

JPMORGAN CHASE & CO
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May 02, 2019

JPMorgan Chase Financial Company LLC April 2019
Pricing Supplement

Registration Statement Nos. 333-222672 and 333-222672-01

Dated April 30, 2019

Filed pursuant to Rule 424(b)(2)

Structured Investments

Opportunities in U.S. Equities

Contingent Income Auto-Callable Securities due May 5, 2020

**Based on the Performance of the iShares® Latin America 40 ETF
Principal at Risk Securities**

Fully and Unconditionally Guaranteed by JPMorgan Chase & Co.

Contingent Income Auto-Callable Securities do not guarantee the payment of interest or the repayment of principal. Instead, the securities offer the opportunity for investors to earn a contingent quarterly payment equal to 2.00% of the stated principal amount with respect to each determination date on which the closing price of one ETF Share is greater than or equal to 80% of the initial share price, which we refer to as the downside threshold level. However, if, on any determination date, the closing price of one ETF Share is less than the downside threshold level, you will not receive any contingent quarterly payment for the related quarterly period. In addition, if the closing price of one ETF Share is greater than or equal to the initial share price on any determination date (other than the final determination date), the securities will be automatically redeemed for an amount per security equal to the stated principal amount *plus* the contingent quarterly payment with respect to that determination date. If the securities have not been automatically redeemed prior to maturity and the final share price is greater than or equal to the downside threshold level, the payment at maturity due on the securities will be the stated principal amount and the contingent quarterly payment with respect to the final determination date. If, however, the securities have not been automatically redeemed prior to maturity and the final share price is less than the downside threshold level, you will be exposed to the decline in the ETF Shares, as compared to the initial share price, on a 1-to-1 basis and will receive a cash payment at maturity that is less than 80% of the stated principal amount of the securities and could be zero. The securities are for investors who are willing to risk their principal and seek an opportunity to earn interest at a potentially above-market rate in exchange for the risk of receiving few or no contingent quarterly payments and also the risk of receiving a cash payment at maturity that is significantly less than the stated principal amount of the securities and could be zero.

Accordingly, investors could lose their entire initial investment in the securities. Investors will not participate in any appreciation of the ETF Shares. The securities 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., issued as part of JPMorgan Financial's Medium-Term Notes, Series A, program. **Any payment on the securities is subject to the credit risk of JPMorgan Financial, as issuer of the securities, and the credit risk of JPMorgan Chase & Co., as guarantor of the securities.**

FINAL TERMS

Issuer:	JPMorgan Chase Financial Company LLC, an indirect, wholly owned finance subsidiary of JPMorgan Chase & Co.
Guarantor:	JPMorgan Chase & Co.
ETF Shares:	Shares of the iShares [®] Latin America 40 ETF
Aggregate principal amount:	\$201,000
Early redemption:	If, on any determination date (other than the final determination date), the closing price of one ETF Share is greater than or equal to the initial share price, the securities will be automatically redeemed for an early redemption payment on the first contingent payment date immediately following the related determination date. No further payments will be made on the securities once they have been redeemed. The securities will not be redeemed early on any contingent payment date if the closing price of one ETF Share is below the initial share price on the related determination date.
Early redemption payment:	The early redemption payment will be an amount equal to (i) the stated principal amount <i>plus</i> (ii) the contingent quarterly payment with respect to the related determination date. · If, on any determination date, the closing price of one ETF Share is greater than or equal to the downside threshold level, we will pay a contingent quarterly payment of \$0.20 (2.00% of the stated principal amount) per security on the related contingent payment date.
Contingent quarterly payment:	· If, on any determination date, the closing price of one ETF Share is less than the downside threshold level, no contingent quarterly payment will be made with respect to that determination date. It is possible that the closing price of one ETF Share will be below the downside threshold level on most or all of the determination dates so that you will receive few or no contingent quarterly payments
Determination dates:	July 30, 2019, October 30, 2019, January 30, 2020 and April 30, 2020, subject to postponement for non-trading days and certain market disruption events
Contingent payment dates:	August 2, 2019, November 4, 2019, February 4, 2020 and the maturity date, subject to postponement in the event of certain market disruption events and as described under “General Terms of the Notes — Postponement of Payment Date” in the accompanying product supplement
Payment at maturity:	

- If the final share price (i) the stated principal is **greater than or equal** amount *plus* (ii) the to the downside contingent quarterly threshold level: payment with respect to the final determination date
- If the final share price (i) the stated principal is **less than** the downside payment will be less than threshold level: 80% of the stated principal amount of the securities and could be zero.

Downside threshold level:	\$26,832, which is equal to 80% of the initial share price		
Initial share price:	The closing price of one ETF Share on the pricing date, which was \$33.54		
Final share price:	The closing price of one ETF Share on the final determination date		
Share adjustment factor:	The share adjustment factor is referenced in determining the closing price of one ETF Share and is set initially at 1.0 on the pricing date. The share adjustment factor is subject to adjustment in the event of certain events affecting the ETF Shares. See “The Underlyings — Funds — Anti-Dilution Adjustments” in the accompanying product supplement.		
Share performance factor:	final share price / initial share price		
Stated principal amount:	\$10 per security		
Issue price:	\$10 per security (see “Commissions and issue price” below)		
Pricing date:	April 30, 2019		
Original issue date (settlement date):	May 3, 2019		
Maturity date:	May 5, 2020, subject to postponement in the event of certain market disruption events and as described under “General Terms of Notes — Postponement of a Payment Date” in the accompanying product supplement		
CUSIP/ISIN:	48130X125 / US48130X1256		
Listing:	The securities will not be listed on any securities exchange.		
Agent:	J.P. Morgan Securities LLC (“JPMS”)		
Commissions and issue price:	Price to public ⁽¹⁾	Fees and commissions	Proceeds to issuer
Per security	\$10.00	\$0.125 ⁽²⁾ \$0.05 ⁽³⁾	\$9.825
Total	\$201,000.00	\$3,517.50	\$197,482.50

(1)

See “Additional Information about the Securities — Supplemental use of proceeds and hedging” in this document for information about the components of the price to public of the securities.

- JPMS, acting as agent for JPMorgan Financial, will pay all of the selling commissions of \$0.125 per \$10 stated (2) principal amount security it receives from us to Morgan Stanley Smith Barney LLC (“Morgan Stanley Wealth Management”). See “Plan of Distribution (Conflicts of Interest)” in the accompanying product supplement.*
- (3) Reflects a structuring fee payable to Morgan Stanley Wealth Management by the agent or its affiliates of \$0.05 for each \$10 stated principal amount security*

The estimated value of the securities on the pricing date was \$9.685 per \$10 stated principal amount security. See “Additional Information about the Securities — The estimated value of the securities” in this document for additional information.

Investing in the securities involves a number of risks. See “Risk Factors” beginning on page PS-10 of the accompanying product supplement, “Risk Factors” beginning on page US-1 of the accompanying underlying supplement and “Risk Factors” beginning on page 7 of this document.

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

The securities 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.

You should read this document together with the related product supplement, underlying supplement, prospectus supplement and prospectus, each of which can be accessed via the hyperlinks below. Please also see “Additional Information about the Securities” at the end of this document.

