

JPMORGAN CHASE & CO
Form 424B2
December 21, 2018

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Subject to completion dated December 20, 2018

JPMorgan Chase Financial Company LLC September 2018
Pricing Supplement

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

Dated December 21, 2018

Filed pursuant to Rule 424(b)(2)

Structured Investments

Opportunities in International Equities

Trigger Jump Securities Based on the Value of the Hang Seng China Enterprises Index due December 31, 2020

Principal at Risk Securities

Fully and Unconditionally Guaranteed by JPMorgan Chase & Co.

The Trigger Jump Securities do not pay interest and do not guarantee the return of any of the principal at maturity. At maturity, you will receive for each security that you hold an amount in cash that will vary depending on the performance of the underlying index, as determined on the valuation date. If the final index value is greater than or equal to the initial index value, you will receive for each security that you hold at maturity a fixed cash payment equal to the upside payment in addition to the stated principal amount. If the final index value is less than the initial index value by no more than 15%, you will receive the principal amount of your securities at maturity. However, if the final index value is less than the initial index value by more than 15%, the payment due at maturity will be less than the stated principal amount of the securities by an amount that is proportionate to the percentage decrease in the final index value from the initial index value. This amount will be less than \$8.50 and could be zero. **Accordingly, investors may lose their entire initial investment in the securities.** Investors will not participate in any appreciation of the index value above 30.50%. The Trigger Jump Securities are for investors who are willing to risk their principal and forgo current income in exchange for the upside payment feature that applies to a limited range of the performance of the underlying index. 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.**

SUMMARY TERMS

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

Underlying index:	Hang Seng China Enterprises Index
Aggregate principal amount:	\$
Payment at maturity:	<p>If the final index value is <i>greater than or equal</i> to the initial index value, you will receive at maturity a cash payment per \$10 stated principal amount security equal to: \$10 + the upside payment</p> <p>If the final index value is <i>less than</i> the initial index value but <i>greater than or equal</i> to the trigger level, you will receive at maturity a cash payment per \$10 stated principal amount security equal to:</p> <p>\$10</p> <p>If the final index value is less than the trigger level, you will receive at maturity a cash payment per \$10 stated principal amount security equal to: \$10 × index performance factor <i>This amount will be less than the stated principal amount of \$10, and will represent a loss of more than 15%, and possibly all, of your principal amount.</i> At least \$3.05 per \$10 stated principal amount security (at least 30.50% of the stated principal amount). The actual upside payment will be provided in the pricing supplement and will not be less than \$3.05 per \$10 stated principal amount security.</p>
Upside payment:	
Trigger level:	, which is 85% of the initial index value
Index percent change:	(final index value – initial index value) / initial index value
Index performance factor:	final index value / initial index value
Initial index value:	The closing level of the underlying index on the pricing date
Final index value:	The closing level of the underlying index on the valuation date
Stated principal amount:	\$10 per security
Issue price:	\$10 per security (see “Commissions and issue price” below)
Pricing date:	December , 2018 (expected to price on or about December 28, 2018)
Original issue date (settlement date):	January , 2019 (3 business days after the pricing date) December 28, 2020, subject to postponement in the event of certain market disruption events and as described under “General Terms of Notes — Postponement of a Determination Date — Notes Linked to a Single Underlying — Notes Linked to a Single Underlying (Other Than a Commodity Index)” in the accompanying product supplement
Valuation date:	December 31, 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
Maturity date:	
CUSIP / ISIN:	48130X505 / US48130X5059
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 \$0.20 ⁽²⁾ \$9.75

		\$0.05 ⁽³⁾	
Total	\$	\$	\$
(1)	<i>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.</i>		
	<i>JPMS, acting as agent for JPMorgan Financial, will pay all of the selling commissions it receives from us to</i>		
(2)	<i>Morgan Stanley Smith Barney LLC (“Morgan Stanley Wealth Management”). In no event will these selling commissions exceed \$0.20 per \$10 stated principal amount security. See “Plan of Distribution (Conflicts of Interest)” in the accompanying product supplement.</i>		
(3)	<i>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</i>		

