

JPMorgan Chase Financial Company LLC
Structured Investments

J.P.Morgan

Step-Up Auto Callable Notes Linked to the J.P. Morgan Balanced Value Dividends 5 Index due April 30, 2027

Fully and Unconditionally Guaranteed by JPMorgan Chase & Co.

- The notes are designed for investors who seek early exit prior to maturity at a premium if, on any Review Date (other than the final Review Date), the closing level of the J.P. Morgan Balanced Value Dividends 5 Index, which we refer to as the Index, is at or above the Call Value for that Review Date.
- The earliest date on which an automatic call may be initiated is April 27, 2021.
- The notes are also designed for investors who seek uncapped, unleveraged exposure to any appreciation of the Index at maturity, if the notes have not been automatically called.
- Investors should be willing to forgo interest and dividend payments, while seeking full repayment of principal at maturity.
- The notes are unsecured and unsubordinated obligations of JPMorgan Chase Financial Company LLC, which we refer to as JPMorgan Financial, the payment on which is fully and unconditionally guaranteed by JPMorgan Chase & Co. **Any payment on the notes is subject to the credit risk of JPMorgan Financial, as issuer of the notes, and the credit risk of JPMorgan Chase & Co., as guarantor of the notes.**
- Minimum denominations of \$1,000 and integral multiples thereof
- The notes are expected to price on or about April 27, 2020 and are expected to settle on or about April 30, 2020.
- CUSIP: 48132KQA6

Investing in the notes involves a number of risks. See “Risk Factors” beginning on page PS-8 of the accompanying product supplement, “Risk Factors” beginning on page US-4 of the accompanying underlying supplement and “Selected Risk Considerations” beginning on page PS-6 of this pricing supplement.

Neither the Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”) nor any state securities commission has approved or disapproved of the notes or passed upon the accuracy or the adequacy of this pricing supplement or the accompanying product supplement, underlying supplement, prospectus supplement and prospectus. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

	Price to Public (1)	Fees and Commissions (2)	Proceeds to Issuer
Per note	\$1,000	\$	\$
Total	\$	\$	\$

(1) See “Supplemental Use of Proceeds” in this pricing supplement for information about the components of the price to public of the notes.

(2) J.P. Morgan Securities LLC, which we refer to as JPMS, acting as agent for JPMorgan Financial, will pay all of the selling commissions it receives from us to other affiliated or unaffiliated dealers. If the notes priced today, the selling commissions would be approximately \$30.00 per \$1,000 principal amount note and in no event will these selling commissions exceed \$37.50 per \$1,000 principal amount note. See “Plan of Distribution (Conflicts of Interest)” in the accompanying product supplement.

If the notes priced today, the estimated value of the notes would be approximately \$949.40 per \$1,000 principal amount note. The estimated value of the notes, when the terms of the notes are set, will be provided in the pricing supplement and will not be less than \$900.00 per \$1,000 principal amount note. See “The Estimated Value of the Notes” in this pricing supplement for additional information.

The notes are not bank deposits, are not insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other governmental agency and are not obligations of, or guaranteed by, a bank.

Key Terms

Issuer: JPMorgan Chase Financial Company LLC, an indirect, wholly owned finance subsidiary of JPMorgan Chase & Co.

Guarantor: JPMorgan Chase & Co.

Index: The J.P. Morgan Balanced Value Dividends 5 Index (Bloomberg ticker: JPUSBFVD <Index>). The level of the Index reflects the deduction of a fee of 0.50% per annum that accrues daily and a notional financing cost.

Call Premium Amount: The Call Premium Amount with respect to each Review Date is set forth below:

- first Review Date: at least $7.00\% \times \$1,000$
- second Review Date: at least $14.00\% \times \$1,000$
- third Review Date: at least $21.00\% \times \$1,000$
- fourth Review Date: at least $28.00\% \times \$1,000$
- fifth Review Date: at least $35.00\% \times \$1,000$
- sixth Review Date: at least $42.00\% \times \$1,000$

(in each case, to be provided in the pricing supplement)

Call Value: With respect to each Index, the Call Value for each Review Date is set forth below:

- first Review Date: at most 106.25% of its Initial Value
- second Review Date: at most 112.50% of its Initial Value
- third Review Date: at most 118.75% of its Initial Value
- fourth Review Date: at most 125.00% of its Initial Value
- fifth Review Date: at most 131.25% of its Initial Value
- sixth Review Date: at most 137.50% of its Initial Value

(in each case, to be provided in the pricing supplement)

Participation Rate: 100.00%

Pricing Date: On or about April 27, 2020

Original Issue Date (Settlement Date): On or about April 30, 2020

Review Dates*: April 27, 2021, April 26, 2022, April 25, 2023, April 25, 2024, April 25, 2025, April 27, 2026 and April 27, 2027 (final Review Date)

Call Settlement Dates*: April 30, 2021, April 29, 2022, April 28, 2023, April 30, 2024, April 30, 2025 and April 30, 2026

Maturity Date*: April 30, 2027

* Subject to postponement in the event of a market disruption event and as described under "General Terms of Notes — Postponement of a Determination Date — Notes Linked to a Single Underlying — Notes Linked to a Single Underlying (Other Than a Commodity Index)" and "General Terms of Notes — Postponement of a Payment Date" in the accompanying product supplement

Automatic Call:

If the closing level of the Index on any Review Date (other than the final Review Date) is greater than or equal to the Call Value for that Review Date, the notes will be automatically called for a cash payment, for each \$1,000 principal amount note, equal to (a) \$1,000 *plus* (b) the Call Premium Amount applicable to that Review Date, payable on the applicable Call Settlement Date. No further payments will be made on the notes.

If the notes are automatically called, you will not benefit from the feature that provides you with a positive return at maturity equal to the Index Return times the Participation Rate if the Final Value is greater than the Initial Value. Because this feature does not apply to the payment upon an automatic call, the payment upon an automatic call may be significantly less than the payment at maturity for the same level of appreciation in the Index.

Payment at Maturity:

If the notes have not been automatically called, at maturity you will receive a cash payment, for each \$1,000 principal amount note, of \$1,000 *plus* the Additional Amount, which may be zero.

If the notes have not been automatically called, you are entitled to repayment of principal in full at maturity, subject to the credit risks of JPMorgan Financial and JPMorgan Chase & Co.

Additional Amount: The Additional Amount payable at maturity per \$1,000 principal amount note will equal:

$$\$1,000 \times \text{Index Return} \times \text{Participation Rate},$$

provided that the Additional Amount will not be less than zero.

Index Return:

$$\frac{(\text{Final Value} - \text{Initial Value})}{\text{Initial Value}}$$

Initial Value: The closing level of the Index on the Pricing Date

Final Value: The closing level of the Index on the final Review Date

Supplemental Terms of the Notes

Notwithstanding anything to the contrary under “General Terms of Notes — Payment upon an Event of Default” in the accompanying product 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 note upon any acceleration of the notes will be determined by the calculation agent and will be (1) if (a) the date of acceleration is a Review Date (other than the final Review Date) and the conditions for an automatic call would have been satisfied on the date of acceleration or (b) the date of acceleration is not a Review Date but precedes the penultimate Review Date, but the conditions for an automatic redemption would have been satisfied on the date of acceleration if the date of acceleration were the next succeeding Review Date, an amount in cash equal to the amount payable upon an automatic call per \$1,000 principal amount note calculated in the manner described under “Key Terms — Automatic Call” in this pricing supplement and calculated as if the date of acceleration were (i) that Review Date and (ii) the Final Disrupted Determination Date (as defined in the accompanying product supplement) for that Review Date, or (2) in all other circumstances, an amount in cash equal to the amount payable at maturity per \$1,000 principal amount note calculated in the manner described under “Key Terms — Payment at Maturity” in this pricing supplement and calculated as if the date of acceleration were (a) the final Review Date and (b) the Final Disrupted Determination Date for the final Review Date (if the date of acceleration is a Disrupted Day (as defined in the accompanying product supplement)).

The J.P. Morgan Balanced Value Dividends 5 Index

The J.P. Morgan Balanced Value Dividends 5 Index (the “Index”) was developed and is maintained and calculated by J.P. Morgan Securities LLC (“JPMS”). The Index has been calculated on a “live” basis (i.e., using real-time data) since January 27, 2020. The Index is reported by Bloomberg L.P. under the ticker symbol “JPUSBFVD Index.”

The Index attempts to provide a dynamic rules-based allocation to the First Trust Value Line® Dividend Index Fund (the “Equity Constituent”) and the J.P. Morgan Total Return Index (the “Bond Constituent” and, together with the Equity Constituent, the “Portfolio Constituents”) while targeting a level volatility of 5.0% (the “Target Volatility”). The Index tracks the return of (a) a notional dynamic portfolio consisting of the Equity Constituent, with distributions, if any, reinvested, and the Bond Constituent, in each case with a notional financing cost deducted, less (b) the daily deduction of a fee of 0.50% per annum (the “Index Fee”).

- The Equity Constituent is an exchange-traded fund (“ETF”) that seeks investment results that correspond generally to the price and yield (before fees and expenses) of the Value Line® Dividend Index. The Value Line® Dividend Index measures the performance of a selected group of U.S. equity securities given a Safety™ Ranking of #1 or #2 in the Value Line® Safety™ Ranking System by Value Line, Publishing LLC that are determined to provide above-average dividend yield. There is, however, no assurance that equities securities given a Safety™ Ranking of #1 or #2 will be less likely to decline in value than U.S. stocks selected using other criteria. For additional information about the Equity Constituent, see “Background on the First Trust Value Line® Dividend Index Fund” in the accompanying underlying supplement.
- The Bond Constituent is an index that applies a rules-based methodology to evaluate recent market conditions and allocate exposure dynamically across up to 12 ETFs that each track a U.S. dollar fixed income sector (each, a “Bond Constituent ETF,” and collectively, the “Bond Constituent ETFs”). For additional information about the Bond Constituent, see “Background on the J.P. Morgan Total Return Index” in the accompanying underlying supplement.