Product supplement no. MS-1-I dated April 5, 2018:

http://www.sec.gov/Archives/edgar/data/19617/000095010318004523/dp87526_424b2-ms1i.pdf

Underlying supplement no. 1-I dated April 5, 2018:

http://www.sec.gov/Archives/edgar/data/19617/000095010318004514/crt_dp87766-424b2.pdf

Prospectus supplement and prospectus, each dated April 5, 2018:

http://www.sec.gov/Archives/edgar/data/19617/000095010318004508/dp87767_424b2-ps.pdf

JPMorgan Chase Financial Company LLC

Contingent Income Auto-Callable Securities due May 5, 2020

Based on the Performance of the iShares® Latin America 40 ETF
Principal at Risk Securities

Investment Summary

The Contingent Income Auto-Callable Securities due May 5, 2020 Based on the Performance of the iShares® Latin America 40 ETF, which we refer to as the securities, do not provide for the regular payment of interest. Instead, the securities provide an opportunity for investors to earn a contingent quarterly payment, which is an amount equal to \$0.20 (2.00% of the stated principal amount) per security, with respect to each quarterly determination date on which the closing price of one ETF Share is greater than or equal to 80% of the initial share price, which we refer to as the downside threshold level. The contingent quarterly payment, if any, will be payable quarterly on the relevant contingent payment date immediately following the related determination date. However, if the closing price of one ETF Share is less than the downside threshold level on any determination date, investors will receive no contingent quarterly payment for the related quarterly period. It is possible that the closing price of one ETF Share could be below the downside threshold level on most or all of the determination dates so that you will receive few or no contingent quarterly payments during the term of the securities. We refer to these payments as contingent, because there is no guarantee that you will receive a payment on any contingent payment date. Even if the closing price of one ETF Share was at or above the downside threshold level on some quarterly determination dates, the closing price of one ETF Share may fluctuate below the downside threshold level on others.

If the closing price of one ETF Share is greater than or equal to the initial share price on any determination date (other than the final determination date), the securities will be automatically redeemed for an early redemption payment equal to the stated principal amount *plus* the contingent quarterly payment with respect to the related determination date. If the securities have not previously been redeemed and the final share price is greater than or equal to the downside threshold level, the payment at maturity will also be the sum of the stated principal amount and the contingent quarterly payment with respect to the final determination date. However, if the securities have not previously been redeemed and the final share price is less than the downside threshold level, investors will be exposed to the decline in the closing price of one ETF Share, as compared to the initial share price, on a 1-to-1 basis. Under these circumstances, the payment at maturity will be (i) the stated principal amount *times* (ii) the share performance factor, which will be less than 80% of the stated principal amount of the securities and could be zero. Investors in the securities must be willing to accept the risk of losing their entire principal and also the risk of receiving few or no contingent quarterly payments over the term of the securities. In addition, investors will not participate in any appreciation of the ETF Shares.

Supplemental Terms of the Securities

For purposes of the accompanying product supplement, the iShares® Latin America 40 ETF is a “Fund.”

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Based on the Performance of the iShares® Latin America 40 ETF
Principal at Risk Securities

Key Investment Rationale

The securities do not provide for the regular payment of interest. Instead, the securities offer investors an opportunity to earn a contingent quarterly payment equal to 2.00% of the stated principal amount with respect to each determination date on which the closing price of one ETF Share is greater than or equal to 80% of the initial share price, which we refer to as the downside threshold level. The securities may be redeemed prior to maturity for the stated principal amount per security *plus* the applicable contingent quarterly payment, and the payment at maturity will vary depending on the final share price, as follows:

On any determination date (other than the final determination date), the closing price of one ETF Share is *greater than or equal to* the initial share price.

Scenario 1 § The securities will be automatically redeemed for (i) the stated principal amount *plus* (ii) the contingent quarterly payment with respect to the related determination date.

§ Investors will not participate in any appreciation of the ETF Shares from the initial share price. The securities are not automatically redeemed prior to maturity, and the final share price is *greater than or equal to* the downside threshold level.

Scenario 2 § The payment due at maturity will be (i) the stated principal amount *plus* (ii) the contingent quarterly payment with respect to the final determination date.

§ Investors will not participate in any appreciation of the ETF Shares from the initial share price. The securities are not automatically redeemed prior to maturity, and the final share price is *less than* the downside threshold level.

Scenario 3 § The payment due at maturity will be (i) the stated principal amount *times* (ii) the share performance factor.

§ **Investors will lose some, and may lose all, of their principal in this scenario.**

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Based on the Performance of the iShares[®] Latin America 40 ETF
Principal at Risk Securities

How the Securities Work

The following diagrams illustrate the potential outcomes for the securities depending on (1) the closing price of one ETF Share and (2) the final share price.

Diagram #1: Determination Dates (Other Than the Final Determination Date)

Diagram #2: Payment at Maturity if No Automatic Early Redemption Occurs

For more information about the payment upon an early redemption or at maturity in different hypothetical scenarios, see “Hypothetical Examples” starting on page 5.

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Hypothetical Examples

The below examples are based on the following terms:

Stated principal amount: \$10 per security
Hypothetical initial share price: \$100.00
Hypothetical downside threshold level: \$80.00, which is 80% of the hypothetical initial share price

Contingent quarterly payment: \$0.20 (2.00% of the stated principal amount) per security

The hypothetical initial share price of \$100.00 has been chosen for illustrative purposes only and does not represent the actual initial share price. The actual initial share price is the closing price of one ETF Share on the pricing date and is specified on the cover of this pricing supplement. For historical data regarding the actual closing prices of the ETF Shares, please see the historical information set forth under “iShare® Latin America 40 ETF Overview” in this pricing supplement.

In Examples 1 and 2, the closing price of one ETF Share fluctuates over the term of the securities and the closing price of one ETF Share is greater than or equal to the initial share price on one of the determination dates (other than the final determination date). Because the closing price of one ETF Share is greater than or equal to the initial share price on one of the determination dates (other than the final determination date), the securities are automatically redeemed following the relevant determination date. In Examples 3 and 4, the closing price of one ETF Share on each determination date (other than the final determination date) is less than the initial share price, and, consequently, the securities are not automatically redeemed prior to, and remain outstanding until, maturity.

	Example 1			Example 2		
Determination Dates	Hypothetical Closing Price	Contingent Quarterly Payment	Early Redemption Payment*	Hypothetical Closing Price	Contingent Quarterly Payment	Early Redemption Payment*
#1	\$100.00	—*	\$10.20	\$85.00	\$0.20	N/A
#2	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$60.00	\$0	N/A
#3	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$125.00	—*	\$10.20
Final Determination Date	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

* The early redemption payment includes the unpaid contingent quarterly payment with respect to the determination date on which the closing price of one ETF Share is greater than or equal to the initial share price and the securities are redeemed as a result.

In **Example 1**, the securities are automatically redeemed following the first determination date as the closing price of one ETF Share on the first determination date is equal to the initial share price. Following the first determination date, you receive the early redemption payment, calculated as follows:
stated principal amount + contingent quarterly payment = \$10 + \$0.20 = \$10.20

In this example, the early redemption feature limits the term of your investment to approximately 3 months and you may not be able to reinvest at comparable terms or returns. If the securities are redeemed early, you will stop receiving contingent quarterly payments.

In **Example 2**, the securities are automatically redeemed following the third determination date as the closing price of one ETF Share on the third determination date is greater than the initial share price. As the closing price of one ETF Share on the first determination date is greater than the downside threshold level, you receive the contingent § quarterly payment of \$0.20 with respect to that determination date. Following the third determination date, you receive an early redemption payment of \$10.20, which includes the contingent quarterly payment with respect to the third determination date.

In this example, the early redemption feature limits the term of your investment to approximately 9 months and you may not be able to reinvest at comparable terms or returns. If the securities are redeemed early, you will stop receiving contingent quarterly payments. Further, although the ETF Shares have appreciated by 25% from the initial share price on the third determination date, you only receive \$10.20 per security upon redemption and do not benefit from this appreciation. The total payments on the securities will amount to \$10.40 per security.

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	Example 3			Example 4		
Determination Dates	Hypothetical Closing Price	Contingent Quarterly Payment	Early Redemption Payment	Hypothetical Closing Price	Contingent Quarterly Payment	Early Redemption Payment
#1	70.00	\$0	N/A	65.00	\$0	N/A
#2	60.00	\$0	N/A	50.00	\$0	N/A
#3	50.00	\$0	N/A	60.00	\$0	N/A
Final Determination Date	40.00	\$0	N/A	80.00	—*	N/A
Payment at Maturity	\$4.00			\$10.20		

* The final contingent quarterly payment, if any, will be paid at maturity.

