

JPMORGAN CHASE & CO
Form 424B2
December 18, 2018

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Subject to completion dated December 18, 2018

Pricing supplement

To prospectus dated April 5, 2018,

Registration Statement No. 333-222672

Dated December , 2018

prospectus supplement dated April 5, 2018 and

Rule 424(b)(2)

product supplement no. 1-I dated April 5, 2018

\$

Fixed to Floating Rate Notes Linked to 10-Year U.S. Dollar ICE Swap Rate due December 20, 2028

General

The notes are unsecured and unsubordinated obligations of JPMorgan Chase & Co. **Any payment on the notes is subject to the credit risk of JPMorgan Chase & Co.**

The notes are designed for investors who seek (a) periodic interest payments that (i) for the Initial Interest Periods, are fixed at 5.65% per annum, and (ii) for each Interest Period (other than the Initial Interest Periods) are linked to the 10-Year U.S. Dollar ICE Swap Rate as determined on each Determination Date *plus 0.15%*, *provided* that this rate will not be less than the Minimum Interest Rate of 0.00% per annum and (b) the return of their initial investment at maturity. **Any payment on the notes is subject to the credit risk of JPMorgan Chase & Co.**

These notes have a relatively long maturity relative to other fixed income products. Longer-dated notes may be riskier than shorter-dated notes. See “Selected Risk Considerations” in this pricing supplement.

The notes may be purchased in minimum denominations of \$1,000 and in integral multiples of \$1,000 thereafter.

Key Terms

Issuer: JPMorgan Chase & Co.

Payment at Maturity: On the Maturity Date, we will pay you the outstanding principal amount of your notes *plus* any accrued and unpaid interest.

Interest: We will pay you interest on each Interest Payment Date based on the applicable Interest Rate and the applicable Day Count Fraction, subject to the Interest Accrual Convention described below and in the accompanying product supplement.

| | |
|--|---|
| Initial Interest Period(s): | The Interest Periods beginning on and including the Original Issue Date of the notes and ending on but excluding December 20, 2020 |
| Initial Interest Rate: | 5.65% per annum |
| Interest Periods: | The period beginning on and including the Original Issue Date of the notes and ending on but excluding the first Interest Payment Date, and each successive period beginning on and including an Interest Payment Date and ending on but excluding the next succeeding Interest Payment Date, subject to the Interest Accrual Convention described below and in the accompanying product supplement |
| Interest Payment Dates: | Interest on the notes will be payable in arrears on the 20 th day of each March, June, September and December, commencing on March 20, 2019, to and including the Maturity Date, subject to the Business Day Convention and Interest Accrual Convention described below and in the accompanying product supplement. |
| Interest Rate: | With respect to each Initial Interest Period, a rate per annum equal to the Initial Interest Rate, and, notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the accompanying product supplement, with respect to each Interest Period thereafter, a rate per annum equal to the 10-Year USD ICE Swap Rate, as determined on each applicable Determination Date <i>plus</i> 0.15%, <i>provided</i> that this rate will not be less than the Minimum Interest Rate |
| Minimum Interest Rate: | 0.00% per annum |
| 10-Year USD ICE Swap Rate: | The 10-Year U.S. Dollar ICE Swap Rate, which is the rate for a U.S. dollar interest rate swap with a Designated Maturity of 10 years that appears on Reuters page “ICESWAP1” (or any successor page) at approximately 11:00 a.m., New York City time, on the applicable Determination Date, as determined by the calculation agent. If, on a Determination Date, the 10-Year USD ICE Swap Rate cannot be determined by reference to Reuters page “ICESWAP1” (or any successor page), then the calculation agent will determine the 10-Year USD ICE Swap Rate for that Determination Date in accordance with the procedures set forth under “What Is the 10-Year USD ICE Swap Rate?” below |
| Determination Date: | For each Interest Period, two U.S. Government Securities Business Days immediately prior to the beginning of the applicable Interest Period. |
| U.S. Government Securities Business Day: | Any day, other than a Saturday, Sunday or a day on which the Securities Industry and Financial Markets Association recommends that the fixed income departments of its members be closed for the entire day for purposes of trading in U.S. government securities |
| Pricing Date: | December 18, 2018, subject to the Business Day Convention |
| Original Issue Date: | December 20, 2018, subject to the Business Day Convention (Settlement Date) |
| Maturity Date: | December 20, 2028, subject to the Business Day Convention |
| Business Day Convention: | Following |
| Interest Accrual Convention: | Unadjusted |
| Day Count Fraction: | 30/360 |
| CUSIP: | 48128GYV6 |

Investing in the notes involves a number of risks. See “Risk Factors” beginning on page PS-18 of the accompanying product supplement and “Selected Risk Considerations” beginning on page PS-2 of this pricing supplement.