The Index provides a diversified exposure that rebalances daily based on measures of market risk and diversification to attempt to deliver stable volatility over time.

Considerations Relating to the Volatility of the Portfolio Constituents. Under normal market conditions, the Equity Constituent’s realized volatility has tended to be relatively more variable than the Bond Constituent’s realized volatility. Consequently, and because the Index seeks to maintain an annualized realized volatility approximately equal to the Target Volatility, the Index methodology may be more likely to shift exposure from the Equity Constituent to the Bond Constituent during periods of relatively higher market volatility and to shift exposure from the Bond Constituent to the Equity Constituent under normal market conditions exhibiting relatively lower market volatility.

In general, equity markets have historically been more likely to outperform fixed-income markets during periods of relatively lower market volatility and to underperform fixed-income markets during periods of relatively higher market volatility. However, there can be no assurance that the Index allocation strategy will achieve its intended results or that the Index will outperform any alternative index or strategy that might reference the Portfolio Constituents. Past performance should not be considered indicative of future performance.

In any initial selection between two eligible notional portfolios, the Index will select the portfolio that has the higher allocation to the Portfolio Constituent with a higher realized volatility, as described below, which generally will cause the Equity Constituent to receive a higher allocation than if the portfolio that has the higher allocation to the Portfolio Constituent with a lower realized volatility were selected.

Furthermore, under normal market conditions, because the Bond Constituent generally attempts to allocate to a portfolio with a realized volatility less than or equal to 5.0%, the Equity Constituent’s realized volatility has tended to be significantly higher than the Bond Constituent’s realized volatility. Past performance should not be considered indicative of future performance. Under circumstances where the Equity Constituent’s realized volatility is significantly higher than that of the Bond Constituent, the performance of the Index is expected to be influenced to a greater extent by the performance of the Equity Constituent than by the performance of the Bond Constituent, unless the weight of the Bond Constituent is significantly greater than the weight of the Equity Constituent.

Consequently, even in cases where the allocation to the Bond Constituent is greater than the allocation to the Equity Constituent, the Index may be influenced to a greater extent by the performance of the Equity Constituent than by the performance of the Bond Constituent because, under some conditions, the greater allocation to the Bond Constituent will not be sufficiently large to offset the greater realized volatility of the Equity Constituent.

Calculating the level of the Index. On any given day, the closing level of the Index reflects (a) the weighted excess return performance of the Portfolio Constituents (i.e., the total return performance less the notional financing cost) less (b) the daily deduction of the Index Fee of 0.50% per annum. The Index Level was set equal to 100.00 on June 2, 2004, the base date of the Index.

The notional financing cost is intended to approximate the cost of maintaining a position in the Portfolio Constituents using borrowed funds and is currently calculated as a composite rate of interest that is intended to track the overnight rate of return of a notional

position in a 3-month time deposit in U.S. dollars, which is currently calculated by referencing 2-month and 3-month USD LIBOR rates. LIBOR, which stands for “London Interbank Offered Rate,” is the average interest rate estimated by leading banks in London that they would be charged if borrowing from other banks without pledging any collateral or security. The Index is an “excess return” index and not a “total return” index because, as part of the calculation of the level of the Index, the performance of each Portfolio Constituent is reduced by the notional financing cost.

On July 27, 2017, the Chief Executive of the U.K. Financial Conduct Authority (the “FCA”), which regulates LIBOR, announced that the FCA intends to stop persuading or compelling banks to submit rates for the calculation of LIBOR rates to the LIBOR administrator after 2021. It is impossible to predict the impact of this announcement on LIBOR rates, whether LIBOR rates will cease to be published or supported before or after 2021, the impact of any alternative reference rates or whether any additional reforms to LIBOR may be enacted in the United Kingdom or elsewhere. Uncertainty as to the nature of alternative reference rates and as to potential changes or other reforms to LIBOR may affect the 2-month and 3-month USD LIBOR rates used to determine the notional financing cost during the term of the notes, which may adversely affect the Index and therefore the return on and market value of the notes. Any successor or replacement interest rates may perform differently from the 2-month and 3-month USD LIBOR rates, which may adversely affect the Index and therefore the return on and the market value of the notes. See “Selected Risk Considerations — Risks Relating to the Index — Uncertainty About the Future of LIBOR May Affect 2-Month and 3-Month USD LIBOR Rates, Which May Adversely Affect the Index and Therefore the Return on and Market Value of the Notes” in this pricing supplement.

No assurance can be given that the investment strategy used to construct the Index will achieve its intended results or that the Index will be successful or will outperform any alternative index or strategy that might reference the Portfolio Constituents. Furthermore, no assurance can be given that the realized volatility of the Index will approximate the Target Volatility. The actual realized volatility of the Index may be greater or less than the Target Volatility.

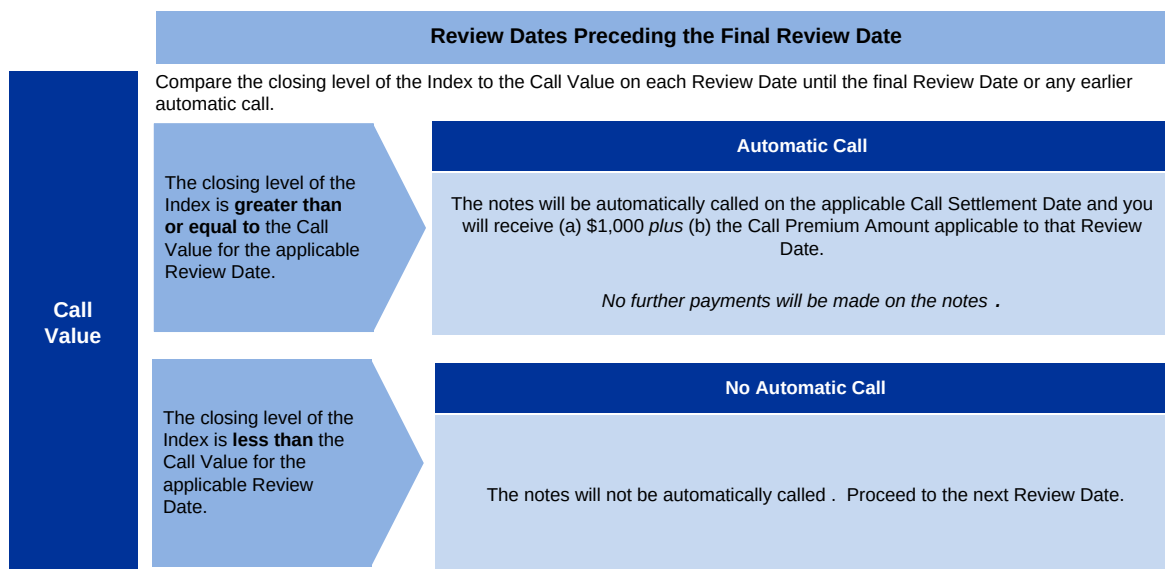
If the aggregate weight of the Portfolio Constituents in the Index is less than 100%, the Index will not be fully invested, and any uninvested portion will earn no return. The Index Fee is deducted daily at a rate of 0.50% per annum, even when the Index is not fully invested.

The Index is described as a “notional” or “synthetic” portfolio of assets because there is no actual portfolio of assets to which any person is entitled or in which any person has any ownership interest. The Index merely references certain assets, the performance of which will be used as a reference point for calculating the level of the Index.

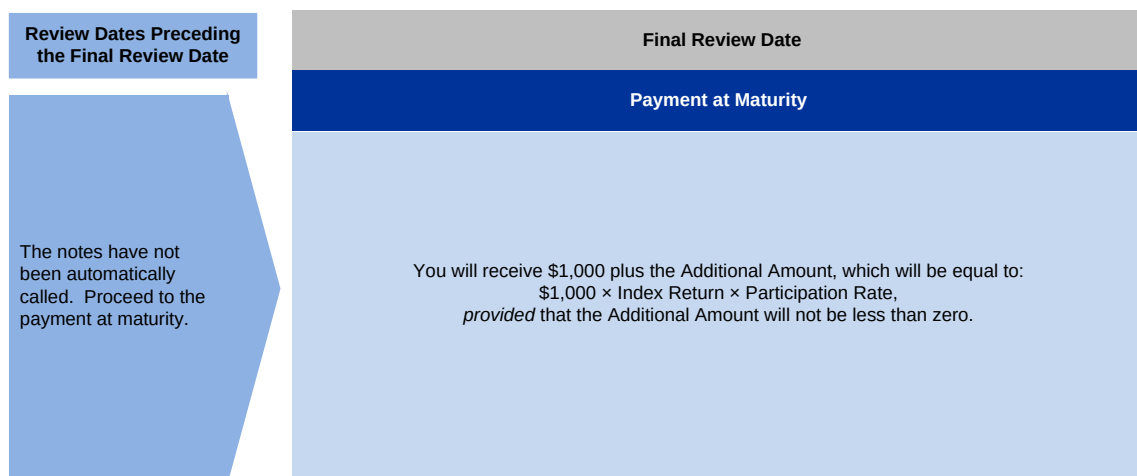
See “The J.P. Morgan Balanced Value Dividends 5 Index” in the accompanying underlying supplement for more information about the Index.