Examples 3 and 4 illustrate the payment at maturity per security based on the final share price.

In **Example 3**, the closing price of one ETF Share remains below the downside threshold level throughout the term of the securities. As a result, you do not receive any contingent quarterly payment during the term of the securities and, at maturity, you are fully exposed to the decline in the closing price of one ETF Share. As the final share price is less than the downside threshold level, you receive a cash payment at maturity calculated as follows:
stated principal amount × share performance factor = $\$10 \times \$40.00 / \$100.00 = \4.00

In this example, the payment you receive at maturity is significantly less than the stated principal amount.

In **Example 4**, the closing price of one ETF Share decreases to a final share price of 80.00. Although the final share price is less than the initial share price, because the final share price is still not less than the downside threshold level, you receive the stated principal amount *plus* a contingent quarterly payment with respect to the final determination date. Your payment at maturity is calculated as follows:
 $\$10 + \$0.20 = \$10.20$

In this example, although the final share price represents a 20% decline from the initial share price, you receive the stated principal amount per security plus the contingent quarterly payment, equal to a total payment of \$10.20 per security at maturity.

The hypothetical returns and hypothetical payments on the securities shown above apply **only if you hold the securities for their entire term or until early redemption**. These hypotheticals do not reflect 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.

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Risk Factors

The following is a non-exhaustive list of certain key risk factors for investors in the securities. For further discussion of these and other risks, you should read the sections entitled “Risk Factors” of the accompanying product supplement and the accompanying underlying supplement. We urge you to consult your investment, legal, tax, accounting and other advisers in connection with your investment in the securities.

The securities do not guarantee the return of any principal and your investment in the securities may result in a loss. The terms of the securities differ from those of ordinary debt securities in that the securities do not guarantee the return of any of the principal amount at maturity. Instead, if the securities have not been automatically redeemed prior to maturity and if the final share price is less than the downside threshold level, you will be exposed to the decline in the closing price of one ETF Share, as compared to the initial share price, on a 1-to-1 basis and you will receive for each security that you hold at maturity a cash payment equal to the stated principal amount *times* the share performance factor. In this case, your payment at maturity will be less than 80% of the stated principal amount and could be zero.

You will not receive any contingent quarterly payment for any quarterly period if the closing price of one ETF Share on the relevant determination date is less than the downside threshold level. The terms of the securities differ from those of ordinary debt securities in that the securities do not guarantee the payment of regular interest. Instead, a contingent quarterly payment will be made with respect to a quarterly period only if the closing price of one ETF Share on the relevant determination date is greater than or equal to the downside threshold level. If the closing price of one ETF Share is below the downside threshold level on any determination date, you will not receive a contingent quarterly payment for the relevant quarterly period. It is possible that the closing price of one ETF Share could be below the downside threshold level on most or all of the determination dates so that you will receive few or no contingent quarterly payments. If you do not earn sufficient contingent quarterly payments over the term of the securities, the overall return on the securities may be less than the amount that would be paid on one of our conventional debt securities of comparable maturity.

The contingent quarterly payment is based solely on the closing prices of one ETF Share on the specified determination dates. Whether the contingent quarterly payment will be made with respect to a determination date will be based on the closing price of one ETF Share on that determination date. As a result, you will not know whether you will receive the contingent quarterly payment until the related determination date. Moreover, because the contingent quarterly payment is based solely on the closing price of one ETF Share on a specific determination date, if that closing price is less than the downside threshold level, you will not receive any contingent quarterly payment with respect to that determination date, even if the closing price of one ETF Share was higher on other days during the term of the securities.

The securities are subject to the credit risks of JPMorgan Financial and JPMorgan Chase & Co., and any actual or anticipated changes to our or JPMorgan Chase & Co.’s credit ratings or credit spreads may adversely affect the market value of the securities. Investors are dependent on our and JPMorgan Chase & Co.’s ability to pay all amounts due on the securities. Any actual or anticipated decline in our or JPMorgan Chase & Co.’s credit ratings or increase in our or JPMorgan Chase & Co.’s credit spreads determined by the market for taking that credit risk is likely to adversely affect the market value of the securities. If we and JPMorgan Chase & Co. were to default on our payment obligations, you may not receive any amounts owed to you under the securities 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 securities. If these affiliates do not make payments to us and we fail to make payments on the securities, 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.

Investors will not participate in any appreciation of the ETF Shares. Investors will not participate in any appreciation of the ETF Shares from the initial share price, and the return on the securities will be limited to the § contingent quarterly payment that is paid with respect to each determination date on which the closing price of one ETF Share is greater than or equal to the downside threshold level, if any.

Early redemption risk. The term of your investment in the securities may be limited to as short as approximately § three months by the automatic early redemption feature of the securities. If the securities are redeemed prior to

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maturity, you will receive no more contingent quarterly payments and may be forced to reinvest in a lower interest rate environment and you may not be able to reinvest the proceeds from an investment in the securities at a comparable return for a similar level of risk.

Economic interests of the issuer, the guarantor, the calculation agent, the agent of the offering of the securities and other affiliates of the issuer may be different from those of investors. We and our affiliates play a variety of roles in connection with the issuance of the securities, including acting as calculation agent and as an agent of the offering of the securities, hedging our obligations under the securities and making the assumptions used to determine the pricing of the securities and the estimated value of the securities, which we refer to as the estimated value of the securities. In performing these duties, our and JPMorgan Chase & Co.'s economic interests and the economic § interests of the calculation agent and other affiliates of ours are potentially adverse to your interests as an investor in the securities. The calculation agent has determined the initial share price and the downside threshold level and will determine the final share price and whether the closing price of one ETF Share on any determination date is greater than or equal to the initial share price or is below the downside threshold level. Determinations made by the calculation agent, including with respect to the occurrence or non-occurrence of market disruption events, the selection of a successor to the ETF Shares or calculation of the final share price in the event of a discontinuance of the ETF Shares and any anti-dilution adjustments, may affect the payment to you at maturity or whether the securities are redeemed early.

In addition, our and JPMorgan Chase & Co.'s business activities, including hedging and trading activities, could cause our and JPMorgan Chase & Co.'s economic interests to be adverse to yours and could adversely affect any payment on the securities and the value of the securities. It is possible that hedging or trading activities of ours or our affiliates in connection with the securities could result in substantial returns for us or our affiliates while the value of the securities declines. Please refer to "Risk Factors — Risks Relating to Conflicts of Interest" in the accompanying product supplement for additional information about these risks.

The estimated value of the securities is lower than the original issue price (price to public) of the securities.

The estimated value of the securities is only an estimate determined by reference to several factors. The original issue price of the securities exceeds the estimated value of the securities because costs associated with selling, § structuring and hedging the securities are included in the original issue price of the securities. These costs include the selling commissions, the structuring fee, the projected profits, if any, that our affiliates expect to realize for assuming risks inherent in hedging our obligations under the securities and the estimated cost of hedging our obligations under the securities. See "Additional Information about the Securities — The estimated value of the securities" in this document.

§ **The estimated value of the securities does not represent future values of the securities and may differ from others' estimates. The estimated value of the securities is determined by reference to internal pricing models of our affiliates.** This estimated value of the securities is based on market conditions and other relevant factors existing at the time of pricing and assumptions about market parameters, which can include volatility, dividend rates, interest rates and other factors. Different pricing models and assumptions could provide valuations for the securities that are greater than or less than the estimated value of the securities. 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 securities 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 securities from you in secondary market transactions. See "Additional

Information about the Securities — The estimated value of the securities” in this document.

The estimated value of the securities is derived by reference to an internal funding rate. The internal funding rate used in the determination of the estimated value of the securities 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 securities as well as the higher issuance, operational and ongoing liability management costs of the securities 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 securities. The use of an internal funding rate and any potential changes to that rate may have an adverse effect on the terms of the securities and any secondary market prices of the securities. See “Additional Information about the Securities — The estimated value of the securities” in this document.