Neither the Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”) nor any state securities commission has approved or disapproved of the notes or passed upon the accuracy or the adequacy of this pricing supplement or the accompanying

product supplement, prospectus supplement and prospectus. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

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

(1) The price to the public includes the estimated cost of hedging our obligations under the notes through one or more of our affiliates.

(2) J.P. Morgan Securities LLC, which we refer to as JPMS, acting as agent for JPMorgan Chase & Co., will pay all of the selling commissions it receives from us to other affiliated or unaffiliated dealers. In no event will these selling commissions exceed \$10.00 per \$1,000 principal amount note. See “Plan of Distribution (Conflicts of Interest)” in the accompanying product supplement.

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

Additional Terms Specific to the Notes

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

You should read this pricing supplement together with the accompanying prospectus, as supplemented by the accompanying prospectus supplement relating to our Series E medium-term notes of which these notes are a part, and the more detailed information contained in the accompanying product supplement. This pricing supplement, together with the documents listed below, contains the terms of the notes and supersedes all other prior or contemporaneous oral statements as well as any other written materials including preliminary or indicative pricing terms, correspondence, trade ideas, structures for implementation, sample structures, fact sheets, brochures or other educational materials of ours. You should carefully consider, among other things, the matters set forth in the “Risk Factors” section of the accompanying product supplement, as the notes involve risks not associated with conventional debt securities. We urge you to consult your investment, legal, tax, accounting and other advisers before you invest in the notes.

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

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

http://www.sec.gov/Archives/edgar/data/19617/000089109218003346/e78092_424b2.htm

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 19617. As used in this pricing supplement, the “Company,” “we,” “us” or “our” refers to JPMorgan Chase & Co.

Selected Purchase Considerations

PRESERVATION OF CAPITAL AT MATURITY — Regardless of the performance of the 10-Year USD ICE Swap Rate, we will pay you at least the principal amount of your notes if you hold the notes to maturity. **Because the notes are our unsecured and unsubordinated obligations, payment of any amount on the notes is subject to our ability to pay our obligations as they become due.**

PERIODIC INTEREST PAYMENTS — The notes offer periodic interest payments on each Interest Payment Date. With respect to the Initial Interest Periods, your notes will pay an annual interest rate equal to the Initial Interest Rate, and for the applicable Interest Periods thereafter, your notes will pay an interest rate per annum equal to the 10-Year USD ICE Swap Rate *plus* 0.15%, *provided* that this rate will not be less than the Minimum Interest Rate. The yield on the notes may be less than the overall return you would receive from a conventional debt security that you could purchase today with the same maturity as the notes.

TAX TREATMENT — You should review the section entitled “Material U.S. Federal Income Tax Consequences” in this pricing supplement carefully and consult your tax adviser regarding the U.S. federal income tax consequences of an investment in the notes.

INSOLVENCY AND RESOLUTION CONSIDERATIONS — The notes constitute “loss-absorbing capacity” within the meaning of the final rules (the “TLAC rules”) issued by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (the “Federal Reserve”) on December 15, 2016 regarding, among other things, the minimum levels of unsecured external long-term debt and other loss-absorbing capacity that certain U.S. bank holding companies, including JPMorgan Chase & Co., will be required to maintain, commencing January 1, 2019. Such debt must satisfy certain eligibility

criteria under the TLAC rules. If JPMorgan Chase & Co. were to enter into resolution, either in a proceeding under Chapter 11 of the U.S. Bankruptcy Code or into a receivership administered by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (the “FDIC”) under Title II of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act of 2010 (the “Dodd-Frank Act”), holders of the notes and other debt and equity securities of JPMorgan Chase & Co. will absorb the losses of JPMorgan Chase & Co. and its affiliates.