How the Notes Work

Payment upon an Automatic Call



Payment at Maturity If the Notes Have Not Been Automatically Called



Call Premium Amount

The table below illustrates the hypothetical Call Premium Amount per \$1,000 principal amount note for each Review Date (other than the final Review Date) based on the minimum Call Premium Amounts set forth under "Key Terms — Call Premium Amount" above. The actual Call Premium Amounts will be provided in the pricing supplement and will not be less than the minimum Call Premium Amounts set forth under "Key Terms — Call Premium Amount."

Review Date	Call Premium Amount
First	\$70.00
Second	\$140.00
Third	\$210.00
Fourth	\$280.00
Fifth	\$350.00
Sixth	\$420.00

Payment at Maturity If the Notes Have Not Been Automatically Called

The following table illustrates the hypothetical payment at maturity on the notes linked to a hypothetical Index. The hypothetical payments set forth below assume the following:

- the notes have not been automatically called;
- an Initial Value of 100.00; and
- a Participation Rate of 100.00%.

The hypothetical Initial Value of 100.00 has been chosen for illustrative purposes only and may not represent a likely actual Initial Value. The actual Initial Value will be the closing level of the Index on the Pricing Date and will be provided in the pricing supplement. For historical data regarding the actual closing levels of the Index, please see the historical information set forth under “Hypothetical Back-Tested Data and Historical Information” in this pricing supplement.

Each hypothetical total return or hypothetical payment at maturity set forth below is for illustrative purposes only and may not be the actual total return or payment at maturity applicable to a purchaser of the notes. The numbers appearing in the following table have been rounded for ease of analysis.

Final Value	Index Return	Additional Amount	Payment at Maturity
165.00	65.00%	\$650.00	\$1,650.00
150.00	50.00%	\$500.00	\$1,500.00
140.00	40.00%	\$400.00	\$1,400.00
130.00	30.00%	\$300.00	\$1,300.00
120.00	20.00%	\$200.00	\$1,200.00
110.00	10.00%	\$100.00	\$1,100.00
105.00	5.00%	\$50.00	\$1,050.00
101.00	1.00%	\$10.00	\$1,010.00
100.00	0.00%	\$0.00	\$1,000.00
95.00	-5.00%	\$0.00	\$1,000.00
90.00	-10.00%	\$0.00	\$1,000.00
80.00	-20.00%	\$0.00	\$1,000.00
70.00	-30.00%	\$0.00	\$1,000.00
60.00	-40.00%	\$0.00	\$1,000.00
50.00	-50.00%	\$0.00	\$1,000.00
40.00	-60.00%	\$0.00	\$1,000.00
30.00	-70.00%	\$0.00	\$1,000.00
20.00	-80.00%	\$0.00	\$1,000.00

Note Payout Scenarios

Upside Scenario If Automatic Call:

If the closing level of the Index on any Review Date (other than the final Review Date) is greater than or equal to the Call Value for that Review Date, the notes will be automatically called and investors will receive on the applicable Call Settlement Date the \$1,000 principal amount *plus* the Call Premium Amount, applicable to that Review Date. No further payments will be made on the notes.

- Assuming a hypothetical Call Premium Amount of \$70.00 for the first Review Date, if the closing level of the Lesser Performing Index increases 10.00% as of that Review Date, the notes will be automatically called and investors will receive a 7.00% return, or \$1,070.00 per \$1,000 principal amount note.
- Assuming a hypothetical Call Premium Amount of \$420.00 for the sixth Review Date, if the notes have not been previously automatically called and the closing level of the Lesser Performing Index increases 65.00% as of that Review Date, the notes will be automatically called and investors will receive a 42.00% return, or \$1,420.00 per \$1,000 principal amount note.

If No Automatic Call:

If the notes have not been automatically called, investors will receive at maturity the \$1,000 principal amount *plus* the Additional Amount, which is equal to \$1,000 *times* the Index Return *times* the Participation Rate of 100.00%.

Upside Scenario:

If the notes have not been automatically called and the Final Value is greater than the Initial value, the Additional Amount will be greater than zero and investors will receive at maturity more than the principal amount of their notes.

- If the notes have not been automatically called and the closing level of the Index increases 10.00%, investors will receive at maturity a 10.00% return, or \$1,100.00 per \$1,000 principal amount note.

Par Scenario:

If the notes have not been automatically called and the Final Value is equal to the Initial Value or is less than the Initial Value, the Additional Amount will be zero and investors will receive at maturity the principal amount of their notes.

The hypothetical returns and hypothetical payments on the notes shown above apply only if you hold the notes for their entire term. These hypotheticals do not reflect the fees or expenses that would be associated with any sale in the secondary market. If these fees and expenses were included, the hypothetical returns and hypothetical payments shown above would likely be lower.

Selected Risk Considerations

An investment in the notes involves significant risks. These risks are explained in more detail in the “Risk Factors” sections of the accompanying product supplement and underlying supplement.

Risks Relating to the Notes Generally

- **THE NOTES MAY NOT PAY MORE THAN THE PRINCIPAL AMOUNT AT MATURITY —**

If the notes have not been automatically called and the Final Value is less than or equal to the Initial Value, you will receive only the principal amount of your notes at maturity, and you will not be compensated for any loss in value due to inflation and other factors relating to the value of money over time.

- **THE LEVEL OF THE INDEX WILL INCLUDE THE DEDUCTION OF A FEE OF 0.50% PER ANNUM AND A NOTIONAL FINANCING COST CALCULATED BASED ON THE RELEVANT LIBOR RATES —**

This index fee and notional financing cost will be deducted daily. As a result of the deduction of this index fee and notional financing cost, the level of the Index will trail the value of a hypothetical identically constituted synthetic portfolio from which no such fee or cost is deducted, assuming that the rates underlying the notional financing cost remain positive.

- **CREDIT RISKS OF JPMORGAN FINANCIAL AND JPMORGAN CHASE & CO. —**

Investors are dependent on our and JPMorgan Chase & Co.'s ability to pay all amounts due on the notes. Any actual or potential change in our or JPMorgan Chase & Co.'s creditworthiness or credit spreads, as determined by the market for taking that credit risk, is likely to adversely affect the value of the notes. If we and JPMorgan Chase & Co. were to default on our payment obligations, you may not receive any amounts owed to you under the notes and you could lose your entire investment.

- **AS A FINANCE SUBSIDIARY, JPMORGAN FINANCIAL HAS NO INDEPENDENT OPERATIONS AND HAS LIMITED ASSETS —**

As a finance subsidiary of JPMorgan Chase & Co., we have no independent operations beyond the issuance and administration of our securities. Aside from the initial capital contribution from JPMorgan Chase & Co., substantially all of our assets relate to

obligations of our affiliates to make payments under loans made by us or other intercompany agreements. As a result, we are dependent upon payments from our affiliates to meet our obligations under the notes. If these affiliates do not make payments to us and we fail to make payments on the notes, you may have to seek payment under the related guarantee by JPMorgan Chase & Co., and that guarantee will rank *pari passu* with all other unsecured and unsubordinated obligations of JPMorgan Chase & Co.

- **THE CALL VALUE FOR EACH REVIEW DATE IS GREATER THAN THE INITIAL VALUE AND INCREASES PROGRESSIVELY OVER THE TERM OF THE NOTES —**

The notes will be automatically called, and you will receive a Call Premium Amount, only if the closing level of the Index increases from the Initial Value such that it is greater than or equal to the Call Value for a Review Date. Even if the closing level of the Index increases over the term of the notes, it may not increase sufficiently for the notes to be automatically called (including because, due to the step-up Call Value feature, the Call Values increase progressively over the term of the notes).

- **IF THE NOTES ARE AUTOMATICALLY CALLED, THE APPRECIATION POTENTIAL OF THE NOTES IS LIMITED TO ANY CALL PREMIUM AMOUNT PAID ON THE NOTES,**

regardless of any appreciation of the Index, which may be significant. In addition, if the notes are automatically called, you will not benefit from the feature that provides you with a positive return at maturity equal to the Index Return *times* the Participation Rate if the Final Value is greater than the Initial Value. Because this feature does not apply to the payment upon an automatic call, the payment upon an automatic call may be significantly less than the payment at maturity for the same level of appreciation in the Index.

- **POTENTIAL CONFLICTS —**

We and our affiliates play a variety of roles in connection with the notes. In performing these duties, our and JPMorgan Chase & Co.'s economic interests are potentially adverse to your interests as an investor in the notes. It is possible that hedging or trading activities of ours or our affiliates in connection with the notes could result in substantial returns for us or our affiliates while the value of the notes declines. Please refer to "Risk Factors — Risks Relating to Conflicts of Interest" in the accompanying product supplement. See also " — Risks Relating to the Index — Our Affiliate, JPMS, Is the Index Sponsor and the Index Calculation Agent of the Index and the Bond Constituent and May Adjust the Index or the Bond Constituent in a Way that Affects Its Level —" below.

ICE Benchmark Administration calculates USD LIBOR using submissions from contributing banks, including one of our affiliates. We and our affiliates will have no obligation to consider your interests as a holder of the notes in taking any actions in connection with acting as a USD LIBOR contributing bank that might affect USD LIBOR or the notes.