If the securities priced today and assuming an upside payment equal to the minimum listed above, the estimated value of the securities would be approximately \$9.648 per \$10 stated principal amount security. The estimated value of the securities on the pricing date will be provided in the pricing supplement and will not be less than \$9.50 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 and “Risk Factors” beginning on page 6 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, 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, 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

Prospectus supplement and prospectus, each dated April 5, 2018:
http://www.sec.gov/Archives/edgar/data/19617/000095010318004508/dp87767_424b2-ps.pdf

Investment Summary

The Trigger Jump Securities

The Trigger Jump Securities Based on the Value of the Hang Seng China Enterprises Index due December 31, 2020 (the “securities”) can be used:

As an alternative to direct exposure to the underlying index that provides a fixed, positive return of at least 30.50% (as reflected in the upside payment of at least \$3.05 per \$10 stated principal amount security) if the final index value is greater than or equal to the initial index value. The actual upside payment will be provided in the pricing supplement and will not be less than \$3.05 per \$10 stated principal amount security.

To enhance returns and potentially outperform the underlying index in a moderately bullish scenario.

To obtain limited market downside protection against the loss of principal in the event of a decline of the underlying index as of the valuation date, subject to the credit risks of JPMorgan Financial and JPMorgan Chase & Co., but only if the final index value is greater than or equal to the trigger level.

If the final index value is less than the trigger level, the securities are exposed on a 1-to-1 basis to any percentage decline of the final index value from the initial index value. Accordingly, investors may lose their entire initial investment in the securities.

Maturity:	Approximately 2 years
Upside payment:	At least \$3.05 per \$10 stated principal amount security (at least 30.50% of the stated principal amount) (to be provided in the pricing supplement)
Trigger level:	85% of the initial index value
Minimum payment at maturity:	None. Investors may lose their entire initial investment in the securities
Interest:	None

Supplemental Terms of the Securities

For purposes of the accompanying product supplement, the underlying index is an “Index.”

Key Investment Rationale

This investment offers a fixed, positive return at maturity if the final index value is greater than or equal to the initial index value, and provides limited market downside protection against a decline in the underlying index of up to 15%, subject to the credit risks of JPMorgan Financial and JPMorgan Chase & Co. However, if the final index value is less than 85% of the initial index value, which we refer to as the trigger level, the payment at maturity will be less than \$8.50 and could be zero.

Upside Scenario *If the final index value is greater than or equal to the initial index value, the payment at maturity for each security will be equal to \$10.00 plus the upside payment of at least \$3.05 per \$10 stated principal amount security. The actual upside payment will be provided in the pricing supplement and will not be less than \$3.05 per \$10 stated principal amount security.*

Par Scenario *If the final index value is less than the initial index value but is greater than or equal to the trigger level, which means that the underlying index has depreciated by no more than 15% from the initial index value, the payment at maturity will be \$10 per \$10 stated principal amount security.*

Downside Scenario *If the final index value is less than the trigger level, which means that the underlying index has depreciated by more than 15% from the initial index value, you will lose 1% for every 1% decline of the level of the underlying index from the initial index value to the final index value (e.g., a 50% depreciation of the underlying index will result in the payment at maturity that is less than the stated principal amount by 50%, or \$5 per \$10 stated principal amount security).*

How the Trigger Jump Securities Work

Payoff Diagram

The payoff diagram below illustrates the payment at maturity on the securities based on the following terms:

Stated principal amount:	\$10 per stated principal amount security
Hypothetical upside payment:	\$3.05 (30.50% of the stated principal amount) per \$10 stated principal amount security (which represents the lowest hypothetical upside payment)*
Trigger level:	85% of the initial index value (-15% percent change in the final index value compared with the initial index value)

*The actual upside payment will be provided in the pricing supplement and will not be less than \$3.05 per \$10 stated principal amount security.

Trigger Jump Securities Payoff Diagram

How it works

Upside Scenario: If the final index value is **greater than or equal to** the initial index value, the payment at maturity in all cases is equal to the \$10 stated principal amount *plus* the upside payment. Under the hypothetical terms of the securities, in the payoff diagram, an investor would receive the hypothetical payment at maturity of \$13.05 per security if the final index value is greater than or equal to the initial index value.

