on such relevant exchange on any day that is a "roll date" for purpose of calculating the PUTSM Index (or the relevant successor index); or

- the occurrence or existence of a suspension, absence or material limitation of trading of put options traded in connection with the PUTSM Index (or the relevant successor index) on the relevant exchange for the PUTSM Index (or the relevant successor index) for more than two hours of trading during, or during the one-half hour period preceding and including, the scheduled time at which the value of such options is calculated for purposes of the PUTSM Index (or the relevant successor index) are materially inaccurate; or
- a breakdown or failure in the price and trade reporting systems of the relevant exchange for the PUTSM Index (or the relevant successor index) as a result of which the reported trading prices for put options nominally sold in connection with the PUTSM Index during the one hour period preceding, and including, the scheduled time at which the value of such options is calculated for purposes of the PUTSM Index (or the relevant successor index) are materially inaccurate; or
- the occurrence or existence of a suspension, absence or material limitation of trading on the primary exchange or market for trading in futures or options contracts related to the S&P 500[®] Index or the PUTSM Index (or the relevant successor index) 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 applicable 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 applicable event described above materially interfered with our ability or the ability of any of our affiliates to unwind or adjust all or a material portion of the hedge position with respect to the notes.

For purposes of determining whether a market disruption event with respect to the S&P 500[®] Index (or the relevant successor index) exists at any time, if trading in a security included in the S&P 500[®] 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 the S&P 500[®] Index (or the relevant successor index) will be based on a comparison of:

- the portion of the level of the S&P 500[®] Index (or the relevant successor index) attributable to that security relative to
- the overall level of the S&P 500[®] 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 the PUTSM Index (or the relevant successor index) has occurred, unless otherwise specified in the relevant terms supplement:

- (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 for the S&P 500[®] Index or the PUTSM Index (or the relevant successor index), or the primary exchange or market for trading in futures or options contracts related to the S&P 500[®] Index or the PUTSM Index (or the relevant successor index);

- (2) 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;
- (3) a suspension of trading in futures or options contracts on the S&P 500[®] Index or the PUTSM 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 the S&P 500[®] Index or the PUTSM Index (or the relevant successor index); and

- (4) 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 the S&P 500[®] Index or the PUTSM 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 the S&P 500[®] Index or any relevant successor index, the primary exchange or market of trading for any security (or any combination thereof) then included in the S&P 500[®] Index or, with respect to the PUTSM Index or any relevant successor index, the primary exchange or market for any put option (or any combination thereof) underlying the PUTSM Index or such successor index, as applicable.

Discontinuation of the PUTSM Index; Alteration of Method of Calculation

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

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

If the CBOE discontinues publication of the Index prior to, and such discontinuation is continuing on, an Initial Averaging Date, if applicable, an Index Valuation Date or any other relevant date on which the Index closing level is to be determined, and the calculation agent determines, in its sole discretion, that no successor 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, if applicable, Index Valuation Date or other relevant date, then the calculation agent will determine the Index closing level for such date. The Index closing level will be computed by the calculation agent in accordance with the formula for and method of calculating the Index or successor index, as applicable, last in effect prior to such discontinuation, using the applicable Treasury Bill rates, the arithmetic average of the last bid and ask prices (or, if trading in the relevant put option has been materially suspended or materially limited, its good faith estimate of the arithmetic average of the last bid and ask prices that would have prevailed but for such suspension or limitation) of the relevant put option reported before 4:00 p.m., Eastern time, and such other inputs or calculations as the calculation agent, in its sole discretion, determines are reasonably necessary.

If at any time the method of calculating the Index or a successor index, or the level thereof, is changed in a material respect, or if the Index or a successor index is in any other way modified so that the Index or such successor index does not, in the opinion of the calculation agent, fairly represent the level of the Index or such successor index had such changes or modifications not been made, then the calculation agent will, at the close of business in New York City on each date on which the Index closing level 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 the Index or such successor index, as the case may be, as if such changes or modifications had not been made, and the calculation agent will calculate the Index closing level with reference to the Index or such successor index, as adjusted. Accordingly, if the method of calculating the Index or such successor index is modified so that the level of the Index or such successor index is a fraction of what it would have been if there had been no such modification, then the calculation agent will adjust its calculation of such index in order to arrive at a level of the Index or such successor index as if there had been no such modification.