Under Title I of the Dodd-Frank Act and applicable rules of the Federal Reserve and the FDIC, JPMorgan Chase & Co. is required to submit periodically to the Federal Reserve and the FDIC a detailed plan (the “resolution plan”) for the rapid and orderly resolution of JPMorgan Chase & Co. and its material subsidiaries under the U.S. Bankruptcy Code and other applicable insolvency laws in the event of material financial distress or failure. JPMorgan Chase & Co.’s preferred resolution strategy under its resolution plan contemplates that only JPMorgan Chase & Co. would enter bankruptcy proceedings under Chapter 11 of the U.S. Bankruptcy Code pursuant to a “single point of entry” recapitalization strategy. JPMorgan Chase & Co.’s subsidiaries would be recapitalized as needed so that they could continue normal operations or subsequently be wound down in an orderly manner. As a result, JPMorgan Chase & Co.’s losses and any losses incurred by its subsidiaries would be imposed first on holders of JPMorgan Chase & Co.’s equity securities and thereafter on unsecured creditors, including holders of the notes and other debt securities of JPMorgan Chase & Co. Claims of holders of the notes and those other debt securities would have a junior position to the claims of creditors of JPMorgan Chase & Co.’s subsidiaries and to the claims of priority (as determined by statute) and secured creditors of JPMorgan Chase & Co. Accordingly, in a resolution of JPMorgan Chase & Co. under Chapter 11 of the U.S. Bankruptcy Code, holders of the notes and other debt securities of JPMorgan Chase & Co. would realize value only to the extent available to JPMorgan Chase & Co. as a shareholder of JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. and its other subsidiaries and only after any claims of priority and secured creditors of JPMorgan Chase & Co. have been fully repaid. If JPMorgan Chase & Co. were to enter into a resolution, none of JPMorgan Chase & Co., the Federal Reserve or the FDIC is obligated to follow JPMorgan Chase & Co.’s preferred resolution strategy under its resolution plan.

The FDIC has similarly indicated that a single point of entry recapitalization model could be a desirable strategy to resolve a systemically important financial institution, such as JPMorgan Chase & Co., under Title II of the Dodd-Frank Act. Pursuant to that strategy, the FDIC would use its power to create a “bridge entity” for JPMorgan Chase & Co.; transfer the systemically important and viable parts of its business, principally the stock of JPMorgan Chase & Co.’s main operating subsidiaries and any intercompany claims against such subsidiaries, to the bridge entity; recapitalize those subsidiaries using assets of JPMorgan Chase & Co. that have been transferred to the bridge entity; and exchange external debt claims against JPMorgan Chase & Co. for equity in the bridge entity. Under this

Title II resolution strategy, the value of the stock of the bridge entity that would be redistributed to holders of the notes and other debt securities of JPMorgan Chase & Co. may not be sufficient to repay all or part of the principal amount and interest on the notes and those other securities. To date, the FDIC has not formally adopted a single point of entry resolution strategy, and it is not obligated to follow such a strategy in a Title II resolution of JPMorgan Chase & Co.

Selected Risk Considerations

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

THE NOTES ARE NOT ORDINARY DEBT SECURITIES BECAUSE, OTHER THAN DURING THE INITIAL INTEREST PERIODS, THE INTEREST RATE ON THE NOTES IS A FLOATING RATE AND MAY BE EQUAL TO THE MINIMUM INTEREST RATE — With respect to the Initial Interest Periods, your notes will pay a rate equal to the Initial Interest Rate, and for the applicable Interest Periods thereafter, your notes will pay a rate per annum equal to the 10-Year USD ICE Swap Rate *plus* 0.15%, *provided* that this rate will not be less than the Minimum Interest Rate. If the Interest Rate for an Interest Period after the Initial Interest Periods is equal to the Minimum Interest Rate, which will occur if the 10-Year USD ICE Swap Rate on the applicable Determination Date is less than or equal to -0.15% per annum, no interest will be payable with respect to that Interest Period. Accordingly, if the 10-Year USD ICE Swap Rate on the Determination Dates for some or all of the Interest Periods after the Initial Interest Periods is less than or equal to -0.15% per annum, you may not receive any interest payments for an extended period over the term of the notes.