Par Scenario: If the final stock price is **less than** the initial stock price, but is **greater than or equal to** the trigger level, the investor would receive the \$10 stated principal amount per security.

For example, if the underlying stock depreciates 5%, investors will receive the \$10 stated principal amount.

Downside Scenario: If the final index value is **less than** the trigger level, investors will receive an amount that is less than the stated principal amount by an amount proportionate to the percentage decrease of the final index value from the initial index value.

For example, if the final index value declines by 50% from the initial index value, investors will lose 50% of their principal and the payment at maturity will be \$5 per \$10 stated principal amount security (50% of the stated principal amount).

The hypothetical returns and hypothetical payments on the securities shown above apply **only if you hold the securities 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 returns and hypothetical payments shown above would likely be lower.

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 section entitled “Risk Factors” of the accompanying product 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 pay interest or 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 pay interest or guarantee the payment of any stated principal amount at maturity. If the final index value is less than the trigger level, you will receive for each security that you hold a payment at maturity that is less than the \$10 stated principal amount of each security by an amount proportionate to the decline in the closing level of the underlying index on the valuation date from the initial index value. There is no minimum payment at maturity on the securities and, accordingly, you could lose your entire principal amount.

Appreciation potential is fixed and limited. When the final index value is greater than or equal to the initial index value, the appreciation potential of the securities is limited to the fixed upside payment of at least \$3.05 per security (at least 30.50% of the stated principal amount), even if the final index value is significantly greater than the initial index value. The actual upside payment will be provided in the pricing supplement. See “How the Trigger Jump Securities Work” on page 4 above.

Your ability to receive the upside payment may terminate on the valuation date. If the final index value is less than the initial index value, you will not be entitled to receive the upside payment at maturity. Under these circumstances, you may lose some or all of your principal amount at maturity.

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.

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 will determine the initial index value, the trigger level and the final index value and will calculate the amount of payment you will receive at maturity, if any. 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 underlying index or calculation of the final index value in the event of a discontinuation or material change in method of calculation of the underlying index, may affect the payment to you at maturity. 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 benefit provided by the trigger level may terminate on the valuation date. If the final index value is less than the trigger level, the benefit provided by the trigger level will terminate and you will be fully exposed to any depreciation of the underlying index.

The estimated value of the securities will be 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 will exceed 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 is 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-rate debt of JPMorgan Chase & Co. 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 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 (a) exclude selling commissions and the structuring fee and (b) may exclude 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

December 2018 Page 7

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 level of the underlying index, including:

any actual or potential change in our or JPMorgan Chase & Co.’s creditworthiness or credit spreads;
customary bid-ask spreads for similarly sized trades;

our internal secondary market funding rates for structured debt issuances;
the actual and expected volatility of the underlying index;

the time to maturity of the securities;

the dividend rates on the equity securities included in the underlying index;
interest and yield rates in the market generally;

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 included in the underlying index trade and the correlation among those rates and the levels of the underlying index; and

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 underlying index. Investing in the securities is not equivalent to investing in the underlying index or its component stocks. 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 stocks that constitute the underlying index.

Adjustments to the underlying index could adversely affect the value of the securities. The underlying index publisher may discontinue or suspend calculation or publication of the underlying index at any time. In these circumstances, the calculation agent will have the sole discretion to substitute a successor index that is comparable to the discontinued underlying index and is not precluded from considering indices that are calculated and published by the calculation agent or any of its affiliates.

The securities are subject to risks associated with securities issued by non-U.S. companies. The equity securities included in the underlying index have been issued by non-U.S. companies. Investments in 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, and generally non-U.S. companies are subject to accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards and requirements and securities trading rules different from those applicable to U.S. reporting companies.

The securities are subject to risks associated with emerging markets. The equity securities included in the underlying index 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

December 2018 Page 8

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 not directly exposed to fluctuations in foreign exchange rates. The value of your securities will not be adjusted for exchange rate fluctuations between the U.S. dollar and the currencies upon which the equity securities included in the underlying index are based, although any currency fluctuations could affect the performance of the underlying index. Therefore, if the applicable currencies appreciate or depreciate relative to the U.S. dollar over the term of the securities, you will not receive any additional payment or incur any reduction in any payment on the securities.