Events of Default

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

Payment upon an Event of Default

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

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

Modification

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

Defeasance

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

Listing

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

Book-Entry Only Issuance — The Depository Trust Company

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

Registrar, Transfer Agent and Paying Agent

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

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

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

Governing Law

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

CERTAIN U.S. FEDERAL INCOME TAX CONSEQUENCES

The following is a summary of the material U.S. federal income tax consequences of the ownership and disposition of the notes. This summary applies to you if you are an initial holder of a note purchasing the note at its issue price for cash and if you hold the note as a capital asset 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 that may be relevant to you in light of your particular circumstances or if you are a holder of a note who is subject to special treatment under the U.S. federal income tax laws, such as:

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

This summary is based on the Code, administrative pronouncements, judicial decisions and final, temporary and proposed Treasury regulations as of the date of this product supplement, changes to any of which, subsequent to the date of this product supplement, may affect the tax consequences described herein. As the law applicable to the U.S. federal income taxation of instruments such as the notes is technical and complex, the discussion below necessarily represents only a general summary. Moreover, the effects of any applicable state, local or foreign tax laws are not discussed. **You should consult your tax adviser concerning the application of U.S. federal income and estate tax laws to your particular situation (including the possibility of alternative characterizations of the notes), as well as any tax consequences arising under the laws of any state, local or foreign jurisdictions.**

Tax Treatment of the Notes

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

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

Tax Consequences to U.S. Holders

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

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

Tax Treatment of the Notes

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

Sale, Exchange or Redemption of a Note. Upon a sale or exchange of a note (including redemption at maturity), you should recognize capital gain or loss equal to the difference between the amount realized on the sale or exchange and your tax basis in the note, which should equal the amount you paid to acquire the note. This gain or loss should be long-term capital gain or loss if you have held the note for more than one year at that time. The deductibility of capital losses, however, is subject to limitations.

Possible Alternative Tax Treatments of an Investment in the Notes

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

Other alternative U.S. federal income tax characterizations of the notes might also require you to include amounts in income during the term of your notes and/or might treat all or a portion of the gain or loss on the sale or exchange of your notes (including redemption at maturity) as ordinary income or loss or as short-term capital gain or loss, without regard to how long you held your notes. In addition, in December 2007, Treasury and the IRS released a notice requesting comments on the U.S. federal income tax treatment of “prepaid forward contracts” and similar instruments, which might include the notes. The notice focuses in particular on whether to require holders of these instruments 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; and whether these instruments are or should be subject to the “constructive ownership” regime, which very generally can operate to recharacterize certain long-term capital gain as ordinary income that is subject to an interest charge. While the notice requests comments on appropriate transition rules and effective dates, any Treasury regulations or other guidance promulgated after consideration of these issues could materially and adversely affect the tax consequences of an investment in the notes, possibly with retroactive effect. Accordingly, you should consult your tax adviser regarding the U.S. federal income tax consequences of an investment in the notes, 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 for U.S. federal income tax purposes you are a beneficial owner of a note that is:

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

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

If you are a Non-U.S. Holder of a note and if the characterization of the notes as “open transactions” is respected, any income or gain from the note should not be subject to U.S. federal income or withholding tax unless it is effectively connected with your conduct of a U.S. trade or business. However, 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 Notes” is the degree, if any, to which income with respect to instruments described therein, which might include the notes, 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 notes, possibly with retroactive effect.

If the notes were recharacterized as indebtedness, any income or gain from a note nonetheless would not be subject to U.S. withholding tax, provided generally that the certification requirement described below has been fulfilled. Because the characterization of the notes is unclear, payments made to you with respect to a note may be withheld upon at a rate of 30% unless you have certified on IRS Form W-8BEN, under penalties of perjury, that you are not a United States person and provided your name and address or otherwise satisfied applicable documentation requirements.

If you are engaged in a U.S. trade or business, and if income or gain from a note is 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 notes, including the possible imposition of a 30% branch profits tax if you are a corporation.