AFTER THE INITIAL INTEREST PERIODS, THE INTEREST RATE ON THE NOTES IS BASED ON THE 10-Year USD ICE SWAP Rate — The amount of interest, if any, payable on the notes will depend on a number of factors that could affect the levels of the 10-Year USD ICE Swap Rate, and in turn, could affect the value of the notes. These factors include (but are not limited to) the expected volatility of the 10-Year USD ICE Swap Rate, interest and yield rates in the market generally, the performance of capital markets, monetary policies, fiscal policies, regulatory or judicial events, inflation, general economic conditions, and public expectations with respect to such factors. These and other factors may have a negative impact on the 10-Year USD ICE Swap Rate and on the value of the notes in the secondary market. The effect that any single factor may have on the 10-Year USD ICE Swap Rate may be partially offset by other factors. We cannot predict the factors that may cause the 10-Year USD ICE Swap Rate, and consequently the Interest Rate for an Interest Period (other than an Initial Interest Period), to increase or decrease. A decrease in the 10-Year USD ICE Swap Rate will result in a reduction of the applicable Interest Rate used to calculate the Interest for any Interest Period.

FLOATING RATE NOTES DIFFER FROM FIXED RATE NOTES — After the Initial Interest Periods, the rate of interest on your notes will be variable and determined based on the 10-Year USD ICE Swap Rate *plus* 0.15%, *provided* that this rate will not be less than the Minimum Interest Rate, which may be less than returns otherwise payable on notes issued by us with similar maturities. You should consider, among other things, the overall potential annual percentage rate of interest to maturity of the notes as compared to other investment alternatives.

LONGER-DATED NOTES MAY BE RISKIER THAN SHORTER-DATED NOTES — By purchasing a note with a longer tenor, you are more exposed to fluctuations in interest rates than if you purchased a note with a shorter tenor. The present value of a longer-dated note tends to be more sensitive to rising interest rates than the present value of a shorter-dated note. If interest rates rise, the present value of a longer-dated note will fall faster than the present value of a shorter-dated note. You should purchase these notes only if you are comfortable with owning a note with a longer tenor.

CREDIT RISK OF JPMORGAN CHASE & CO. — The notes are subject to the credit risk of JPMorgan Chase & Co., and our credit ratings and credit spreads may adversely affect the market value of the notes.

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

POTENTIAL CONFLICTS — We and our affiliates play a variety of roles in connection with the issuance of the notes, including acting as calculation agent and as an agent of the offering of the notes and hedging our obligations under the notes. In performing these duties, our 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 notes. In addition, our business activities, including hedging and trading activities for our own accounts or on behalf of customers, could cause our economic interests to be adverse to yours and could adversely affect any payment on the notes and the value of the notes. It is possible that hedging or trading activities of ours or our affiliates in connection with the notes could result in substantial returns for us or our affiliates while the value of the notes declines. Please refer to “Risk Factors — Risks Relating to Conflicts of Interest” in the accompanying product supplement for additional information about these risks.

Furthermore, the 10-Year USD ICE Swap Rate is administered by ICE Benchmark Administration, and one of our affiliates is represented on the ICE Swap Rate Oversight Committee, which is responsible for monitoring the administration of the 10-Year USD ICE Swap Rate. We and our affiliates will have no obligation to consider your interests as a holder of the notes in taking any actions in connection with participation on the ICE Swap Rate Oversight Committee that might affect the 10-Year USD ICE Swap Rate or the notes.

THE 10-YEAR USD ICE SWAP Rate will be affected by a number of factors — The amount of interest payable on the notes (after the Initial Interest Periods) will depend on the 10-Year USD ICE Swap Rate. The 10-Year USD ICE Swap Rate will depend on a number of factors, including, but not limited to:
changes in, or perceptions about future 10-Year USD ICE Swap Rate levels;
general economic conditions: the economic, financial, political, regulatory and judicial events that affect financial markets generally will affect the 10-Year USD ICE Swap Rate;
prevailing interest rates: the 10-Year USD ICE Swap Rate is subject to daily fluctuations depending on the levels of prevailing interest rates in the market generally; and
policies of the Federal Reserve Board regarding interest rates.

These and other factors may have a negative effect on the performance of the 10-Year USD ICE Swap Rate, on the payment of interest on the notes and on the value of the notes in the secondary market.

The 10-YEAR USD ICE SWAP Rate may be volatile — The 10-Year USD ICE Swap Rate is subject to volatility due to a variety of factors affecting interest rates generally, including, but not limited to:
sentiment regarding underlying strength in the U.S. and global economies;

expectations regarding the level of price inflation;
sentiment regarding credit quality in U.S. and global credit markets;
central bank policy regarding interest rates; and
performance of capital markets.