The value of the securities as published by JPMS (and which may be reflected on customer account statements) may be higher than the then-current estimated value of the securities for a limited time period.

We generally expect that some of the costs included in the original issue price of the securities will be partially paid

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back to you in connection with any repurchases of your securities by JPMS in an amount that will decline to zero over an initial predetermined period. These costs can include selling commissions, the structuring fee, projected hedging profits, if any, and, in some circumstances, estimated hedging costs and our internal secondary market funding rates for structured debt issuances. See “Additional Information about the Securities — Secondary market prices of the securities” in this document for additional information relating to this initial period. Accordingly, the estimated value of your securities during this initial period may be lower than the value of the securities as published by JPMS (and which may be shown on your customer account statements).

Secondary market prices of the securities will likely be lower than the original issue price of the securities.

Any secondary market prices of the securities will likely be lower than the original issue price of the securities 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, the structuring fee, projected hedging profits, if any, and estimated hedging costs that are included in the original issue price of the securities. As a result, the price, if any, at which JPMS will be willing to buy securities 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. See the immediately following risk factor for information about additional factors that will impact any secondary market prices of the securities.

The securities are not designed to be short-term trading instruments. Accordingly, you should be able and willing to hold your securities to maturity. See “— Secondary trading may be limited” below.

Secondary market prices of the securities will be impacted by many economic and market factors.

The secondary market price of the securities 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, structuring fee, projected hedging profits, if any, estimated hedging costs and the closing price of one ETF Share, including:

- o any actual or potential change in our or JPMorgan Chase & Co.’s creditworthiness or credit spreads;
- o customary bid-ask spreads for similarly sized trades;
- o our internal secondary market funding rates for structured debt issuances;
- o the actual and expected volatility in the prices of the ETF Shares;
- o the time to maturity of the securities;
- o whether the closing price of one ETF Share has been, or is expected to be, less than the downside threshold level on any determination date and whether the final share price is expected to be less than the downside threshold level;
- o the likelihood of an early redemption being triggered;
- o the dividend rates on the ETF Shares and the equity securities underlying the ETF Shares;
- o interest and yield rates in the market generally;
- o the exchange rates and the volatility of the exchange rates between the U.S. dollar and each of the currencies in which the equity securities underlying the ETF Shares trade and the correlation among those rates and the price of one ETF Share;
- o the occurrence of certain events to the ETF Shares that may or may not require an adjustment to the share adjustment factor; and
- o a variety of other economic, financial, political, regulatory and judicial events.

Additionally, independent pricing vendors and/or third party broker-dealers may publish a price for the securities, which may also be reflected on customer account statements. This price may be different (higher or lower) than the price of the securities, if any, at which JPMS may be willing to purchase your securities in the secondary market.

Investing in the securities is not equivalent to investing in the ETF Shares. Investing in the securities is not equivalent to investing in the ETF Shares, the index tracked by the ETF Shares, which we refer to as the underlying § index, or the stocks underlying the ETF Shares or the underlying index. Investors in the securities will not have voting rights or rights to receive dividends or other distributions or any other rights with respect to the ETF Shares, the underlying index or the stocks underlying the ETF Shares or the underlying index.

Adjustments to the ETF Shares or the underlying index could adversely affect the value of the securities. § Those responsible for calculating and maintaining the ETF Shares and the underlying index can add, delete or substitute the components of the ETF Shares or the underlying index, or make other methodological changes that

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could change the value of the ETF Shares or the underlying index. Any of these actions could adversely affect the price of the ETF Shares and, consequently, the value of the securities.

There are risks associated with the ETF Shares. Although the ETF Shares are listed for trading on a securities exchange and a number of similar products have been traded on various securities exchanges for varying periods of time, there is no assurance that an active trading market will continue for the ETF Shares or that there will be § liquidity in the trading market. The ETF Shares are subject to management risk, which is the risk that the investment strategy of the investment adviser to the ETF Shares, the implementation of which is subject to a number of constraints, may not produce the intended results. These constraints could adversely affect the market price of the ETF Shares and, consequently, the value of the securities.

The performance and market value of the ETF Shares, particularly during periods of market volatility, may not correlate with the performance of the underlying index as well as the net asset value per ETF Share. The iShares® Latin America 40 ETF does not fully replicate the underlying index and may hold securities different from those included in the underlying index. In addition, the performance of the ETF Shares will reflect additional § transaction costs and fees that are not included in the calculation of the underlying index. All of these factors may lead to a lack of correlation between the performance of the ETF Shares and the underlying index. In addition, corporate actions with respect to the equity securities underlying the ETF Shares (such as mergers and spin-offs) may impact the variance between the performances of the ETF Shares and the underlying index. Finally, because the ETF Shares are traded on a securities exchange and are subject to market supply and investor demand, the market value of one ETF Share may differ from the net asset value per ETF Share.

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

The securities are subject to risks associated with securities issued by non-U.S. companies. The equity securities underlying the ETF Shares have been issued by non-U.S. companies. Investments in the securities linked to the value of such non-U.S. equity securities involve risks associated with the securities markets in the home countries of the § issuers of those non-U.S. equity securities, including risks of volatility in those markets, governmental intervention in those markets and cross shareholdings in companies in certain countries. Also, there is generally less publicly available information about companies in some of these jurisdictions than there is about U.S. companies that are subject to the reporting requirements of the SEC.

§ **The securities entail emerging markets risk.** The equity securities underlying the ETF Shares have been issued by non-U.S. companies located in emerging markets countries. Countries with emerging markets may have relatively unstable governments, may present the risks of nationalization of businesses, restrictions on foreign ownership and prohibitions on the repatriation of assets, and may have less protection of property rights than more developed countries. The economies of countries with emerging markets may be based on only a few industries, may be highly vulnerable to changes in local or global trade conditions, and may suffer from extreme and volatile debt burdens or

inflation rates. Local securities markets may trade a small number of securities and may be unable to respond effectively to increases in trading volume, potentially making prompt liquidation of holdings difficult or impossible at times.

The securities are subject to currency exchange risk. Because the prices of the equity securities underlying the ETF Shares are converted into U.S. dollars for the purposes of calculating the net asset value of the ETF Shares, holders of the securities will be exposed to currency exchange rate risk with respect to the currencies in which securities underlying the ETF Shares are traded. Your net exposure will depend on the extent to which the currencies § in which securities underlying the ETF Shares are traded strengthen or weaken against the U.S. dollar. If the U.S. dollar strengthens against the currencies in which securities underlying the ETF Shares are traded, the net asset value of the ETF Shares will be adversely affected and the amount we pay you at maturity, if any, may be reduced. Of particular importance to potential currency exchange risk are:

- o existing and expected rates of inflation;

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o existing and expected interest rate levels;
o the balance of payments in the countries issuing those currencies and the United States and between each country and its major trading partners;
o political, civil or military unrest in the countries issuing those currencies and the United States; and
o the extent of government surpluses or deficits in the countries issuing those currencies and the United States.
All of these factors are in turn sensitive to the monetary, fiscal and trade policies pursued by the governments of the countries issuing those currencies and the United States and other countries important to international trade and finance.

The anti-dilution protection for the ETF Shares is limited. The calculation agent will make adjustments to the share adjustment factor for certain events affecting the ETF Shares. However, the calculation agent will not make an adjustment in response to all events that could affect the ETF Shares. If an event occurs that does not require the calculation agent to make an adjustment, the value of the securities may be materially and adversely affected.