Federal Estate Tax

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

Backup Withholding and Information Reporting

You may be subject to information reporting, and you may also be subject to backup withholding at the rates specified in the Code on the amounts paid to you unless you provide proof of an applicable exemption or a correct taxpayer identification number and otherwise comply with applicable requirements of the backup withholding rules. If you are a Non-U.S. Holder, you will not be subject to backup withholding if you comply with the certification procedures described in the preceding section. 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 furnished to the IRS.

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

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"), 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, the "Agents"), JPMSI has agreed and any additional Agents will agree to use reasonable efforts to solicit offers to purchase the principal amount of notes set forth in the cover page of the relevant terms supplement. We will have the sole right to accept offers to purchase the notes and may reject any offer in whole or in part. Each Agent may reject, in whole or in part, any offer it solicited to purchase notes. We will pay an Agent, in connection with sales of these notes resulting from a solicitation that Agent made or an offer to purchase the Agent received, a commission as set forth in the relevant terms supplement. An Agent 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.

We may also sell notes to an Agent as principal for its own account at discounts to be agreed upon at the time of sale as disclosed in the relevant terms supplement. That Agent may resell notes to investors and other purchasers at a fixed offering price or at prevailing market prices, or prices related thereto at the time of resale or otherwise, as that Agent determines and as we will specify in the relevant terms supplement. An Agent may offer the notes it has purchased as principal to other dealers. That Agent may sell the notes to any dealer at a discount and, unless otherwise specified in the relevant terms supplement, the discount allowed to any dealer will not be in excess of the discount that Agent will receive from us. After the initial public offering of notes that the Agent is to resell on a fixed public offering price basis, the Agent may change the public offering price, concession and discount.

We own, directly or indirectly, all of the outstanding equity securities of JPMSI. The net proceeds received from the sale of the notes will be used, in part, by JPMSI or one of its affiliates in connection with hedging our obligation under the notes. The underwriting arrangements for this offering will comply with the requirements of NASD Rule 2720 regarding a FINRA member firm's underwriting of securities of an affiliate. In accordance with NASD Rule 2720, neither JPMSI nor any other affiliated Agent of ours may make sales in this offering to any of its discretionary accounts without the prior written approval of the customer.

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

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

No action has been or will be taken by us, JPMSI or any dealer that would permit a public offering of the notes or possession or distribution of this product supplement no. 139-A-I, the accompanying prospectus supplement, prospectus or terms supplement, other than in the United States, where action for that purpose is required. No offers, sales or deliveries of the notes, or distribution of this product supplement no. 139-A-I, the accompanying prospectus supplement, prospectus or terms supplement or any other offering material relating to the notes, may be made in or from any jurisdiction except in circumstances which will result in compliance with any applicable laws and regulations and will not impose any obligations on us, the Agents or any dealer.

Each Agent has represented and agreed, and each dealer through which we may offer the notes has represented and agreed, that it (i) will comply with all applicable laws and regulations in force in each non-U.S. jurisdiction in which it purchases, offers, sells or delivers the notes or possesses or distributes this product supplement no. 139-A-I, the accompanying prospectus supplement, prospectus and terms supplement and (ii) will obtain any consent, approval or permission required by it for the purchase, offer or sale by it of the notes under the laws and regulations in force in each non-U.S. jurisdiction to which it is subject or in which it makes purchases, offers or sales of the notes. We shall not have responsibility for any Agent's or any dealer's compliance with the applicable laws and regulations or obtaining any required consent, approval or permission. For additional information regarding selling restrictions, please see "Notice to Investors" in this product supplement.

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

NOTICE TO INVESTORS

We are offering to sell, and are seeking offers to buy, the notes only in jurisdictions where offers and sales are permitted. Neither this product supplement no. 139-A-I nor the accompanying prospectus supplement, prospectus or terms supplement constitutes an offer to sell, or a solicitation of an offer to buy, any notes by any person in any jurisdiction in which it is unlawful for such person to make such an offer or solicitation. Neither the delivery of this product supplement no. 139-A-I nor the accompanying prospectus supplement, prospectus or terms supplement nor any sale made hereunder implies that there has been no change in our affairs or that the information in this product supplement no. 139-A-I and the 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. 139-A-I, the accompanying prospectus supplement, prospectus and terms supplement and the purchase, offer or sale of the notes and (ii) obtain any consent, approval or permission required to be obtained by you for the purchase, offer or sale by you of the notes under the laws and regulations applicable to you in force in any jurisdiction to which you are subject or in which you make such purchases, offers or sales.