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 adversely affect the value of the underlying index and, as a result, could decrease the amount an investor may receive on the securities at maturity, if any. Any of these hedging or trading activities on or prior to the pricing date could potentially affect the initial index value and the trigger level and, therefore, could potentially increase the level that the final index value must reach before you receive a payment at maturity that exceeds the issue price of the securities or so that you do not suffer a loss on your initial investment in the securities.

Additionally, these hedging or trading activities during the term of the securities, including on the valuation date, could adversely affect the final index value and, accordingly, the payment to you at maturity, if any. 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 final terms and valuation of the securities will be provided in the pricing supplement. The final terms of the securities will be provided in the pricing supplement. In particular, each of the estimated value of the securities and the upside payment will be provided in the pricing supplement and each may be as low as the applicable minimum set forth on the cover of this document. Accordingly, you should consider your potential investment in the securities based on the minimums for the estimated value of the securities and the upside payment.

The 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 characterization 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 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 differ materially and adversely from our description herein. 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; the relevance of factors such as the nature of the underlying property to which the instruments are linked; the degree, if any, to which income (including any mandated accruals) realized by non-U.S. investors should be subject to withholding tax; and whether these instruments are or should be subject to the

“constructive ownership” regime, which very generally can operate to recharacterize certain long-term capital gain as ordinary income and impose a notional interest charge. While the notice requests comments on appropriate transition rules and effective dates, any Treasury regulations or other guidance promulgated after consideration of these issues could materially and adversely affect the tax consequences of an investment in the 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.

December 2018 Page 9

federal income tax consequences of an investment in the securities, including possible alternative treatments and the issues presented by this notice.

December 2018 Page 10

Hang Seng China Enterprises Index Overview

The Hang Seng China Enterprises Index is a free-float adjusted market capitalization weighted stock market index and measures the performance of certain Chinese mainland (“Mainland”) securities that have their primary listing on the main board of the Stock Exchange of Hong Kong (“HKEx”). A Mainland security is defined as a Hong Kong-listed security that has at least 50% of its sales revenue (or profit or assets, if relevant) derived from the Mainland. Mainland securities include H-shares and, effective March 2018, Red-chips and P-chips. H-shares are Hong Kong-listed shares, traded in Hong Kong dollars, of a company incorporated in the Mainland. A Red-chip is a Mainland security with a minimum of 30% of its shareholdings held by a Mainland entity or entities (including State-owned organizations and provincial or municipal authorities of the Mainland). A P-chip is a Mainland security that is not classified as an H-share or a Red-chip. The Hang Seng China Enterprises Index includes 50 constituent stocks: 40 H-shares and a total of 10 Red-chips and P-chips. For additional information about the Hang Seng China Enterprises Index, see the information set forth in Annex A in this pricing supplement.

Information as of market close on December 19, 2018:

Bloomberg Ticker Symbol: HSCEI
 Current Closing Level: 10,195.59
 52 Weeks Ago (on 12/19/2017): 11,541.88
 52 Week High (on 1/26/2018): 13,723.96
 52 Week Low (on 10/30/2018): 9,998.95

The following table sets forth the published high and low closing levels, as well as end-of-quarter closing levels, of the underlying index for each quarter in the period from January 1, 2013 through December 19, 2018. The graph following the table sets forth the daily closing levels of the underlying index during the same period. The closing level of the underlying index on December 19, 2018 was 10,195.59. We obtained the closing level information above and in the table and graph below from the Bloomberg Professional® service (“Bloomberg”), without independent verification. The historical levels of the underlying index should not be taken as an indication of future performance, and no assurance can be given as to the closing level of the underlying index on the valuation date. The payment of dividends on the stocks that constitute the underlying index are not reflected in its closing level and, therefore, have no effect on the calculation of the payment at maturity.