Hedging and trading activities by the issuer and its affiliates could potentially affect the value of the securities. The hedging or trading activities of the issuer's affiliates and of any other hedging counterparty with respect to the securities on or prior to the pricing date and prior to maturity could have adversely affected, and may continue to adversely affect, the value of the ETF Shares. Any of these hedging or trading activities on or prior to the pricing date could have affected the initial share price and, as a result, the downside threshold level, which is the price at or above which the ETF Shares must close on each determination date in order for you to earn a contingent quarterly payment or, if the securities are not redeemed prior to maturity, in order for you to avoid being exposed to the negative price performance of the ETF Shares at maturity. Additionally, these hedging or trading activities during the term of the securities could potentially affect the price of the ETF Shares on the determination dates and, accordingly, whether investors will receive one or more contingent quarterly payments, whether the securities are automatically redeemed prior to maturity and, if the securities are not redeemed prior to maturity, the payment to you at maturity. It is possible that these hedging or trading activities could result in substantial returns for us or our affiliates while the value of the securities declines.

Secondary trading may be limited. The securities will not be listed on a securities exchange. There may be little or no secondary market for the securities. Even if there is a secondary market, it may not provide enough liquidity to allow you to trade or sell the securities easily. JPMS may act as a market maker for the securities, 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 securities, the price at which you may be able to trade your securities is likely to depend on the price, if any, at which JPMS is willing to buy the securities. If at any time JPMS or another agent does not act as a market maker, it is likely that there would be little or no secondary market for the securities.

The U.S. federal income tax consequences of an investment in the securities are uncertain. There is no direct legal authority as to the proper U.S. federal income tax treatment of the securities, and we do not intend to request a ruling from the IRS. The IRS might not accept, and a court might not uphold, the treatment of the securities as prepaid forward contracts with associated contingent coupons, as described in "Additional Information about the Securities — Additional Provisions — Tax considerations" in this document and in "Material U.S. Federal Income Tax Consequences" in the accompanying product supplement. If the IRS were successful in asserting an alternative treatment for the securities, the timing and character of any income or loss on the securities could be materially affected. Although the U.S. federal income tax treatment of contingent quarterly payments (including any contingent quarterly payments paid in connection with an early redemption or at maturity) is uncertain, in determining our

reporting responsibilities we intend (in the absence of an administrative determination or judicial ruling to the contrary) to treat any contingent quarterly payments as ordinary income. In addition, in 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. The notice focuses in particular on whether to require investors in 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 and the relevance of factors such as the nature of the underlying property to which the instruments are linked. 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 affect the tax consequences of an investment in the securities, possibly with retroactive effect. You should review carefully the section entitled “Material U.S. Federal Income Tax Consequences” in the accompanying product supplement and consult your tax adviser regarding the U.S. federal income tax consequences of an investment in the securities, including possible alternative treatments and the issues presented by this notice.

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Non-U.S. Holders — Tax Consideration. The U.S. federal income tax treatment of contingent quarterly payments is uncertain, and although we believe it is reasonable to take a position that contingent quarterly payments are not subject to U.S. withholding tax (at least if an applicable Form W-8 is provided), a withholding agent may nonetheless withhold on these payments (generally at a rate of 30%, subject to the possible reduction of that rate under an applicable income tax treaty), unless income from your securities is effectively connected with your conduct of a trade or business in the United States (and, if an applicable treaty so requires, attributable to a permanent establishment in the United States). In the event of any withholding, we will not be required to pay any additional amounts with respect to amounts so withheld. If you are not a United States person, you are urged to consult your tax adviser regarding the U.S. federal income tax consequences of an investment in the securities in light of your particular circumstances.

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iShares® Latin America 40 ETF Overview

The iShares® Latin America 40 ETF is an exchange-traded fund of iShares® Trust (“iShare®”), a registered investment company, that seeks to track the investment results, before fees and expenses, of an index composed of 40 of the largest Latin American equities, which we refer to as the underlying index with respect to the iShares® Latin America 40™ ETF. The underlying index is currently the S&P Latin America 40™ Index. Information provided to or filed with the SEC by iShares pursuant to the Securities Act of 1933 and the Investment Company Act of 1940 can be located by reference to the SEC file numbers 333-92935 and 811-09729, respectively, through the SEC’s website at <http://www.sec.gov>. For additional information about the iShares® Latin America 40 ETF, see the information set forth under “Annex A” in this document.

Information as of market close on April 30, 2019:

Bloomberg Ticker Symbol: ILF 52 Week High (on 4/30/2018): \$36.69
Current Closing Price: \$33.54 52 Week Low (on 06/27/2018): \$28.72
52 Weeks Ago (on 4/30/2018): \$36.69

The table below sets forth the published high and low closing prices, as well as end-of-period closing prices, of the ETF Shares for each quarter in the period from January 1, 2014 through April 30, 2019. The closing price of one ETF Share on April 30, 2019 was \$33.54. The associated graph shows the closing prices of the ETF Shares for each day in the same period. We obtained the closing price information above and in the table and graph below from the Bloomberg Professional® service (“Bloomberg”), without independent verification. The closing prices may have been adjusted by Bloomberg for corporate actions, such as stock splits.

The historical closing prices of the ETF Shares should not be taken as an indication of future performance, and no assurance can be given as to the closing price of one ETF Share at any time, including on the determination dates.

iShares® Latin America 40 ETF High Low Period End

2014

First Quarter	\$36.57	\$31.94	\$36.57
Second Quarter	\$39.56	\$36.76	\$38.25
Third Quarter	\$43.19	\$36.88	\$36.88
Fourth Quarter	\$38.60	\$29.54	\$31.81

2015

First Quarter	\$32.77	\$28.04	\$29.35
Second Quarter	\$33.01	\$29.47	\$29.80
Third Quarter	\$29.88	\$21.62	\$22.61
Fourth Quarter	\$25.05	\$21.19	\$21.19

2016

First Quarter	\$25.46	\$18.25	\$25.16
Second Quarter	\$27.13	\$23.63	\$26.29
Third Quarter	\$29.56	\$25.36	\$28.04
Fourth Quarter	\$31.48	\$26.64	\$27.58

2017

First Quarter	\$32.61	\$28.34	\$31.71
Second Quarter	\$33.21	\$28.96	\$30.28
Third Quarter	\$36.02	\$30.20	\$35.09
Fourth Quarter	\$35.99	\$32.38	\$34.17

2018

First Quarter	\$39.50	\$35.21	\$37.57
Second Quarter	\$38.05	\$28.72	\$29.59
Third Quarter	\$33.47	\$28.90	\$31.39
Fourth Quarter	\$34.32	\$29.47	\$30.82

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iShares® Latin America 40 ETF	High	Low	Period End
2019			
First Quarter	\$35.55	\$32.24	\$33.23
Second Quarter (through April 30, 2019)	\$34.90	\$33.12	\$33.54

iShares® Latin America 40 ETF Historical Performance – Daily Closing Prices*

January 2, 2014 to April 30, 2019

*The dotted line in the graph indicates the downside threshold level, equal to 80% of the initial share price.

This document relates only to the securities offered hereby and does not relate to the ETF Shares. We have derived all disclosures contained in this document regarding the iShares® Latin America 40 ETF from the publicly available documents described in the first paragraph under this “iShare® Latin America 40 ETF Overview” section, without independent verification. In connection with the offering of the securities, neither we nor the agent has participated in the preparation of such documents or made any due diligence inquiry with respect to the iShares® Latin America 40 ETF. Neither we nor the agent makes any representation that such publicly available documents or any other publicly available information regarding the iShares® Latin America 40 ETF is accurate or complete. Furthermore, we cannot give any assurance that all events occurring prior to the date hereof (including events that would affect the accuracy or completeness of the publicly available documents described in the first paragraph under this “iShare® Latin America 40 ETF Overview” section) that would affect the trading price of the ETF Shares (and therefore the price of the ETF Shares at the time we price the securities) have been publicly disclosed. Subsequent disclosure of any such events or the disclosure of or failure to disclose material future events concerning the iShares® Latin America 40 ETF could affect the value received at maturity with respect to the securities and therefore the trading prices of the securities.

Neither we nor any of our affiliates makes any representation to you as to the performance of the ETF Shares.