THE 10-YEAR USD ICE SWAP RATE AND THE MANNER IN WHICH IT IS CALCULATED MAY CHANGE IN THE FUTURE — There can be no assurance that the method by which the 10-Year USD ICE Swap Rate is calculated will continue in its current form. Any changes in the method of calculation could reduce the 10-Year USD ICE Swap Rate.

UNCERTAINTY ABOUT THE FUTURE OF LIBOR MAY ADVERSELY AFFECT THE 10-YEAR USD ICE SWAP RATE — The 10-Year USD ICE Swap Rate is based on a hypothetical interest rate swap referencing the U.S. Dollar London Interbank Offered Rate (“LIBOR”) with a designated maturity of three months. On July 27, 2017, the Chief Executive of the U.K. Financial Conduct Authority (the “FCA”), which regulates LIBOR, announced that the FCA intends to stop persuading or compelling banks to submit rates for the calculation of LIBOR rates to the LIBOR administrator after 2021. The announcement indicates that the continuation of LIBOR on the current basis cannot and will not be guaranteed after 2021. It is impossible to predict whether and to what extent banks will continue to provide LIBOR submissions to the administrator of LIBOR, whether LIBOR rates will cease to be published or supported before or after 2021 or whether any additional reforms to LIBOR may be enacted in the United Kingdom or elsewhere. At this time, no consensus exists as to what rate or rates may become accepted alternatives to LIBOR and it is impossible to predict the effect of any such alternatives on the value of 10-Year USD ICE Swap Rate-based securities, such as the notes. Uncertainty as to the nature of alternative reference rates and as to potential changes or other reforms to LIBOR may adversely affect the 10-Year USD ICE Swap Rate during the term of the notes and your return on the notes and the trading market for 10-Year USD ICE Swap Rate securities, including the notes.

THE 10-YEAR USD ICE SWAP RATE MAY BE CALCULATED BASED ON DEALER QUOTATIONS OR BY THE CALCULATION AGENT IN GOOD FAITH AND IN A COMMERCIALY REASONABLE MANNER — If on a Determination Date, the 10-Year USD ICE Swap Rate cannot be determined by reference to Reuters page “ICESWAP1” (or any successor page), then the calculation agent will determine the 10-Year USD ICE Swap Rate for that Determination Date on the basis of the mid-market, semi-annual swap rate quotations provided to the calculation agent by up to five leading swap dealers, which may include the calculation agent or its affiliates, in the New York City interbank market, at approximately 11:00 a.m., New York City time, on that Determination Date. If fewer than three leading swap dealers selected by the calculation agent provide quotations as described above, the 10-Year USD ICE Swap Rate will be determined by the calculation agent, acting in a commercially reasonable manner. The 10-Year USD ICE Swap Rate determined in this manner may be different from the rate that would have been published on the applicable Reuters page and may be different from other published levels, or other estimated levels, of the 10-Year USD ICE Swap Rate.

CERTAIN BUILT-IN COSTS ARE LIKELY TO AFFECT ADVERSELY THE VALUE OF THE NOTES PRIOR TO MATURITY — While the payment at maturity described in this pricing supplement is based on the full principal amount of your notes, the original issue price of the notes includes the agent’s commission and the estimated cost of hedging our obligations under the notes through one or more of our affiliates. As a result, the price, if any, at which JPMS will be willing to purchase notes from you in secondary market transactions, if at all, will likely be lower than the original issue price and any sale prior to the Maturity Date could result in a substantial loss to you. This secondary market price will also be affected by a number of factors aside from the agent’s commission and hedging costs, including those referred to under “Many Economic and Market Factors Will Impact the Value of the Notes” below.

The notes are not designed to be short-term trading instruments. Accordingly, you should be able and willing to hold your notes to maturity.

LACK OF LIQUIDITY — The notes will not be listed on any securities exchange. JPMS intends to offer to purchase the notes in the secondary market but is not required to do so. Even if there is a secondary market, it may not provide enough liquidity to allow you to trade or sell the notes easily. Because other dealers are not likely to make a secondary market for the notes, the price at which you may be able to trade your notes is likely to depend on the price, if any, at which JPMS is willing to buy the notes.

MANY ECONOMIC AND MARKET FACTORS WILL IMPACT THE VALUE OF THE NOTES — In addition to the 10-Year USD ICE Swap Rate on any day, the value of the notes will be affected by a number of economic and market factors that may either offset or magnify each other, including:

- any actual or potential change in our creditworthiness or credit spreads;
- the actual and expected volatility of the 10-Year USD ICE Swap Rate;
- the time to maturity of the notes;
- interest and yield rates in the market generally, as well as the volatility of those rates; and
- a variety of economic, financial, political, regulatory or judicial events.