Argentina

The notes have not been and will not be authorized by the *Comisión Nacional de Valores* (the "CNV") for public offer in Argentina and therefore may not be offered or sold to the public at large or to sectors or specific groups thereof by any means, including but not limited to personal offerings, written materials, advertisements, the internet or the media, in circumstances which constitute a public offering of securities under Argentine Law No. 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 replacement of the relevant securities within the Argentine territory or their sale through any type of transaction that may constitute a public offering of securities pursuant to Argentine law.

The Bahamas

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

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

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

Bermuda

This product supplement no. 139-A-I, the accompanying prospectus supplement, prospectus and terms supplement have not been registered or filed with any regulatory authority in Bermuda. The offering of the notes pursuant to this product supplement no. 139-A-I, the accompanying prospectus supplement, prospectus and terms supplement to persons resident in Bermuda is not prohibited, *provided* we are not thereby carrying on business in Bermuda.

Brazil

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

British Virgin Islands

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

Cayman Islands

This product supplement no. 139-A-I, the accompanying prospectus supplement, prospectus and terms supplement, and the notes offered hereby and thereby have not been, and will not be, registered under the laws and regulations of the Cayman Islands, nor has any regulatory authority in the Cayman Islands passed comment upon or approved the accuracy or adequacy of this product supplement no. 139-A-I, the accompanying prospectus supplement, prospectus and terms supplement. The notes have not been, and will not be, offered or sold, directly or indirectly, in the Cayman Islands.

Chile

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

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

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

- (i) to be a financial institution and/or an institutional investor or a qualified investor with such knowledge and experience in financial and business matters as to be capable of evaluating the risks and merits of an investment in the notes;
- (ii) to agree that it will only resell the notes in the Republic of Chile in compliance with all applicable laws and regulations; and that it will deliver to each person to whom the notes are transferred a notice substantially to the effect of this selling restriction;
- (iii) to acknowledge receipt of sufficient information required to make an informed decision whether or not to invest in the notes; and
- (iv) to acknowledge that it has not relied upon advice from any Agent and/or us, or its or our respective affiliates, regarding the determination of the convenience or suitability of notes as an investment for the buyer or any other person; and has taken and relied upon independent legal, regulatory, tax and accounting advice.

Colombia

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

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

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

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

El Salvador

The notes may not be offered to the general public in El Salvador, and according to Article 2 of the *Ley de Mercado de Valores* (Securities Market Law) of the Republic of El Salvador, Legislative Decree number 809 dated 16 February 1994, published on the *Diario Oficial* (Official Gazette) number 73-BIS, Number 323, dated 21 April 1994, and in compliance with the aforementioned regulation, each Agent has represented and agreed that it will not make an invitation for subscription or purchase of the notes to indeterminate individuals, nor will it make known this product supplement no. 139-A-I, the accompanying prospectus supplement, prospectus and terms supplement in the territory of El Salvador through any mass media communication such as television, radio, press, or any similar medium, other than publications of an international nature that are received in El Salvador, such as internet access or foreign cable advertisements, which are not directed to the Salvadoran public. The offering of the notes has not been registered with an authorized stock exchange in the Republic of El Salvador. Any negotiation for the purchase or sale of notes in the Republic of El Salvador shall only be negotiated on an individual basis with determinate individuals or entities in strict compliance with the aforementioned Article 2 of the Salvadoran Securities Market Law, and shall in any event be effected in accordance with all securities, tax and exchange control of the Dominican Republic, Central America, and United States Free Trade Agreements, and other applicable laws or regulations of the Republic of El Salvador.