The S&P Latin America 40™ Index. The S&P Latin America 40™ Index is a free float-adjusted market capitalization index that is designed to measure the performance of 40 blue-chip companies drawn from five Latin American markets: Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Mexico and Peru. For additional information about the S&P Latin America 40™ Index, see the information set forth under “Annex A” in this document.

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Additional Information about the Securities

Please read this information in conjunction with the summary terms on the front cover of this document.

Additional
Provisions

Record date: The record date for each contingent payment date is the date one business day prior to that contingent payment date.

Postponement of maturity date: If the scheduled maturity date is not a business day, then the maturity date will be the following business day. If the scheduled final determination date is not a trading day or if a market disruption event occurs on that day so that the final determination date is postponed and falls less than three business days prior to the scheduled maturity date, the maturity date of the securities will be postponed to the third business day following that final determination date as postponed.

Minimum ticketing size: \$1,000 / 100 securities

Trustee: Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas (formerly Bankers Trust Company)

Calculation agent: JPMS

The estimated value of the securities: The estimated value of the securities set forth on the cover of this document 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 securities, valued using the internal funding rate described below, and (2) the derivative or derivatives underlying the economic terms of the securities. The estimated value of the securities does not represent a minimum price at which JPMS would be willing to buy your securities in any secondary market (if any exists) at any time. The internal funding rate used in the determination of the estimated value of the securities 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 securities as well as the higher issuance, operational and ongoing liability management costs of the securities 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 securities. The use of an internal funding rate and any potential changes to that rate may have an adverse effect on the terms of the securities and any secondary market prices of the securities. For additional information, see "Risk Factors — The estimated value of the securities is derived by reference to an internal funding rate" in this document. The value of the derivative or derivatives underlying the economic terms of the securities 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 securities on the pricing date is based on market

conditions and other relevant factors and assumptions existing at that time. See “Risk Factors — The estimated value of the securities does not represent future values of the securities and may differ from others’ estimates” in this document.

The estimated value of the securities is lower than the original issue price of the securities because costs associated with selling, structuring and hedging the securities are included in the original issue price of the securities. These costs include the selling commissions paid to JPMS and other affiliated or unaffiliated dealers, the structuring fee, the projected profits, if any, that our affiliates expect to realize for assuming risks inherent in hedging our obligations under the securities and the estimated cost of hedging our obligations under the securities. 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 securities 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 “Risk Factors — The estimated value of the securities is lower than the original issue price (price to public) of the securities” in this document.

**Secondary
market prices
of the
securities:**

For information about factors that will impact any secondary market prices of the securities, see “Risk Factors — Secondary market prices of the securities will be impacted by many economic and market factors” in this document. In addition, we generally expect that some of the costs included in the original issue price of the securities will be partially paid back to you in connection with any repurchases of your securities by JPMS in an amount that will decline to zero over an initial predetermined period that is intended to be the shorter of two years and one-half of the stated term of the securities. The length of any such initial period reflects the structure of the securities, whether our affiliates expect to earn a profit in connection with our hedging activities, the estimated costs of hedging the securities and when these costs are incurred, as determined by our affiliates. See “Risk Factors — The value of the securities as published by JPMS (and which may be reflected on customer account statements) may be higher than the then-current estimated value of the securities for a limited time period.”

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Tax considerations: You should review carefully the section entitled “Material U.S. Federal Income Tax Consequences” in the accompanying product supplement no. MS-1-I. In determining our reporting responsibilities we intend to treat (i) the securities for U.S. federal income tax purposes as prepaid forward contracts with associated contingent coupons and (ii) any contingent quarterly payments as ordinary income, as described in the section entitled “Material U.S. Federal Income Tax Consequences — Tax Consequences to U.S. Holders — Notes Treated as Prepaid Forward Contracts with Associated Contingent Coupons” in the accompanying product supplement. Based on the advice of Davis Polk & Wardwell LLP, our special tax counsel, we believe that this is a reasonable treatment, but that there are other reasonable treatments that the IRS or a court may adopt, in which case the timing and character of any income or loss on the securities could be materially affected. In addition, in 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. The notice focuses in particular on whether to require investors in 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 and the relevance of factors such as the nature of the underlying property to which the instruments are linked. 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 affect the tax consequences of an investment in the securities, possibly with retroactive effect. The discussions above 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. You should consult your tax adviser regarding the U.S. federal income tax consequences of an investment in the securities, including possible alternative treatments and the issues presented by the notice described above.

Non-U.S. Holders — Tax Considerations. The U.S. federal income tax treatment of contingent quarterly payments is uncertain, and although we believe it is reasonable to take a position that contingent quarterly payments are not subject to U.S. withholding tax (at least if an applicable Form W-8 is provided), a withholding agent may nonetheless withhold on these payments (generally at a rate of 30%, subject to the possible reduction of that rate under an applicable income tax treaty), unless income from your securities is effectively connected with your conduct of a trade or business in the United States (and, if an applicable treaty so requires, attributable to a permanent establishment in the United States). If you are not a United States person, you are urged to consult your tax adviser regarding the U.S. federal income tax consequences of an investment in the securities in light of your particular circumstances.

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, 2021 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, our special tax counsel is of the opinion that Section 871(m) should not apply to the securities 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. You should consult your tax adviser regarding the potential application of Section 871(m) to the securities

FATCA. Withholding under legislation commonly referred to as “FATCA” could apply to payments with respect to the securities that are treated as U.S.-source “fixed or determinable annual or periodical” income (“FDAP Income”) for U.S. federal income tax purposes (such as interest, if the securities are recharacterized, in whole or in part, as debt instruments, or contingent quarterly payments if they are otherwise treated as FDAP Income). If the securities are recharacterized, in whole or in part, as debt instruments, withholding could also apply to payments of gross proceeds of a taxable disposition, including an early redemption or redemption at maturity, 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 FDAP Income). You should consult your tax adviser regarding the potential application of FATCA to the securities.

In the event of any withholding on the securities, we will not be required to pay any additional amounts with respect to amounts so withheld.

Supplemental use of proceeds and hedging: The securities are offered to meet investor demand for products that reflect the risk-return profile and market exposure provided by the securities. See “How the Securities Work” in this document for an illustration of the risk-return profile of the securities and “iShare® Latin America 40 ETF Overview” in this document for a description of the market exposure provided by the securities.

The original issue price of the securities is equal to the estimated value of the securities plus the selling

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commissions paid to JPMS and other affiliated or unaffiliated dealers and the structuring fee, plus (minus) the projected profits (losses) that our affiliates expect to realize for assuming risks inherent in hedging our obligations under the securities, plus the estimated cost of hedging our obligations under the securities.

**Benefit plan
investor
considerations:**

See “Benefit Plan Investor Considerations” in the accompanying product supplement

Subject to regulatory constraints, JPMS intends to use its reasonable efforts to offer to purchase the securities in the secondary market, but is not required to do so. JPMS, acting as agent for JPMorgan Financial, will pay all of the selling commissions it receives from us to Morgan Stanley Wealth Management. In addition, Morgan Stanley Wealth Management will receive a structuring fee as set forth on the cover of this document for each security.

**Supplemental
plan of
distribution:**

We or our affiliate may enter into swap agreements or related hedge transactions with one of our other affiliates or unaffiliated counterparties in connection with the sale of the securities and JPMS and/or an affiliate may earn additional income as a result of payments pursuant to the swap or related hedge transactions. See “— Supplemental use of proceeds and hedging” above and “Use of Proceeds and Hedging” in the accompanying product supplement.

We expect that delivery of the securities will be made against payment for the securities on or about the original issue date set forth on the front cover of this document, which will be the third business day following the pricing date of the securities (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 securities 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.