In addition, one of our affiliates developed and maintains and calculates the J.P. Morgan Emerging Markets Bond Index Global CORE, which is the reference index of the iShares® J.P. Morgan USD Emerging Markets Bond ETF, one of the Bond Constituent ETFs. Furthermore, the J.P. Morgan Emerging Markets Bond Index Global CORE makes use of certain weights, prices, values, levels or dates that are determined by PricingDirect Inc. ("PricingDirect"). PricingDirect is JPMorgan Chase & Co.'s wholly owned subsidiary and provides valuation and other metrics data for fixed-income securities and derivatives. PricingDirect determines these prices through a proprietary evaluation process that takes into account market-based evaluations (such as market intelligence for traded, quoted securities). In addition, under some circumstances, the pricing information provided by PricingDirect on the bonds underlying the J.P. Morgan Emerging Markets Bond Index Global CORE may be derived solely from price quotations or internal valuations made by one or more of our affiliates. Accordingly, conflicts of interest exist between our affiliate that calculates the index underlying another Basket Constituent and PricingDirect, on the one hand, and you, on the other hand. None of these affiliates of ours 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.

- **JPMORGAN CHASE & CO. MAY BE ONE OF THE COMPANIES THAT MAKE UP THE EQUITY CONSTITUENT AND ITS SECURITIES ARE HELD BY SEVERAL OF THE BOND CONSTITUENT ETFs,**

but JPMorgan Chase & Co. will not have any obligation to consider your interests in taking any corporate action that might affect the Equity Constituent, any Bond Constituent ETF, their reference indices or the Index.

- **THE AUTOMATIC CALL FEATURE MAY FORCE A POTENTIAL EARLY EXIT —**

If your notes are automatically called, the term of the notes may be reduced to as short as approximately one year. There is no guarantee that you would be able to reinvest the proceeds from an investment in the notes at a comparable return for a similar level of risk. Even in cases where the notes are called before maturity, you are not entitled to any fees and commissions described on the front cover of this pricing supplement.

- **THE NOTES DO NOT PAY INTEREST.**

- **YOU WILL NOT RECEIVE DIVIDENDS OR OTHER DISTRIBUTIONS ON THE PORTFOLIO CONSTITUENTS OR THE SECURITIES UNDERLYING THE PORTFOLIO CONSTITUENTS OR HAVE ANY RIGHTS WITH RESPECT TO THE PORTFOLIO CONSTITUENTS OR THOSE SECURITIES.**
- **JPMS AND ITS AFFILIATES MAY HAVE PUBLISHED RESEARCH, EXPRESSED OPINIONS OR PROVIDED RECOMMENDATIONS THAT ARE INCONSISTENT WITH INVESTING IN OR HOLDING THE NOTES, AND MAY DO SO IN THE FUTURE —**
Any research, opinions or recommendations could affect the market value of the notes. Investors should undertake their own independent investigation of the merits of investing in the notes and the Portfolio Constituents and the securities composing the Portfolio Constituents.
- **LACK OF LIQUIDITY —**
The notes will not be listed on any securities exchange. Accordingly, the price at which you may be able to trade your notes is likely to depend on the price, if any, at which JPMS is willing to buy the notes. You may not be able to sell your notes. The notes are not designed to be short-term trading instruments. Accordingly, you should be able and willing to hold your notes to maturity.
- **THE FINAL TERMS AND VALUATION OF THE NOTES WILL BE PROVIDED IN THE PRICING SUPPLEMENT —**
You should consider your potential investment in the notes based on the minimums for the estimated value of the notes and the Call Premium Amounts and the maximums for the Call Values.
- **THE ESTIMATED VALUE OF THE NOTES WILL BE LOWER THAN THE ORIGINAL ISSUE PRICE (PRICE TO PUBLIC) OF THE NOTES —**
The estimated value of the notes is only an estimate determined by reference to several factors. The original issue price of the notes will exceed the estimated value of the notes because costs associated with selling, structuring and hedging the notes are included in the original issue price of the notes. These costs include the selling commissions, the projected profits, if any, that our affiliates expect to realize for assuming risks inherent in hedging our obligations under the notes and the estimated cost of hedging our obligations under the notes. See “The Estimated Value of the Notes” in this pricing supplement.
- **THE ESTIMATED VALUE OF THE NOTES DOES NOT REPRESENT FUTURE VALUES OF THE NOTES AND MAY DIFFER FROM OTHERS’ ESTIMATES —**
See “The Estimated Value of the Notes” in this pricing supplement.
- **THE ESTIMATED VALUE OF THE NOTES IS DERIVED BY REFERENCE TO AN INTERNAL FUNDING RATE —**
The internal funding rate used in the determination of the estimated value of the notes may differ from the market-implied funding rate for vanilla fixed income instruments of a similar maturity issued by JPMorgan Chase & Co. or its affiliates. Any difference may be based on, among other things, our and our affiliates’ view of the funding value of the notes as well as the higher issuance, operational and ongoing liability management costs of the notes in comparison to those costs for the conventional fixed income instruments of JPMorgan Chase & Co. This internal funding rate is based on certain market inputs and assumptions, which may prove to be incorrect, and is intended to approximate the prevailing market replacement funding rate for the notes. The use of an internal funding rate and any potential changes to that rate may have an adverse effect on the terms of the notes and any secondary market prices of the notes. See “The Estimated Value of the Notes” in this pricing supplement.
- **THE VALUE OF THE NOTES AS PUBLISHED BY JPMS (AND WHICH MAY BE REFLECTED ON CUSTOMER ACCOUNT STATEMENTS) MAY BE HIGHER THAN THE THEN-CURRENT ESTIMATED VALUE OF THE NOTES FOR A LIMITED TIME PERIOD —**
We generally expect that some of the costs included in the original issue price of the notes will be partially paid back to you in connection with any repurchases of your notes by JPMS in an amount that will decline to zero over an initial predetermined period. See “Secondary Market Prices of the Notes” in this pricing supplement for additional information relating to this initial period. Accordingly, the estimated value of your notes during this initial period may be lower than the value of the notes as published by JPMS (and which may be shown on your customer account statements).
- **SECONDARY MARKET PRICES OF THE NOTES WILL LIKELY BE LOWER THAN THE ORIGINAL ISSUE PRICE OF THE NOTES —**
Any secondary market prices of the notes will likely be lower than the original issue price of the notes because, among other things, secondary market prices take into account our internal secondary market funding rates for structured debt issuances and, also, because secondary market prices may exclude selling commissions, projected hedging profits, if any, and estimated hedging

costs that are included in the original issue price of the notes. As a result, the price, if any, at which JPMS will be willing to buy the notes from you in secondary market transactions, if at all, is likely to be lower than the original issue price. Any sale by you prior to the Maturity Date could result in a substantial loss to you.

- **SECONDARY MARKET PRICES OF THE NOTES WILL BE IMPACTED BY MANY ECONOMIC AND MARKET FACTORS —**

The secondary market price of the notes during their term will be impacted by a number of economic and market factors, which may either offset or magnify each other, aside from the selling commissions, projected hedging profits, if any, estimated hedging costs and the level of the Index. Additionally, independent pricing vendors and/or third party broker-dealers may publish a price for the notes, which may also be reflected on customer account statements. This price may be different (higher or lower) than the price of the notes, if any, at which JPMS may be willing to purchase your notes in the secondary market. See “Risk Factors — Risks Relating to the Estimated Value and Secondary Market Prices of the Notes — Secondary market prices of the notes will be impacted by many economic and market factors” in the accompanying product supplement.

Risks Relating to the Index

- **OUR AFFILIATE, JPMS, IS THE INDEX SPONSOR AND THE INDEX CALCULATION AGENT OF THE INDEX AND THE BOND CONSTITUENT AND MAY ADJUST THE INDEX OR THE BOND CONSTITUENT IN A WAY THAT AFFECTS ITS LEVEL —**

JPMS, one of our affiliates, currently acts as the index sponsor and the index calculation agent for the Index and the Bond Constituent and is responsible for calculating and maintaining the Index and the Bond Constituent and developing the guidelines and policies governing their composition and calculation. In performing these duties, JPMS may have interests adverse to the interests of the holders of the notes, which may affect your return on the notes, particularly where JPMS, as the index sponsor and the index calculation agent of the Index and the Bond Constituent, is entitled to exercise discretion. The rules governing the Index and the Bond Constituent may be amended at any time by the index sponsor of the Index and the Bond Constituent, in its sole discretion. The rules also permit the use of discretion by the index sponsor and the index calculation agent of the Index and the Bond Constituent in specific instances, including, but not limited to, the determination of whether to replace a Portfolio Constituent or Bond Constituent, as applicable, with a substitute or successor upon the occurrence of certain events affecting that Portfolio Constituent or Bond Constituent, as applicable, the selection of any substitute or successor and the determination of the levels to be used in the event of market disruptions that affect the ability of the index calculation agent of the Index and the Bond Constituent to calculate and publish the levels of the Index and the Bond Constituent and the interpretation of the rules governing the Index and the Bond Constituent. Although JPMS, acting as the index sponsor and the index calculation agent, will make all determinations and take all action in relation to the Index and the Bond Constituent acting in good faith, it should be noted that JPMS may have interests adverse to the interests of the holders of the notes and the policies and judgments for which JPMS is responsible could have an impact, positive or negative, on the level of the Index and the value of your notes.

Although judgments, policies and determinations concerning the Index and the Bond Constituent are made by JPMS, JPMorgan Chase & Co., as the ultimate parent company of JPMS, ultimately controls JPMorgan Chase and JPMS. JPMS has no obligation to consider your interests in taking any actions that might affect the value of your notes. Furthermore, the inclusion of the Portfolio Constituents in the Index is not an investment recommendation by us or JPMS of any of the Portfolio Constituents, or any of the securities composing any of the Portfolio Constituents.