European Economic Area

In relation to each Member State of the European Economic Area which has implemented the Prospectus Directive (each, a "Relevant Member State"), each Agent has represented and agreed that with effect from and including the date on which the Prospectus Directive is implemented in that Relevant Member State (the "Relevant Implementation Date") it has not made and will not make an offer of notes which are the subject of the offering contemplated by this product supplement no. 139-A-I, the accompanying prospectus, prospectus supplement and terms supplement to the public in that Relevant Member State prior to the publication of a prospectus in relation to the notes which has been approved by the competent authority in that Relevant Member State or, where appropriate, approved in another Relevant Member State and notified to the competent authority in that Relevant Member State, all in accordance with the Prospectus Directive except that it may, with effect from and including the Relevant Implementation Date, make an offer of such notes to the public in that Relevant Member State:

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

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

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

Hong Kong

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

Jersey

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

Mexico

The notes have not been, and will not be, registered with the Mexican National Registry of Securities maintained by the Mexican National Banking and Securities Commission nor with the Mexican Stock Exchange and therefore, may not be offered or sold publicly in the United Mexican States. This product supplement no. 139-A-I, the accompanying prospectus supplement, prospectus and terms supplement may not be publicly distributed in the United Mexican States. The notes may be privately placed in Mexico among institutional and qualified investors, pursuant to the private placement exemption set forth in Article 8 of the Mexican Securities Market Law.

The Netherlands

An offer to the public of any notes which are the subject of the offering and placement contemplated by this product supplement no. 139-A-I, the accompanying prospectus supplement, prospectus and terms supplement may not be made in The Netherlands and each Agent has represented and agreed that it has not made and will not make an offer of such notes to the public in The Netherlands, unless such an offer is made exclusively to one or more of the following categories of investors in accordance with the Dutch Financial Markets Supervision Act (*Wet op het financieel toezicht*, the “FMSA”):

1. Regulated Entities: (a) any person or entity who or which is subject to supervision by a regulatory authority in any country in order to lawfully operate in the financial markets (which includes: credit institutions, investment firms, financial institutions, insurance companies, collective investment schemes and their management companies, pension funds and their management companies, commodity dealers) (“Supervised Entities”); and (b) any person or entity who or which engages in a regulated activity on the financial markets but who or which is not subject to supervision by a regulatory authority because it benefits from an exemption or dispensation (“Exempt Entities”);
2. Investment Funds and Entities: any entity whose corporate purpose is solely to invest in securities (which includes, without limitation, hedge funds);
3. Governmental institutions: the Dutch State, the Dutch Central Bank, Dutch regional, local or other decentralized governmental institutions, international treaty organizations and supranational organizations;

4. Self-certified Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises (“SMEs”): any company having its registered office in The Netherlands which does not meet at least two of the three criteria mentioned in (6) below and which has (a) expressly requested the Netherlands Authority for the Financial Markets (the “AFM”) to be considered as a qualified investor, and (b) been entered on the register of qualified investors maintained by the AFM;

5. Self-certified Natural Persons: any natural person who is resident in The Netherlands if this person meets at least two (2) of the following criteria:

- (i) the investor has carried out transactions of a significant size on securities markets at an average frequency of, at least, ten (10) per quarter over the previous four (4) quarters;
- (ii) the size of the investor’s securities portfolio exceeds €500,000;
- (iii) the investor works or has worked for at least one (1) year in the financial sector in a professional position which requires knowledge of investment in securities,

provided this person has:

- (a) expressly requested the AFM to be considered as a qualified investor; and
- (b) been entered on the register of qualified investors maintained by the AFM;

6. Large Enterprises: any company or legal entity which meets at least two of the following three criteria according to its most recent consolidated or non-consolidated annual accounts:

- (a) an average number of employees during the financial year of at least 250;
- (b) total assets of at least €43,000,000; or
- (c) an annual net turnover of at least €50,000,000.