**Validity of the
securities and
the guarantee:**

In the opinion of Davis Polk & Wardwell LLP, as special products counsel to JPMorgan Financial and JPMorgan Chase & Co., when the securities offered by this pricing supplement have been executed and issued by JPMorgan Financial and authenticated by the trustee pursuant to the indenture, and delivered against payment as contemplated herein, such securities will be valid and binding obligations of JPMorgan Financial and the related guarantee will constitute a valid and binding obligation of JPMorgan Chase & Co., enforceable in accordance with their terms, subject to applicable bankruptcy, insolvency and similar laws affecting creditors’ rights generally, concepts of reasonableness and equitable principles of general applicability (including, without limitation, concepts of good faith, fair dealing and the lack of bad faith), *provided* that such counsel expresses no opinion as to (i) the effect of fraudulent conveyance, fraudulent transfer or similar provision of applicable law on the conclusions expressed above or (ii) any provision of the indenture that purports to avoid the effect of fraudulent conveyance, fraudulent transfer or similar provision of applicable law by limiting the amount of JPMorgan Chase & Co.’s obligation under the related guarantee. This opinion is given as of the date hereof and is limited to the laws of the State of New York, the General Corporation Law of the State of Delaware and the Delaware Limited Liability

Company Act. In addition, this opinion is subject to customary assumptions about the trustee's authorization, execution and delivery of the indenture and its authentication of the securities and the validity, binding nature and enforceability of the indenture with respect to the trustee, all as stated in the letter of such counsel dated March 8, 2018, which was filed as an exhibit to the Registration Statement on Form S-3 by JPMorgan Financial and JPMorgan Chase & Co. on March 8, 2018. Morgan Stanley Wealth Management clients may contact their local Morgan Stanley branch office or Morgan Stanley's principal executive offices at 1585 Broadway, New York, New York 10036 (telephone number (800) 869-3326).

Contact:

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You should read this document together with the accompanying prospectus, as supplemented by the accompanying prospectus supplement, relating to our Series A medium-term notes of which these securities are a part, and the more detailed information contained in the accompanying product supplement and the accompanying underlying supplement.

This document, together with the documents listed below, contains the terms of the securities and supersedes all other prior or contemporaneous oral statements as well as any other written materials including preliminary or indicative pricing terms, correspondence, trade ideas, structures for implementation, sample structures, stand-alone 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 securities 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 securities.

Where you
can find
more
information:

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. MS-1-I dated April 5, 2018:**

http://www.sec.gov/Archives/edgar/data/19617/000095010318004523/dp87526_424b2-ms1i.pdf

· **Underlying supplement no. 1-I dated April 5, 2018:**

http://www.sec.gov/Archives/edgar/data/19617/000095010318004514/crt_dp87766-424b2.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 document, “we,” “us,” and “our” refer to JPMorgan Financial.

JPMorgan Chase Financial Company LLC

Contingent Income Auto-Callable Securities due May 5, 2020

Based on the Performance of the iShares® Latin America 40 ETF
Principal at Risk Securities

Annex A

The iShares® Latin America 40 ETF

All information contained in this pricing supplement regarding the iShares® Latin America 40 ETF (the “Latin America Fund”) has been derived from publicly available information, without independent verification. This information reflects the policies of, and is subject to change by iShares® Trust and BlackRock Fund Advisors (“BFA”). The Latin America Fund is an investment portfolio of iShares® Trust. BFA is currently the investment adviser to the Latin America Fund. The Latin America Fund is an exchange-traded fund that trades on the NYSE Arca, Inc. under the ticker symbol “ILF.”

The Latin America Fund seeks to track the investment results, before fees and expenses, of an index composed of 40 of the largest Latin American equities, which is currently the S&P Latin America 40™ Index (the “Latin America Index”). For more information about the Latin America Index, please see “The S&P Latin America 40™ Index” below.

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

The Latin America Index is a theoretical financial calculation, based on a grouping of financial instruments that is not an investment product, while the Latin America Fund is an actual investment portfolio. The performance of the Latin America Fund and the Latin America Index may vary for a number of reasons, including transaction costs, non-U.S. currency valuations, asset valuations, corporate actions (such as mergers and spin-offs), timing variances and differences between the Latin America Fund’s portfolio and the Latin America Index resulting from the Latin America Fund’s use of representative sampling or from legal restrictions (such as diversification requirements) that apply to the Latin America Fund but not to the Latin America Index. “Tracking error” is the divergence of the performance (return) of the Latin America Fund’s portfolio from that of the Latin America Index. BFA expects that, over time, the Latin America Fund’s tracking error will not exceed 5%. Because the Latin America Fund uses a representative sampling indexing strategy, it can be expected to have a larger tracking error than if it used a replication indexing strategy. “Replication” is an indexing strategy in which a fund invests in substantially all of the securities in its underlying index in approximately the same proportions as in the underlying index.

iShares® Trust is a registered investment company that consists of numerous separate investment portfolios, including the Latin America Fund. Information provided to or filed with the SEC by iShares® Trust pursuant to the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended, can be located by reference to SEC file numbers 333-92935 and 811-09729 through the SEC’s website at <http://www.sec.gov>.

The S&P Latin America 40™ Index

General

All information contained in this pricing supplement regarding the Latin America Index, including, without limitation, its make-up, performance, method of calculation and changes in its components, has been derived from publicly available sources, without independent verification. This information reflects the policies of and is subject to change by S&P Dow Jones Indices LLC (“S&P Dow Jones”). The Latin America Index is calculated, maintained and published by S&P Dow Jones. S&P Dow Jones does not have any obligation to continue to publish, and may discontinue the publication of, the Latin America Index.

The Latin America Index is a free float-adjusted market capitalization index that is designed to measure the performance of 40 blue-chip companies that capture approximately 70% of the region’s equity market. Constituents are drawn from five Latin American markets: Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Mexico and Peru.

The Latin America Index is reported by Bloomberg L.P. under the ticker symbol “SPLAC.”

Eligibility Criteria

The Latin America Index constituents are drawn from the S&P/IFCI country indices of Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Mexico and Peru. The S&P/IFCI country indices require that, at the annual reconstitution, a stock must have a minimum float-adjusted market capitalization of US\$ 200 million to be added to the index. During the annual reconstitution, S&P/IFCI country indices constituents that fall below US\$ 200 million, but have a float-adjusted market capitalization of at least US\$ 150 million, remain in those indices. Stocks must have a minimum USD 12-month median value traded ratio of 10% and a minimum USD median daily value traded of US\$ 0.1 million over the six months prior to the rebalancing reference date to be eligible for inclusion in the S&P/IFCI country indices. A stock’s domicile is determined based on criteria that include incorporation, registration, operational headquarters location, primary exchange listing, geographic breakdown of revenue and assets, ownership information, location of offices, directors and employees and investor perception. All investable primary market share classes are included in the S&P/IFCI country indices.

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Index composition is at the discretion of the Americas Thematic and Strategy Indices Committee (the “Index Committee”). The following eligibility factors are taken into account by the Index Committee when determining the composition of the Latin America Index:

Market Capitalization: The Latin America Index is designed to include the largest stocks, based on float-adjusted market capitalization from the five markets listed above.

Liquidity: Stocks are ranked according to liquidity, measured by dollar value traded. Annual value traded, float turnover and days traded are also analyzed on a quarterly basis to ensure adequate liquidity. Given two comparably sized companies, the higher the 12-month value traded, the more likely its inclusion.

Listings: Where applicable, preference is given to developed market listings of an index constituent. This may include U.S.-listings, U.S.-listed American Depositary Receipts or other developed market listings.

Eligible Securities: All common and preferred shares (which are of an equity and not of a fixed income nature) are eligible for inclusion. Convertible stock, bonds, warrants, rights, and preferred stock that provide a guaranteed fixed return are not eligible.

Country and Sector Balance: Stocks from the five markets listed above are classified into 11 sectors according to the Global Industry Classification Standard (“GICS®”). The Latin America Index is designed to reflect the country and sector weights of the broader universe of stocks.