JPMorgan Structured Investments — PS- 3
Fixed to Floating Rate Notes Linked to 10-Year U.S. Dollar ICE Swap Rate

Hypothetical Interest Rate for an Interest Period (Other Than an Initial Interest Period)

The following table illustrates the Interest Rate determination for an Interest Period (other than an Initial Interest Period) for a hypothetical range of performance of the 10-Year USD ICE Swap Rate and reflects the Minimum Interest Rate set forth on the cover of this pricing supplement. The hypothetical 10-Year USD ICE Swap Rate and interest payments set forth in the following examples are for illustrative purposes only and may not be the actual the 10-Year USD ICE Swap Rate or interest payment applicable to a purchaser of the notes.

| Hypothetical 10-Year USD ICE Swap Rate | Hypothetical Interest Rate for Years 3 to 10* |
|---|---|
| 9.00% | 9.15% |
| 8.00% | 8.15% |
| 7.00% | 7.15% |
| 6.00% | 6.15% |
| 5.00% | 5.15% |
| 4.00% | 4.15% |
| 3.00% | 3.15% |
| 2.00% | 2.15% |
| 1.00% | 1.15% |
| 0.00% | 0.15% |
| -0.15% | 0.00% |
| -1.00% | 0.00% |
| -2.00% | 0.00% |

*The Interest Rate cannot be less than the Minimum Interest Rate of 0.00% per annum.

Hypothetical Examples of Interest Rate Calculation for an Interest Period (Other Than an Initial Interest Period)

The following examples illustrate how the hypothetical Interest Rate is calculated for a particular Interest Period occurring after the Initial Interest Periods and assume that that the Day Count Fraction for the applicable Interest Period is equal to 90/360. The actual Day Count Fraction for an Interest Period will be calculated in the manner set forth in the accompanying product supplement. The hypothetical Interest Rates in the following examples are for illustrative purposes only and may not correspond to the actual Interest Rate for any Interest Period applicable to a purchaser of the notes. The numbers appearing in the following examples have been rounded for ease of analysis.

Example 1: After the Initial Interest Periods, with respect to a particular Interest Period, the 10-Year USD ICE Swap Rate is 3.00% on the applicable Determination Date. The Interest Rate applicable to this Interest Period is 3.15% per annum.

The corresponding interest payment per \$1,000 principal amount note is calculated as follows:

$$\$1,000 \times (3.00\% + 0.15\%) \times (90/360) = \$7.875$$

Example 2: After the Initial Interest Periods, with respect to a particular Interest Period, the 10-Year USD ICE Swap Rate is -2.00% on the applicable Determination Date. Because the 10-Year USD ICE Swap Rate of -2.00% plus 0.15% is less than the Minimum Interest Rate of 0.00% per annum, the Interest Rate for this Interest Period is 0.00% per annum and no interest is payable with respect to this Interest Period.

The hypothetical payments on these notes shown above apply only if you hold the notes **for their entire term**. 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 payments shown above would likely be lower.

JPMorgan Structured Investments — PS- 4
Fixed to Floating Rate Notes Linked to 10-Year U.S. Dollar ICE Swap Rate

What is the 10-Year USD ICE Swap Rate?

The 10-Year USD ICE Swap Rate is the rate for a U.S. dollar interest rate swap with a Designated Maturity of 10 years that appears on Reuters page “ICESWAP1” (or any successor page) at approximately 11:00 a.m., New York City time, on the applicable Determination Date, as determined by the calculation agent, subject to the provisions of “Description of Notes — Interest — The Underlying Rates — USD ICE Swap Rate” in the accompanying product supplement, provided that all references in that section to “Interest Reset Date” are deemed to refer to “Determination Date.”

Historical Information

The following graph sets forth the historical weekly performance of the 10-Year USD ICE Swap Rate from January 4, 2013 through December 14, 2018. The 10-Year USD ICE Swap Rate on December 17, 2018 was 2.903%. We obtained the levels of the 10-Year USD ICE Swap Rate above and below from the Bloomberg Professional® service (“Bloomberg”), without independent verification.