7. Discretionary individual portfolio managers: any portfolio manager in The Netherlands who or which purchases the notes for the account of clients who are not Qualified Investors on the basis of a contract of agency that allows for making investment decisions on the client’s behalf without specific instructions of or consultation with any such client;

8. Minimum consideration: any person or entity for a minimum consideration of €50,000 or more (or equivalent in foreign currency) for each offer of notes; or

9. Fewer than 100 Offerees: fewer than 100 natural or legal persons (other than Qualified Investors).

For the purposes of this provision, the expression:

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

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

Panama

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

Peru

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

Singapore

None of this product supplement no. 139-A-I, 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. 139-A-I, the accompanying prospectus supplement, prospectus or terms supplement, and any other document or material in connection with the offer or sale, or invitation for subscription or purchase, of the notes may not be circulated or distributed, nor may the notes be offered or sold, or be made the subject of an invitation for subscription or purchase, whether directly or indirectly, to persons in Singapore other than (i) to an institutional investor under Section 274 of the Securities and Futures Act, Chapter 289 of Singapore (the "SFA"), (ii) to a relevant person, or any person pursuant to Section 275(1A), and in accordance with the conditions, specified in Section 275 of the SFA or (iii) otherwise pursuant to, and in accordance with the conditions of, any other applicable provision of the SFA.

Switzerland

The notes have not been and will not be offered or sold, directly or indirectly, to the public in Switzerland, and this product supplement no. 139-A-I, the accompanying prospectus supplement, prospectus and terms supplement do not constitute a public offering prospectus as that term is understood pursuant to article 652a or article 1156 of the Swiss Federal Code of Obligations.

We have not applied for a listing of the notes on the SWX Swiss Exchange or on any other regulated securities market and, consequently, the information presented in this product supplement no. 139-A-I, the accompanying prospectus supplement, prospectus and terms supplement does not necessarily comply with the information standards set out in the relevant listing rules.

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

United Kingdom

Each Agent has represented and agreed that:

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

Uruguay

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

Venezuela

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

BENEFIT PLAN INVESTOR CONSIDERATIONS

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

Section 406 of ERISA and Section 4975 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, (the "Code") prohibit ERISA Plans, as well as plans (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 notes by or on behalf of the Plan could be a prohibited transaction under Section 406 of ERISA and/or Section 4975 of the Code, unless exemptive relief were available under an applicable exemption (as described below).

Certain prohibited transaction class exemptions ("PTCEs") issued by the U.S. Department of Labor may provide exemptive relief for direct or indirect prohibited transactions resulting from the purchase or holding of the notes. Those class exemptions are PTCE 96-23 (for certain transactions determined by in-house asset managers), PTCE 95-60 (for certain transactions involving insurance company general accounts), PTCE 91-38 (for certain transactions involving bank collective investment funds), PTCE 90-1 (for certain transactions involving insurance company separate accounts), and PTCE 84-14 (for certain transactions determined by independent qualified asset managers). In addition, ERISA Section 408(b)(17) and Section 4975(d)(20) of the Code provide a limited exemption for the purchase and sale of the notes and related lending transactions, provided that neither the issuer of the notes nor any of its affiliates have or exercise any discretionary authority or control or render any investment advice with respect to the assets of any Plan involved in the transaction and provided further that the Plan pays no more than adequate consideration in connection with the transaction (the so-called "service provider exemption").

Accordingly, the notes may not be purchased or held by any Plan, any entity whose underlying assets include "plan assets" by reason of any Plan's investment in the entity (a "Plan Asset Entity") or any person investing "plan assets" of any Plan, unless such purchaser or holder is eligible for the exemptive relief available under PTCE 96-23, 95-60, 91-38, 90-1 or 84-14 or the service-provider exemption or there is some other basis on which the purchase and holding of the notes will not constitute a non-exempt prohibited transaction under ERISA or Section 4975 of the Code. Each purchaser or holder of the notes or any interest therein will be deemed to have represented by its purchase or holding of the notes that (a) its purchase and holding of the notes is not made on behalf of or with "plan assets" of any Plan or (b) its purchase and holding of the notes will not result in a non-exempt prohibited transaction under Section 406 of ERISA or Section 4975 of the Code.

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

Due to the complexity of these rules, it is particularly important that fiduciaries or other persons considering purchasing the notes on behalf of or with “plan assets” of any Plan consult with their counsel regarding the relevant provisions of ERISA, the Code or any Similar Laws and the availability of exemptive relief under PTCE 96-23, 95-60, 91-38, 90-1, 84-14 or some other basis on which the acquisition and holding will not constitute a non-exempt prohibited transaction under ERISA or Section 4975 of the Code or a violation of any applicable Similar Laws.

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