Constituent Selection

Constituent selection is at the discretion of the Index Committee and is based on the eligibility criteria. S&P Dow Jones believes that turnover in index membership should be avoided when possible. At times a company may appear to temporarily violate one or more of the addition criteria. However, the addition criteria are for addition to the Latin America Index, not for continued membership. As a result, an index constituent that appears to violate criteria for addition to the Latin America Index will not be deleted unless ongoing conditions warrant an index change.

Index Calculation

The Latin America Index is a float-adjusted market capitalization-weighted index. On any given day, the index value of the Latin America Index is the total float-adjusted market capitalization of the Latin America Index’s constituents divided by its divisor. The float-adjusted market capitalization reflects the price of each stock in the Latin America Index multiplied by the number of shares used in the index value calculation.

Float Adjustment. Float adjustment means that the number of shares outstanding is reduced to exclude closely held shares from the calculation of the index value because such shares are not available to investors. The goal of float adjustment is to distinguish between long-term strategic shareholders, whose holdings depend on concerns such as maintaining control rather than the short-term economic fortunes of the company, and those holders whose investments depend on the stock’s price and their evaluation of a company’s future prospects. Generally, these “control holders” include officers and directors, private equity, venture capital and special equity firms, asset managers and insurance companies with board of director representation, shares held by another publicly traded company, strategic partners, holders of restricted shares, employee stock ownership plans, employee and family trusts, foundations

associated with the company, holders of unlisted share classes of stock or government entities at all levels (other than government retirement/pension funds) and any individual person who controls a 5% or greater stake in a company as reported in regulatory filings. Shares that are not considered outstanding are also not included in the available float. These generally include treasury stock, stock options, equity participation units, warrants, preferred stock, convertible stock and rights.

All index constituents are assigned a float-adjustment factor, called an Investable Weight Factor (IWF). The IWF ranges between 0 and 1, and is an adjustment factor that accounts for the publicly available shares of a company. The company's adjusted market capitalization is used to determine a constituent's weight in the index. IWFs are reviewed annually based on the most recently available data filed with various regulators and exchanges. Revised IWFs are applied either prior to the open of the Monday after the third Friday of September or a date that is more appropriate for the Latin America Index.

Divisor. The purpose of the index divisor is to maintain the continuity of an index level following the implementation of corporate actions, index rebalancing events, or other non-market driven actions. The Latin America Index is not exactly the same as a portfolio. To assure that the index's value, or level, does not change when stocks are added or deleted, the divisor is adjusted to offset the change in market value of the index. Thus, the divisor plays a critical role in the Latin America Index's ability to provide a continuous measure of market valuation when faced with changes to the stocks included in the Latin America Index. In a similar manner, some corporate actions that cause changes in the market value of the stocks in the Latin America Index should not be reflected in the index level. Adjustments are made to the divisor to eliminate the impact of these corporate actions.

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Index Rebalancings

Changes to the S&P Latin America 40 are made on an as-needed basis. There is no annual or semi-annual reconstitution. Any share change of 5% or more is implemented on the effective date, or as soon as reliable information is available. Changes of less than 5% are applied on the third Friday of March, June, September and December. Similarly, any change affecting a stock's float adjustment is implemented on the effective date if it causes a capitalization change of 5% or more. Changes of less than 5% are applied at the September quarterly review.

A share/IWF freeze period is implemented during each quarterly rebalancing. The freeze period begins after the market close on the Tuesday preceding the second Friday of each rebalancing month (*i.e.*, March, June, September, and December) and ends after the market close on the third Friday of a rebalancing month. Pro-forma files are normally released after the market close on the second Friday, one week prior to the rebalancing effective date. In September, preliminary share and float data are released on the first Friday of the month, but the share freeze period for September will follow the same schedule as the other three quarterly share freeze periods.

During the share/IWF freeze period, shares and IWFs are not changed except for certain corporate action events (such as merger activity, stock splits, rights offerings and certain share dividend payable events).

Additions

An index addition is generally made only if a vacancy is created by an index deletion. Index additions are made according to market size and liquidity, with a view to preserving regional, country, and sector representation in the Latin America Index. An initial public offering (IPO) is added to the Latin America Index only when an appropriate vacancy occurs and is subject to proven liquidity for at least six months. An exception may be made for extraordinarily large global offerings where expected trading volume justifies inclusion.

Deletions

Deletions can occur due to acquisitions, mergers and spin-offs, or due to bankruptcies or suspension. The latter is removed from the Latin America Index at the best available market price. In cases where there is no achievable market price for a stock being deleted, it can be removed at a zero or minimal price at the Index Committee's (as defined below) discretion, in recognition of the constraints faced by investors in trading bankrupt or suspended stocks. Imposition of restrictive foreign investments in the sector or country within any of the countries will be handled expeditiously to allow investors to exit the sector or country in the least unfavorable manner.

Currency of Calculation and Exchange Rate

The Latin America Index is calculated in U.S. dollars. Underlying prices are collected in local currencies and converted to U.S. dollars using Reuters' real-time spot exchange rates. The Latin America Index's closing value is calculated at 05:05 PM Eastern Time using the real-time exchange rates at that point in time. In situations where either a stock does not trade or a primary exchange is not open for trading, but the Latin America Index is being calculated as other constituent primary exchanges are open and trading, the stocks from the closed primary exchange will use the

last available closing price and convert into U.S. dollars using the real time spot foreign exchange rate of the day. The Latin America Index's final closing values convert all stock prices used in the index calculation at the spot foreign exchange rate provided by Reuters at the closing time of the Latin America Index.

WM/Reuters foreign exchange rates are taken daily at 4:00 PM London Time and used in the calculation of certain end-of-day-basis versions of the index. These mid-market fixings are calculated by The WM Company based on Reuters data and appear on Reuters pages WMRA.

Corporate Action Related Changes

There are a large range of different corporate actions ranging from routine share issuances or buy backs to less frequent events like spin-offs and mergers. These are listed on the table below with notes about the necessary changes and whether the divisor is adjusted.

Corporate Action	Comments	Divisor Adjustment?
	<u>Addition</u>	
Company Addition/Deletion	Companies are added at the float market capitalization weight. <u>Deletion</u>	Yes
	The weights of all stocks in the Latin America Index will proportionally	

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	change. Relative weights will stay the same.	
Change in Shares Outstanding	Increasing (decreasing) the shares outstanding increases (decreases) the market capitalization of the Latin America Index.	Yes
Split/Reverse Split	Shares outstanding are adjusted by split ratio. Stock price is adjusted by split ratio.	No
Spin-off	A spin-off of a constituent will not remain in the Latin America Index unless the size and anticipated liquidity of the spun-off company are sufficient to replace the parent company. The spun-off company is added at a zero price at the market close of the day before the ex-date, and if it is determined to be ineligible for continued inclusion in the (see Latin America Index, the spun-off company is removed after at least one day of regular comments) way trading.	Maybe
Change in Investable Weight Factor (IWF)	Increasing (decreasing) the IWF increases (decreases) the market capitalization of the Latin America Index.	Yes
Special Dividends	The stock price is adjusted by the amount of the dividend.	Yes
Rights Offering	All rights offerings that are in the money on the ex-date are applied under the assumption the rights are fully subscribed. The stock price is adjusted by the value of the rights and the shares outstanding are increased by the rights ratio.	Yes

With corporate actions where special dividends such as extraordinary cash or other corporate assets that are distributed to shareholders, the price of the stock will be reduced by the payment amount at the opening of the effective date. The effect of the divisor adjustment is to prevent this price drop from causing a corresponding drop in the Latin America Index.

Base Date

The Latin America Index has a base date of December 31, 1997.

Index Governance

The index is maintained by the Index Committee. The Index Committee meets regularly. At each meeting, the Index Committee may review pending corporate actions that may affect index constituents, statistics comparing the composition of the Latin America Index to the market, companies that are being considered as candidates for addition to the Latin America Index and any significant market events. In addition, the Index Committee may revise index policy covering rules for selecting companies, treatment of dividends, share counts or other matters.

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