The historical rates should not be taken as an indication of future performance, and no assurance can be given as to the 10-Year USD ICE Swap Rate on any Determination Date. There can be no assurance that the performance of the 10-Year USD ICE Swap Rate will result in an Interest Rate for any Interest Period (other than an Initial Interest Period) that is greater than the Minimum Interest Rate.

Supplemental Use of Proceeds

Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the accompanying prospectus, we will contribute the net proceeds that we receive from the sale of the notes offered by this pricing supplement to our “intermediate holding company” subsidiary, JPMorgan Chase Holdings LLC, which will use those net proceeds for general corporate purposes. General corporate purposes may include investments in our subsidiaries, payments of dividends to us, extensions of credit to us or our subsidiaries or the financing of possible acquisitions or business expansion. Interest on our debt securities (including interest on the notes offered by this pricing supplement) and dividends on our equity securities, as well as redemptions or repurchases of our outstanding securities, will be made using amounts we receive as dividends or extensions of credit from JPMorgan Chase Holdings LLC or as dividends from JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A.

Material U.S. Federal Income Tax Consequences

Prospective investors should note that the discussion under “Material U.S. Federal Income Tax Consequences” in the accompanying product supplement 1-I does not apply to the notes issued under this pricing supplement and is superseded by the following discussion.

The following is a discussion of the material U.S. federal income and certain estate tax consequences of owning and disposing of the notes, and constitutes the full opinion of our special tax counsel, Davis Polk & Wardwell LLP. It applies to you only if you are an initial investor who purchases a note at its issue price for cash and holds it as a capital asset within the meaning of Section 1221 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”).

This discussion does not address all aspects of U.S. federal income and estate taxation that may be relevant to you in light of your particular circumstances, including alternative minimum tax consequences, the consequences to taxpayers subject to special tax accounting rules under Section 451(b) of the Code, the potential application of the provision of the Code known as the Medicare contribution tax and the different consequences that may apply if you are an investor subject to special treatment under the U.S. federal income tax laws, such as:

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

If you are a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes, the U.S. federal income tax treatment of a partner will generally depend on the status of the partner and your activities.

This discussion is based on the Code, administrative pronouncements, judicial decisions and final, temporary and proposed Treasury regulations as of the date hereof, changes to any of which, subsequent to the date hereof, may affect the tax consequences described herein, possibly with retroactive effect. As the law applicable to the U.S. federal income taxation of instruments such as the notes is technical and complex, the discussion below necessarily represents only a general discussion. Moreover, the effects of any applicable state, local or non-U.S. tax laws are not discussed. **You should consult your tax adviser concerning the application of U.S. federal income and estate tax laws to your particular situation, as well as any tax consequences arising under the laws of any state, local or non-U.S. jurisdiction.**

Tax Treatment of the Notes

You and we agree to treat the notes as “variable rate debt instruments” that provide for a single fixed rate followed by a single qualified floating rate (“QFR”) for U.S. federal income tax purposes. A QFR is any variable rate for which variations in the value of the rate can reasonably be expected to measure contemporaneous variations in the cost of newly borrowed funds in the currency in which the note is denominated.

JPMorgan Structured Investments — PS- 6
Fixed to Floating Rate Notes Linked to 10-Year U.S. Dollar ICE Swap Rate

Tax Consequences to U.S. Holders

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

a citizen or individual resident of the United States;

a corporation created or organized in or under the laws of the United States, any state therein or the District of Columbia; or

an estate or trust the income of which is subject to U.S. federal income taxation regardless of its source.

Qualified Stated Interest and Original Issue Discount. If a debt instrument’s stated redemption price at maturity exceeds its issue price by an amount that does not satisfy a *de minimis* test, the excess will be treated as original issue discount (“OID”) for U.S. federal income tax purposes. Under applicable Treasury Regulations, the “stated redemption price at maturity” of a debt instrument generally will equal the sum of all payments required under the debt instrument other than payments of qualified stated interest (“QSI”). QSI generally includes stated interest unconditionally payable (other than in debt instruments of the issuer) at least annually at a single rate.

In order to determine the amount of QSI and OID (if any) in respect of the notes, an equivalent fixed rate debt instrument must be constructed. The equivalent fixed rate debt instrument is constructed in the following manner: (i) first, the initial fixed rate is converted to a QFR that would preserve the fair market value of the notes, and (ii) second, each QFR (including the QFR determined under (i) above) is converted to a fixed rate substitute (which will generally be the value of that QFR as of the issue date of the notes). Then, the rules described in the preceding paragraph will apply to the equivalent fixed rate debt instrument to determine the amount of QSI and OID on the notes. Under these rules, the notes may be issued with OID.