- **THE INDEX MAY NOT BE SUCCESSFUL OR OUTPERFORM ANY ALTERNATIVE STRATEGY THAT MIGHT BE EMPLOYED IN RESPECT OF THE PORTFOLIO CONSTITUENTS —**

The Index follows a notional rules-based proprietary strategy that operates on the basis of pre-determined rules. Under this strategy, the Index seeks to maintain an annualized realized volatility approximately equal to the Target Volatility of 5.0% by rebalancing its exposures to the Portfolio Constituents on each day based on two measures of realized portfolio volatility: a shorter-term volatility measure and a longer-term volatility measure. By seeking to maintain an annualized realized volatility approximately equal to the Target Volatility, the Index may underperform an alternative strategy that seeks to maintain a higher annualized realized volatility or an alternative strategy that does not seek to maintain a level volatility.

In addition, on each day, the Index generally selects the notional portfolio identified for the volatility measure that has the lower allocation to the Equity Constituent as the notional portfolio to be tracked by the Index. The Index's selection of the notional portfolio with the lower allocation to the Equity Constituent may be more likely to result in the Index tracking a notional portfolio with a lower realized volatility than if the Index were to select the notional portfolio with the higher allocation to the Equity Constituent. The Bond Constituent generally attempts to allocate to a portfolio with a realized volatility less than or equal to 5%.

No assurance can be given that the investment strategy on which the Index is based will be successful or that the Index will outperform any alternative strategy that might be employed in respect of the Portfolio Constituents.

- **THE INDEX MAY NOT APPROXIMATE ITS TARGET VOLATILITY —**

No assurance can be given that the Index will maintain an annualized realized volatility that approximates the Target Volatility. The actual realized volatility of the Index may be greater or less than the Target Volatility. The Index seeks to maintain an annualized realized volatility approximately equal to the Target Volatility of 5.0% by rebalancing its exposures to the Portfolio Constituents on each day based on two measures of realized portfolio volatility. However, there is no guarantee that trends exhibited by either measure of realized portfolio volatility will continue in the future. The volatility of a notional portfolio on any day may change quickly and unexpectedly. Accordingly, the actual realized annualized volatility of the Index on a daily basis may be greater than or less than the Target Volatility, which may adversely affect the level of the Index and the value of the notes.

- **THE INDEX MAY BE SIGNIFICANTLY UNINVESTED —**

For each volatility measure on each day, the Index seeks to identify a notional portfolio composed of the Portfolio Constituents that has an annualized realized volatility determined for that volatility measure approximately equal to the Target Volatility of 5.0% and an aggregate weight of 100%. If the Index identifies and selects such a notional portfolio for a volatility measure, but the weight of either Portfolio Constituent is greater than 100%, the weight of that Portfolio Constituent in the notional portfolio selected for that volatility measure on that day will be 100% and, if the weight of either Portfolio Constituent is less than 0%, the weight of that Portfolio Constituent in the notional portfolio selected for that volatility measure on that day will be 0%. In addition, if there is no such notional portfolio for a volatility measure, the Index selects for that volatility measure on that day the notional portfolio with the lowest realized volatility.

As a result of applying a cap and floor and in the case of selecting the notional portfolio with the lowest realized volatility, the resulting notional portfolio may be greater than or less than 5.0% for the relevant volatility measure. If the annualized realized volatility of the notional portfolio selected for a volatility measure on any day is greater than 5.0%, that notional portfolio will be adjusted so that the weight of each Portfolio Constituent in that notional portfolio will be reduced proportionately to achieve a notional portfolio that has an annualized realized volatility for the relevant volatility measure of 5.0%. Under these circumstances, the aggregate weight of the Portfolio Constituents in that notional portfolio will be less than 100%.

If the Index tracks a notional portfolio with an aggregate weight that is less than 100%, the Index will not be fully invested, and any uninvested portion will earn no return. The Index may be significantly uninvested on any given day, and will realize only a portion of any gains due to appreciation of the Portfolio Constituents on any such day. The Index Fee is deducted daily at a rate of 0.50% per annum, even when the Index is not fully invested.

- **THE INDEX MAY BE MORE HEAVILY INFLUENCED BY THE PERFORMANCE OF THE EQUITY CONSTITUENT THAN THE PERFORMANCE OF THE BOND CONSTITUENT IN GENERAL OVER TIME —**

In any initial selection between two eligible notional portfolios, the Index will select the portfolio that has the higher allocation to the Portfolio Constituent with a higher realized volatility, as described under “The J.P. Morgan Balanced Value Dividends 5 Index” in the accompanying underlying supplement, which generally will cause the Equity Constituent to receive a higher allocation than if the portfolio that has the higher allocation to the Portfolio Constituent with a lower realized volatility were selected.

Furthermore, under normal market conditions, because the Bond Constituent generally attempts to allocate to a portfolio with a realized volatility less than or equal to 5%, the Equity Constituent’s realized volatility has been relatively more variable and has tended to be significantly higher than the Bond Constituent’s realized volatility. Under circumstances where the Equity Constituent’s realized volatility is significantly higher than that of the Bond Constituent, the performance of the Index is expected to be influenced to a greater extent by the performance of the Equity Constituent than by the performance of the Bond Constituent, unless the weight of the Bond Constituent is significantly greater than the weight of the Equity Constituent.

Consequently, even in cases where the allocation to the Bond Constituent is greater than the allocation to the Equity Constituent, the Index may be influenced to a greater extent by the performance of the Equity Constituent than by the performance of the Bond Constituent because, under some conditions, the greater allocation to the Bond Constituent will not be sufficiently large to offset the greater realized volatility of the Equity Constituent.

Accordingly, the level of the Index may decline if the value of the Equity Constituent declines, even if the value of the Bond Constituent increases at the same time. See also “— Risks Relating to the Index — The Returns of the Portfolio Constituents May Offset Each Other or May Become Correlated in Decline” below.

- **A SIGNIFICANT PORTION OF THE INDEX’S EXPOSURE MAY BE ALLOCATED TO THE BOND CONSTITUENT —**

Under normal market conditions, the Equity Constituent has tended to exhibit a realized volatility that is higher than the Target Volatility and that is higher than the realized volatility of the Bond Constituent in general over time. As a result, the Index will generally need to reduce its exposure to the Equity Constituent in order to approximate the Target Volatility. Therefore, the Index may have significant exposure for an extended period of time to the Bond Constituent, and that exposure may be greater, perhaps significantly greater, than its exposure to the Equity Constituent. Moreover, under certain circumstances, the Index may have no

exposure to the Equity Constituent. However, the returns of the Bond Constituent may be significantly lower than the returns of the Equity Constituent, and possibly even negative while the returns of the Equity Constituent are positive, which will adversely affect the level of the Index and any payment on, and the value of, the notes.

- **THE PERFORMANCE AND MARKET VALUE OF AN ETF, PARTICULARLY DURING PERIODS OF MARKET VOLATILITY, MAY NOT CORRELATE WITH THE PERFORMANCE OF ITS REFERENCE INDEX AS WELL AS THE NET ASSET VALUE PER SHARE OF THAT ETF —**

An ETF may not fully replicate its reference index and may hold securities different from those included in its reference index. In addition, the performance of an ETF will reflect additional transaction costs and fees that are not included in the calculation of its reference index. All of these factors may lead to a lack of correlation between the performance of an ETF and its reference index. In addition, corporate actions with respect to the equity securities held by an ETF (such as mergers and spin-offs) may impact the variance between the performances of that ETF and its reference index. Finally, because ETFs are traded on public exchanges and are subject to market supply and investor demand, the market value of each ETF may differ from its net asset value per share.

During periods of market volatility, the securities held by an ETF may be unavailable in the secondary market, market participants may be unable to calculate accurately the net asset value per share of an ETF and the liquidity of an ETF may be adversely affected. This kind of market volatility may also disrupt the ability of market participants to create and redeem shares of an ETF. Further, market volatility may adversely affect, sometimes materially, the prices at which market participants are willing to buy and sell shares of an ETF. As a result, under these circumstances, the market value of shares of an ETF may vary substantially from the net asset value per share of that ETF. For all of the foregoing reasons, the performance of an ETF may not correlate with the performance of its reference index, the performance of each ETF may not correlate with its net asset value per share, which could materially and adversely affect the value of the notes in the secondary market and/or reduce any payment on the notes.

- **THE RETURNS OF THE PORTFOLIO CONSTITUENTS MAY OFFSET EACH OTHER OR MAY BECOME CORRELATED IN DECLINE —**

At a time when the value of one Portfolio Constituent increases, the value of the other Portfolio Constituent may not increase as much or may even decline. This may offset the potentially positive effect of the performance of the former Portfolio Constituent on the performance of the Index. During the term of the notes, it is possible that the value of the Index may decline even if the value of one Portfolio Constituent rises, because of the offsetting effect of a decline in the other Portfolio Constituent. It is also possible that the returns of the Portfolio Constituents may be positively correlated with each other. In this case, a decline in one Portfolio Constituent would be accompanied by a decline in the other Portfolio Constituent, which may adversely affect the performance of the Index. As a result, the Index may not perform as well as an alternative index that tracks only one Portfolio Constituent or the other.

- **HYPOTHETICAL BACK-TESTED DATA RELATING TO THE INDEX DO NOT REPRESENT ACTUAL HISTORICAL DATA AND ARE SUBJECT TO INHERENT LIMITATIONS —**

The hypothetical back-tested performance of the Index set forth under “Hypothetical Back-Tested Data and Historical Information” in this pricing supplement is purely theoretical and does not represent the actual historical performance of the Index and has not been verified by an independent third party. Hypothetical back-tested performance measures have inherent limitations. Alternative modelling techniques might produce significantly different results and may prove to be more appropriate. The use of alternative “proxy” performance information in the calculation of hypothetical back-tested weights and levels may have resulted in different, perhaps significantly different, weights and higher levels than would have resulted from the use of actual performance information of the Portfolio Constituents. Past performance, and especially hypothetical back-tested performance, is not indicative of future results. This type of information has inherent limitations and you should carefully consider these limitations before placing reliance on such information. Hypothetical back-tested performance is derived by means of the retroactive application of a back-tested model that has been designed with the benefit of hindsight. See “The J.P. Morgan Balanced Value Dividends 5 Index — Additional Information about Hypothetical Back-tested Performance Data” in the accompanying underlying supplement.

- **THE INVESTMENT STRATEGY USED TO CONSTRUCT THE INDEX INVOLVES DAILY ADJUSTMENTS TO ITS NOTIONAL EXPOSURE TO ITS PORTFOLIO CONSTITUENTS —**

The Index is subject to daily adjustments to its notional exposure to its Portfolio Constituents. By contrast, a notional portfolio that is not subject to daily exposure adjustments in this manner could see greater compounded gains over time through exposure to a consistently and rapidly appreciating portfolio consisting of the relevant Portfolio Constituents. Therefore, your return on the notes may be less than the return you could realize on an alternative investment in the relevant Portfolio Constituents that is not subject to daily exposure adjustments. No assurance can be given that the investment strategy used to construct the Index will outperform any alternative investment in the Portfolio Constituents of the Index.

- **A PORTFOLIO CONSTITUENT OF THE INDEX MAY BE REPLACED BY A SUBSTITUTE INDEX OR ETF IN CERTAIN EXTRAORDINARY EVENTS —**

Following the occurrence of certain extraordinary events with respect to a Portfolio Constituent as described in the accompanying underlying supplement, a Portfolio Constituent may be replaced by a substitute index or ETF or the Index Calculation Agent may cease calculating and publishing in the Index. You should realize that changing a Portfolio Constituent may affect the performance of the Index, and therefore, the return on the notes, as the substitute index or ETF may perform significantly better or worse than the original Portfolio Constituent. For example, the substitute or successor Portfolio Constituent may have higher fees or worse performance than the original Portfolio Constituent.

Moreover, the policies of the index sponsor of the substitute index or ETF concerning the methodology and calculation of the substitute index or ETF, including decisions regarding additions, deletions or substitutions of the assets underlying the substitute index or ETF could affect the level or price of the substitute index or ETF and therefore the value of the notes. The amount payable on the notes and their market value could also be affected if the index sponsor of a substitute index or the index sponsor of the underlying reference index of a substitute ETF discontinues or suspends calculation or dissemination of the relevant index, in which case it may become difficult to determine the market value of the notes. The index sponsor of the substitute index or ETF will have no obligation to consider your interests in calculating or revising such substitute index or ETF.

- **THERE IS NO ASSURANCE THAT STRATEGY EMPLOYED BY THE EQUITY CONSTITUENT WILL BE SUCCESSFUL —**

The First Trust Value Line® Dividend Index Fund seeks investment results that correspond generally to the price and yield (before fees and expenses) of the Value Line® Dividend Index. The Value Line® Dividend Index measures the performance of a selected group of equity securities given a Safety™ Ranking of #1 or #2 in the Value Line® Safety™ Ranking System by Value Line, Publishing LLC that are determined to provide above-average dividend yield. There is, however, no assurance that the First Trust Value Line® Dividend Index Fund will outperform any other exchange-traded fund, any index or strategy that tracks U.S. stocks selected using other criteria or that the equities securities given a Safety™ Ranking of #1 or #2 will be less likely to decline in value than U.S. stocks selected using other criteria. In addition, the Value Line® Dividend Index is constructed pursuant to an equal-weight weighting methodology. It is possible that the stock selection and weighting methodology of the Value Line® Dividend Index will adversely affect the return of the Value Line® Dividend Index and, consequently, the closing level of the Index and the value of the notes.

- **THE BOND CONSTITUENT MAY NOT BE SUCCESSFUL OR OUTPERFORM ANY ALTERNATIVE STRATEGY THAT MIGHT BE EMPLOYED IN RESPECT OF THE BOND CONSTITUENT ETFs —**

The Bond Constituent follows a notional rules-based proprietary strategy that operates on the basis of pre-determined rules. No assurance can be given that the investment strategy on which the Bond Constituent is based will be successful or that the Bond Constituent will outperform any alternative strategy that might be employed in respect of the Bond Constituent ETFs.

- **AN INVESTMENT IN THE NOTES CARRIES THE RISKS ASSOCIATED WITH THE BOND CONSTITUENT'S MOMENTUM ALLOCATION STRATEGY —**

The Bond Constituent is constructed using what is generally known as a momentum allocation strategy. A momentum strategy generally seeks to capitalize on positive trends in the returns of financial instruments. As such, the weights of the Bond Constituent ETFs in the Bond Constituent are based on the performance of the Bond Constituent ETFs from the immediately preceding six-month period. However, there is no guarantee that trends existing in the preceding six-month period will continue in the future. A momentum strategy is different from a strategy that seeks long-term exposure to a notional portfolio consisting of constant components with fixed weights. The Bond Constituent may fail to realize gains that could occur as a result of obtaining exposures to financial instruments that have experienced negative returns, but which subsequently experience a recovery or a sudden spike in positive returns. As a result, if market conditions do not represent a continuation of prior observed trends, the level of the Bond Constituent, which is rebalanced based on prior trends, may decline.

Due to the "long-only" construction of the Bond Constituent, Bond Constituent ETFs with negative performance over the relevant lookback period may be selected for inclusion in the Bond Constituent, and the weight of each Bond Constituent ETF will not be less than zero at any time. Additionally, the Bond Constituent is rebalanced only once each month. As a result, the composition of the Bond Constituent will not change between re-weightings even if the Bond Constituent ETFs tracked by the Bond Constituent during a given month decline significantly. No assurance can be given that the investment strategy used to construct the Bond Constituent will cause it to outperform any alternative index that might be constructed from the Bond Constituent ETFs.

- **THE BOND CONSTITUENT MAY PERFORM POORLY DURING PERIODS CHARACTERIZED BY SHORT-TERM VOLATILITY —**

The Bond Constituent's strategy is based on momentum investing. Momentum investing strategies are effective at identifying the current market direction in trending markets. However, in non-trending, sideways markets, momentum investment strategies are

subject to “whipsaws.” A whipsaw occurs when the market reverses and does the opposite of what is indicated by the trend indicator, resulting in a trading loss during the particular period. Consequently, the Bond Constituent may perform poorly in non-trending, “choppy” markets characterized by short-term volatility.

- **THE REALIZED VOLATILITY OF THE BOND CONSTITUENT MAY NOT BE LESS THAN OR EQUAL TO ITS VOLATILITY THRESHOLD —**

No assurance can be given that the Bond Constituent will maintain an annualized realized volatility that approximates its initial volatility threshold of 5%. The actual realized volatility of the Bond Constituent will depend on the performance of the Bond Constituent ETFs included in the monthly portfolio(s) from time to time, and, at any time or for extended periods, may be greater than 5%, perhaps significantly, or less than 5%. Furthermore, the volatility threshold is subject to upward adjustment and, thus, the realized volatility threshold used to determine any monthly portfolio may be greater than 5%, perhaps significantly. While the assigned weights of the notional portfolio(s) tracked by the Bond Constituent are based in part on the recent historical volatility of the relevant notional portfolio, there is no guarantee that trends existing in the relevant measurement periods will continue in the future. The volatility of the notional portfolio on any day may change quickly and unexpectedly. Accordingly, the actual realized annualized volatility of the Bond Constituent on a daily basis may be greater than or less than the volatility threshold used to select to the relevant monthly portfolio(s), which may adversely affect the level of the Bond Constituent and the value of the notes.

- **UNCERTAINTY ABOUT THE FUTURE OF LIBOR MAY AFFECT 2-MONTH AND 3-MONTH USD LIBOR RATES, WHICH MAY ADVERSELY AFFECT THE INDEX AND THEREFORE THE RETURN ON AND THE MARKET VALUE OF THE NOTES —**

On July 27, 2017, the Chief Executive of the U.K. Financial Conduct Authority (the “FCA”), which regulates LIBOR, announced that the FCA intends to stop persuading or compelling banks to submit rates for the calculation of LIBOR rates to the LIBOR administrator after 2021. The announcement indicates that the continuation of LIBOR on the current basis cannot and will not be guaranteed. It is impossible to predict whether and to what extent banks will continue to provide LIBOR submissions to the administrator of LIBOR, whether LIBOR rates will cease to be published or supported before or after 2021, whether LIBOR will continue to be published, but will cease to be a representative measure of market interest rates due to a reduction in the number of LIBOR submissions, or whether any additional reforms to LIBOR may be enacted in the United Kingdom or elsewhere. At this time, no consensus exists as to what rate or rates may become accepted alternatives to LIBOR and it is impossible to predict the effect of any such alternatives on the notes. Uncertainty as to the nature of alternative reference rates and as to potential changes or other reforms to LIBOR may affect the 2-month and 3-month USD LIBOR rates used to determine the notional financing cost during the term of the notes, which may adversely affect the Index and therefore the return on and market value of the notes. If the relevant LIBOR rates are no longer calculated and announced or are cancelled after 2021, or if the regulatory supervisor of the administrator of LIBOR makes a public statement or publishes information announcing that the LIBOR is no longer representative, the interest rates used to determine the notional financing cost will be determined in the manner set forth under “The J.P. Morgan Balanced Value Dividends 5 Index — Interest Rate Extraordinary Events” in the accompanying underlying supplement. Any successor or replacement interest rates may perform differently from the 2-month and 3-month USD LIBOR rates, which may adversely affect the Index and therefore the return on and the market value of the notes.