QSI on the notes generally will be taxable to you as ordinary interest income at the time it accrues or is received, in accordance with your method of tax accounting. Unless any OID is less than *de minimis*, you will be required to include the OID, if any, in income for federal income tax purposes as it accrues, in accordance with a constant-yield method based on a compounding of interest. If the amount of interest you receive on the notes in a calendar year is greater than the amount of interest assumed to be paid or accrued under the equivalent fixed rate debt instrument, the excess is treated as additional QSI taxable to you as ordinary income. If less, any difference will reduce the amount of QSI you are treated as receiving and will therefore reduce the amount of ordinary income you are required to take into income.

Sale, Exchange or Retirement of the Notes. Upon a sale, exchange or retirement of the notes, you generally will recognize capital gain or loss equal to the difference between the amount realized on the sale, exchange or retirement (excluding amounts attributable to accrued QSI, which will be treated as a payment of QSI) and your tax basis in the notes. Your tax basis in the notes generally will equal the amount you paid to acquire them, increased by the amount of OID (if any) previously included in income with respect to the notes and reduced by any payments other than QSI received. The gain or loss generally will be long-term capital gain or loss if, at the time of the sale, exchange or retirement, you held the notes for more than one year, and short-term capital gain or loss otherwise. Long-term capital gains recognized by non-corporate U.S. holders are generally subject to taxation at reduced rates. The deductibility of capital losses is subject to certain limitations.

Tax Consequences to Non-U.S. Holders

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

a nonresident alien individual;

a foreign corporation; or

a foreign estate or
trust.

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

Subject to the discussion of “FATCA” below, income and gain from a note generally will be exempt from U.S. federal income tax (including withholding tax) if these amounts are not effectively connected with your conduct of a U.S. trade or business and you provide a properly completed applicable Internal Revenue Service (“IRS”) Form W-8 appropriate to your circumstances.

If you are engaged in a U.S. trade or business, and if income or gain from a note is effectively connected with your conduct of that trade or business (and, if an applicable income tax treaty so requires, is attributable to a permanent establishment in the United States), although exempt from the withholding tax discussed above, you generally will be

taxed in the same manner as a U.S. Holder with respect to that income. You will not be subject to withholding in this case if you provide a properly completed IRS Form W-8ECI. If this paragraph applies to you, you should consult your tax adviser with respect to other U.S. tax consequences of owning and disposing of notes, including the possible imposition of a 30% branch profits tax if you are a corporation.

Federal Estate Tax

If you are an individual Non-U.S. Holder, your notes will not generally be treated as U.S.-situs property subject to U.S. federal estate tax, provided that your income from the notes is not then effectively connected with your conduct of a U.S. trade or business.

Backup Withholding and Information Reporting

Interest accrued or paid on your notes and the proceeds received from a sale or exchange of your notes (including acceleration or redemption at maturity) will generally be subject to information reporting unless you are an “exempt recipient.” You may also be subject to backup withholding on payments in respect of your notes unless you provide proof of an applicable exemption or a correct taxpayer identification number and otherwise comply with applicable requirements of the backup withholding rules. If you are a Non-U.S. Holder, you will not be subject to backup withholding if you provide a properly completed IRS Form W-8 appropriate to your circumstances. Amounts withheld under the backup withholding rules are not additional taxes and may be refunded or credited against your U.S. federal income tax liability, provided the required information is furnished to the IRS.

FATCA

Legislation commonly referred to as “FATCA,” and regulations promulgated thereunder, generally impose a 30% withholding tax on payments to certain foreign entities (including financial intermediaries) with respect to debt instruments such as the notes, unless various U.S. information reporting and due diligence requirements have been satisfied. An intergovernmental agreement between the United States and the foreign entity’s jurisdiction may modify these requirements. This regime applies to payments of interest and to the payment on your notes at maturity, as well as the proceeds of any sale or other disposition of a note occurring after December 31, 2018, although under recently proposed regulations (the preamble to which specifies that taxpayers are permitted to rely on them pending finalization), no withholding will apply on payments of gross proceeds. You should consult your tax adviser regarding the potential application of FATCA to the notes.

The Issuer will not pay any additional amounts with respect to any withholding tax.

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