- **OTHER KEY RISKS:**

- THE INDEX, WHICH WAS ESTABLISHED ON JANUARY 27, 2020, HAS A LIMITED OPERATING HISTORY AND MAY PERFORM IN UNANTICIPATED WAYS.
- THE INDEX COMPRISES NOTIONAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES. THERE IS NO ACTUAL PORTFOLIO OF ASSETS TO WHICH ANY PERSON IS ENTITLED OR IN WHICH ANY PERSON HAS ANY OWNERSHIP INTEREST.
- THE NOTES ARE SUBJECT TO SIGNIFICANT RISKS ASSOCIATED WITH FIXED-INCOME SECURITIES, INCLUDING INTEREST RATE-RELATED RISKS AND CREDIT RISK.
- THE NOTES ARE SUBJECT TO SIGNIFICANT RISKS ASSOCIATED WITH HIGH-YIELD FIXED INCOME SECURITIES, INCLUDING CREDIT RISK.
- THE NOTES ARE SUBJECT TO SIGNIFICANT RISKS ASSOCIATED WITH FLOATING RATE NOTES.
- THE NOTES ARE SUBJECT TO SIGNIFICANT RISKS ASSOCIATED WITH MORTGAGE-BACKED SECURITIES.
- THE NOTES ARE SUBJECT TO SIGNIFICANT RISKS ASSOCIATED WITH PREFERRED STOCK.
- THE NOTES ARE SUBJECT TO SIGNIFICANT RISKS ASSOCIATED WITH HYBRID SECURITIES.
- AN INVESTMENT IN THE NOTES IS SUBJECT TO RISKS ASSOCIATED WITH NON-U.S. SECURITIES MARKETS, INCLUDING EMERGING MARKETS.
- 2-MONTH AND 3-MONTH USD LIBOR RATES ARE AFFECTED BY A NUMBER OF FACTORS AND MAY BE VOLATILE.

- THE METHOD PURSUANT TO WHICH THE LIBOR RATES ARE DETERMINED MAY CHANGE, AND ANY SUCH CHANGE MAY ADVERSELY AFFECT THE VALUE OF THE NOTES.

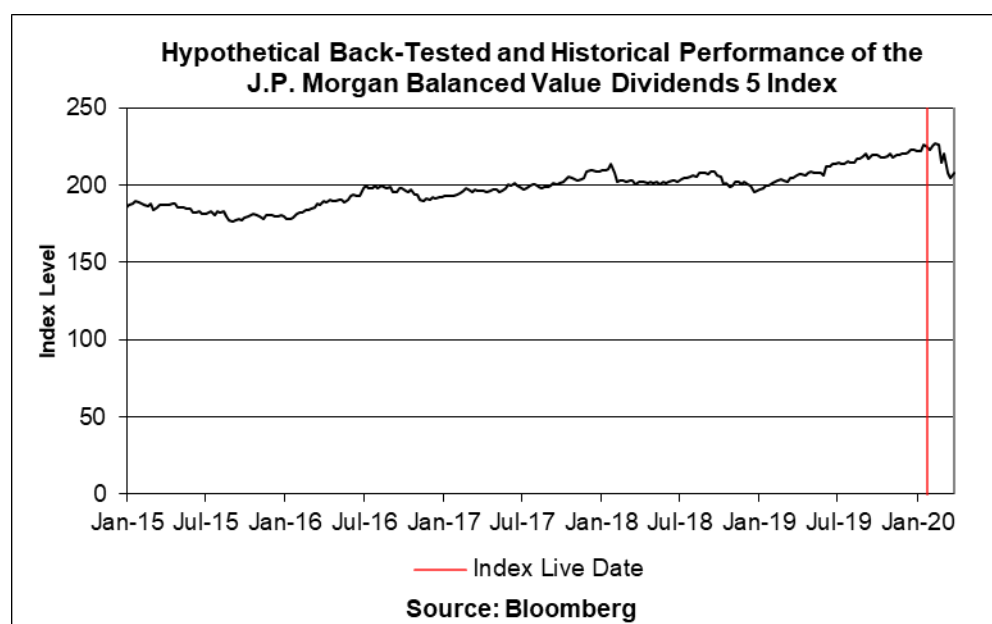
Please refer to the “Risk Factors” section of the accompanying underlying supplement for more details regarding the above-listed and other risks.

Hypothetical Back-Tested Data and Historical Information

The following graph sets forth the hypothetical back-tested performance of the Index based on the hypothetical back-tested weekly closing levels of the Index from January 2, 2015 through January 24, 2020, and the historical performance of the Index based on the weekly historical closing levels of the Index from January 31, 2020 through March 27, 2020. The Index was established on January 27, 2020, as represented by the vertical line in the following graph. All data to the left of that vertical line reflect hypothetical back-tested performance of the Index. All data to the right of that vertical line reflect actual historical performance of the Index. The closing level of the Index on April 1, 2020 was 207.65. We obtained the closing levels above and below from the Bloomberg Professional® service (“Bloomberg”), without independent verification.

The data for the hypothetical back-tested performance of the Index set forth in the following graph are purely theoretical and do not represent the actual historical performance of the Index. See “Selected Risk Considerations — Risks Relating to the Index — Hypothetical Back-Tested Data Relating to the Index Do Not Represent Actual Historical Data and Are Subject to Inherent Limitations” above and “The J.P. Morgan Balanced Value Dividends 5 Index — Additional Information About Hypothetical Back-tested Performance Data” in the accompanying underlying supplement.

The hypothetical back-tested and historical closing levels of the Index should not be taken as an indication of future performance, and no assurance can be given as to the closing level of the Index on the Pricing Date or any Review Date. There can be no assurance that the performance of the Index will result in a payment at maturity in excess of your principal amount.



The hypothetical back-tested closing levels of the Index have inherent limitations and have not been verified by an independent third party. These hypothetical back-tested closing levels are determined by means of a retroactive application of a back-tested model designed with the benefit of hindsight. Hypothetical back-tested results are neither an indicator nor a guarantee of future returns. No representation is made that an investment in the notes will or is likely to achieve returns similar to those shown. Alternative modeling techniques or assumptions would produce different hypothetical back-tested closing levels of the Index that might prove to be more appropriate and that might differ significantly from the hypothetical back-tested closing levels of the Index set forth above.

Taxed as Contingent Payment Debt Instruments

You should review carefully the section entitled “Material U.S. Federal Income Tax Consequences,” and in particular the subsection thereof entitled “— Tax Consequences to U.S. Holders — Notes with a Term of More than One Year — Notes Treated as Contingent Payment Debt Instruments,” in the accompanying product supplement no. 3-I. Unlike a traditional debt instrument that provides for periodic payments of interest at a single fixed rate, with respect to which a cash-method investor generally recognizes income only upon receipt of stated interest, our special tax counsel, Davis Polk & Wardwell LLP, is of the opinion that the notes will be treated for U.S. federal income tax purposes as “contingent payment debt instruments.” As discussed in that subsection, you generally will be required to accrue original issue discount (“OID”) on your notes in each taxable year at the “comparable yield,” as determined by us, although we will not make any payment with respect to the notes except upon an automatic call or at maturity. Upon sale or exchange (including an automatic call or at maturity), you will recognize taxable income or loss equal to the difference between the amount

received from the sale or exchange and your adjusted basis in the note, which generally will equal the cost thereof, increased by the amount of OID you have accrued in respect of the note. You generally must treat any income as interest income and any loss as ordinary loss to the extent of previous interest inclusions, and the balance as capital loss. The deductibility of capital losses is subject to limitations. It is possible that changes in the Equity Constituent and the Bond Constituent underlying the Index could be treated under certain circumstances as a taxable event. Special rules may apply if any payment in excess of the principal amount of your note is treated as becoming fixed prior to maturity. You should consult your tax adviser concerning the application of these rules. The discussions herein and in the accompanying product supplement do not address the consequences to taxpayers subject to special tax accounting rules under Section 451(b) of the Code. Purchasers who are not initial purchasers of notes at their issue price should consult their tax advisers with respect to the tax consequences of an investment in notes, including the treatment of the difference, if any, between the basis in their notes and the notes' adjusted issue price.

Section 871(m) of the Code and Treasury regulations promulgated thereunder ("Section 871(m)") generally impose a 30% withholding tax (unless an income tax treaty applies) on dividend equivalents paid or deemed paid to Non-U.S. Holders with respect to certain financial instruments linked to U.S. equities or indices that include U.S. equities. Section 871(m) provides certain exceptions to this withholding regime, including for instruments linked to certain broad-based indices that meet requirements set forth in the applicable Treasury regulations (such as an index, a "Qualified Index"). Additionally, a recent IRS notice excludes from the scope of Section 871(m) instruments issued prior to January 1, 2023 that do not have a delta of one with respect to underlying securities that could pay U.S.-source dividends for U.S. federal income tax purposes (each an "Underlying Security"). Based on certain determinations made by us, we expect that Section 871(m) will not apply to the notes with regard to Non-U.S. Holders. Our determination is not binding on the IRS, and the IRS may disagree with this determination. Section 871(m) is complex and its application may depend on your particular circumstances, including whether you enter into other transactions with respect to an Underlying Security. If necessary, further information regarding the potential application of Section 871(m) will be provided in the pricing supplement for the notes. You should consult your tax adviser regarding the potential application of Section 871(m) to the notes.

Withholding under legislation commonly referred to as "FATCA" may apply to the payment on your notes at maturity, as well as to the gross proceeds of a sale or other disposition of a note prior to maturity, including an automatic call, although under recently proposed regulations (the preamble to which specifies that taxpayers are permitted to rely on them pending finalization), no withholding will apply to payments of gross proceeds (other than any amount treated as interest). You should consult your tax adviser regarding the potential application of FATCA to the notes.

The discussions in the preceding paragraphs, when read in combination with the section entitled "Material U.S. Federal Income Tax Consequences" (and in particular the subsection thereof entitled "— Tax Consequences to U.S. Holders — Notes with a Term of More than One Year — Notes Treated as Contingent Payment Debt Instruments") in the accompanying product supplement, constitute the full opinion of Davis Polk & Wardwell LLP regarding the material U.S. federal income tax consequences of owning and disposing of notes.

Comparable Yield and Projected Payment Schedule

We will determine the comparable yield for the notes and will provide that comparable yield, and the related projected payment schedule, in the pricing supplement for the notes, which we will file with the SEC. Although it is not entirely clear how the comparable yield and projected payment schedule should be determined when a debt instrument may be automatically called prior to maturity, we will determine the comparable yield based upon the term to maturity of the notes assuming no automatic call occurs and a variety of other factors, including actual market conditions and our borrowing costs for debt instruments of comparable maturities at the time of issuance. If the notes had been issued on April 1, 2020 and we had determined the comparable yield on that date, it would have been an annual rate of 0.99%, compounded semiannually. The actual comparable yield that we will determine for the notes may be higher or lower than 0.99%, and will depend upon a variety of factors, including actual market conditions and our borrowing costs for debt instruments of comparable maturities. **Neither the comparable yield nor the projected payment schedule constitutes a representation by us regarding the actual amount of any payment that we will pay on the notes.**

The Estimated Value of the Notes

The estimated value of the notes set forth on the cover of this pricing supplement is equal to the sum of the values of the following hypothetical components: (1) a fixed-income debt component with the same maturity as the notes, valued using the internal funding rate described below, and (2) the derivative or derivatives underlying the economic terms of the notes. The estimated value of the notes does not represent a minimum price at which JPMS would be willing to buy your notes in any secondary market (if any exists) at any time. The internal funding rate used in the determination of the estimated value of the notes may differ from the market-implied funding rate for vanilla fixed income instruments of a similar maturity issued by JPMorgan Chase & Co. or its affiliates. Any difference may be based on, among other things, our and our affiliates' view of the funding value of the notes as well as the higher issuance, operational and ongoing liability management costs of the notes in comparison to those costs for the conventional fixed income

instruments of JPMorgan Chase & Co. This internal funding rate is based on certain market inputs and assumptions, which may prove to be incorrect, and is intended to approximate the prevailing market replacement funding rate for the notes. The use of an internal funding rate and any potential changes to that rate may have an adverse effect on the terms of the notes and any secondary market prices of the notes. For additional information, see “Selected Risk Considerations — Risks Relating to the Notes Generally — The Estimated Value of the Notes Is Derived by Reference to an Internal Funding Rate” in this pricing supplement.

The value of the derivative or derivatives underlying the economic terms of the notes is derived from internal pricing models of our affiliates. These models are dependent on inputs such as the traded market prices of comparable derivative instruments and on various other inputs, some of which are market-observable, and which can include volatility, dividend rates, interest rates and other factors, as well as assumptions about future market events and/or environments. Accordingly, the estimated value of the notes is determined when the terms of the notes are set based on market conditions and other relevant factors and assumptions existing at that time.

The estimated value of the notes does not represent future values of the notes and may differ from others’ estimates. Different pricing models and assumptions could provide valuations for the notes that are greater than or less than the estimated value of the notes. In addition, market conditions and other relevant factors in the future may change, and any assumptions may prove to be incorrect. On future dates, the value of the notes could change significantly based on, among other things, changes in market conditions, our or JPMorgan Chase & Co.’s creditworthiness, interest rate movements and other relevant factors, which may impact the price, if any, at which JPMS would be willing to buy notes from you in secondary market transactions.

The estimated value of the notes will be lower than the original issue price of the notes because costs associated with selling, structuring and hedging the notes are included in the original issue price of the notes. These costs include the selling commissions paid to JPMS and other affiliated or unaffiliated dealers, the projected profits, if any, that our affiliates expect to realize for assuming risks inherent in hedging our obligations under the notes and the estimated cost of hedging our obligations under the notes. Because hedging our obligations entails risk and may be influenced by market forces beyond our control, this hedging may result in a profit that is more or less than expected, or it may result in a loss. A portion of the profits, if any, realized in hedging our obligations under the notes may be allowed to other affiliated or unaffiliated dealers, and we or one or more of our affiliates will retain any remaining hedging profits. See “Selected Risk Considerations — Risks Relating to the Notes Generally — The Estimated Value of the Notes Will Be Lower Than the Original Issue Price (Price to Public) of the Notes” in this pricing supplement.

Secondary Market Prices of the Notes

For information about factors that will impact any secondary market prices of the notes, see “Risk Factors — Risks Relating to the Estimated Value and Secondary Market Prices of the Notes — Secondary market prices of the notes will be impacted by many economic and market factors” in the accompanying product supplement. In addition, we generally expect that some of the costs included in the original issue price of the notes will be partially paid back to you in connection with any repurchases of your notes by JPMS in an amount that will decline to zero over an initial predetermined period. These costs can include selling commissions, projected hedging profits, if any, and, in some circumstances, estimated hedging costs and our internal secondary market funding rates for structured debt issuances. This initial predetermined time period is intended to be the shorter of six months and one-half of the stated term of the notes. The length of any such initial period reflects the structure of the notes, whether our affiliates expect to earn a profit in connection with our hedging activities, the estimated costs of hedging the notes and when these costs are incurred, as determined by our affiliates. See “Selected Risk Considerations — Risks Relating to the Notes Generally — The Value of the Notes as Published by JPMS (and Which May Be Reflected on Customer Account Statements) May Be Higher Than the Then-Current Estimated Value of the Notes for a Limited Time Period” in this pricing supplement.

Supplemental Use of Proceeds

The notes are offered to meet investor demand for products that reflect the risk-return profile and market exposure provided by the notes. See “How the Notes Work” and “Note Payout Scenarios” in this pricing supplement for an illustration of the risk-return profile of the notes and “The J.P. Morgan Balanced Value Dividends 5 Index” in this pricing supplement for a description of the market exposure provided by the notes.

The original issue price of the notes is equal to the estimated value of the notes plus the selling commissions paid to JPMS and other affiliated or unaffiliated dealers, plus (minus) the projected profits (losses) that our affiliates expect to realize for assuming risks inherent in hedging our obligations under the notes, plus the estimated cost of hedging our obligations under the notes.

Supplemental Plan of Distribution

We expect that delivery of the notes will be made against payment for the notes on or about the Original Issue Date set forth on the front cover of this pricing supplement, which will be the third business day following the Pricing Date of the notes (this settlement cycle

being referred to as “T+3”). Under Rule 15c6-1 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, trades in the secondary market generally are required to settle in two business days, unless the parties to that trade expressly agree otherwise. Accordingly, purchasers who wish to trade notes on any date prior to two business days before delivery will be required to specify an alternate settlement cycle at the time of any such trade to prevent a failed settlement and should consult their own advisors.

Additional Terms Specific to the Notes

You may revoke your offer to purchase the notes at any time prior to the time at which we accept such offer by notifying the applicable agent. We reserve the right to change the terms of, or reject any offer to purchase, the notes prior to their issuance. In the event of any changes to the terms of the notes, we will notify you and you will be asked to accept such changes in connection with your purchase. You may also choose to reject such changes, in which case we may reject your offer to purchase.

You should read this pricing supplement together with the accompanying prospectus, as supplemented by the accompanying prospectus supplement relating to our Series A medium-term notes of which these notes are a part, and the more detailed information contained in the accompanying product supplement and the accompanying underlying supplement. This pricing supplement, together with the documents listed below, 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. You should carefully consider, among other things, the matters set forth in the “Risk Factors” sections of the accompanying product supplement and the accompanying underlying supplement, as the notes involve risks not associated with conventional debt securities. We urge you to consult your investment, legal, tax, accounting and other advisers before you invest in the notes.

You may access these documents on the SEC website at www.sec.gov as follows (or if such address has changed, by reviewing our filings for the relevant date on the SEC website):

- Product supplement no. 3-I dated April 5, 2018:
http://www.sec.gov/Archives/edgar/data/19617/000095010318004518/dp87527_424b2-ps3i.pdf
- Underlying supplement no. 4-I dated February 28, 2020:
http://www.sec.gov/Archives/edgar/data/19617/000095010320003836/dp122405_crt.pdf
- Prospectus supplement and prospectus, each dated April 5, 2018:
http://www.sec.gov/Archives/edgar/data/19617/000095010318004508/dp87767_424b2-ps.pdf

Our Central Index Key, or CIK, on the SEC website is 1665650, and JPMorgan Chase & Co.’s CIK is 19617. As used in this pricing supplement, “we,” “us” and “our” refer to JPMorgan Financial.