Hang Seng China Enterprises Index	High	Low	Period End
2013			
First Quarter	12,215.03	10,740.05	10,896.22
Second Quarter	11,347.41	8,871.28	9,311.44
Third Quarter	10,769.54	8,900.25	10,316.12
Fourth Quarter	11,548.07	10,177.82	10,816.14
2014			
First Quarter	10,709.34	9,203.07	10,075.10
Second Quarter	10,522.13	9,655.56	10,335.03
Third Quarter	11,408.67	10,310.40	10,310.40
Fourth Quarter	12,019.75	10,185.55	11,984.69
2015			
First Quarter	12,346.09	11,417.34	12,346.09
Second Quarter	14,801.94	12,537.28	12,981.23
Third Quarter	12,784.65	9,103.22	9,405.50
Fourth Quarter	10,747.68	9,308.00	9,661.03

2016

First Quarter	9,311.18	7,505.37	9,003.25
Second Quarter	9,248.40	8,243.20	8,712.89
Third Quarter	10,057.97	8,503.14	9,581.93
Fourth Quarter	9,947.10	9,181.75	9,394.87

2017

First Quarter	10,644.15	9,440.99	10,273.67
Second Quarter	10,666.43	9,926.26	10,365.22
Third Quarter	11,374.46	10,214.58	10,910.04

Hang Seng China Enterprises Index	High	Low	Period End
Fourth Quarter 2018	11,958.63	11,150.73	11,709.30
First Quarter	13,723.96	11,900.31	11,998.34
Second Quarter	12,544.55	10,868.45	11,073.00
Third Quarter	11,097.59	10,238.77	11,017.87
Fourth Quarter (through December 19, 2018)	10,907.54	9,998.95	10,195.59

Hang Seng China Enterprises Index Historical Performance – Daily Closing Levels*

January 2, 2013 to December 19, 2018

*The dotted line in the graph indicates the hypothetical trigger level, equal to 85% of the closing level of the underlying index on December 19, 2018. The actual trigger level will be based on the closing level of the underlying index on the pricing date.

License Agreement. An affiliate of JPMorgan Chase & Co. intends to enter into an agreement with Hang Seng Indexes Company Limited providing it and certain of its affiliates or subsidiaries with a non-exclusive license and, for a fee, with the right to use the Hang Seng China Enterprises Index, which is owned and published by Hang Seng Indexes Company Limited. See “License Agreement” in Annex A in this pricing supplement.

Additional Information about the Securities

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

Additional Provisions:

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 valuation date is not a trading day or if a market disruption event occurs on that day so that the valuation 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 the valuation 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 is 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-rate debt of JPMorgan Chase & Co. 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 will be 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. We or one or more of our affiliates will retain any profits realized in hedging our obligations under the securities. See "Risk Factors — The estimated value of the securities will be 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."

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. The following discussion, when read in combination with that section, constitutes the full opinion of our special tax counsel, Davis Polk & Wardwell LLP, regarding the material U.S. federal income tax consequences of owning and disposing of the securities.

Based on current market conditions, in the opinion of our special tax counsel, your securities should be treated as "open transactions" that are not debt instruments for U.S. federal income tax purposes, as

more fully described in “Material U.S. Federal Income Tax Consequences — Tax Consequences to U.S. Holders — Notes Treated as Open Transactions That Are Not Debt Instruments” in the accompanying product supplement. Assuming this treatment is respected, the gain or loss on your securities should be treated as long-term capital gain or loss if you hold your securities for more than a year, whether or not you are an initial purchaser of securities at the issue price. However, the IRS or a court may not respect this treatment of the securities, in which case the timing and character of any income or loss on the securities could be materially and adversely 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; the relevance of factors such as the nature of the underlying property to which the instruments are linked; the degree, if any, to which income (including any mandated accruals) realized by non-U.S. investors should be subject to withholding tax; and whether these instruments are or should be subject to the “constructive ownership” regime, which very generally can operate to recharacterize certain long-term capital gain as ordinary income and impose a notional interest charge. While the notice requests comments on appropriate transition rules and

effective dates, any Treasury regulations or other guidance promulgated after consideration of these issues could materially and adversely affect the tax consequences of an investment in the securities, possibly with retroactive effect. 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 this notice.

Withholding under legislation commonly referred to as “FATCA” may (if the securities are recharacterized as debt instruments) apply to amounts treated as interest paid with respect to the securities, as well as to payments of gross proceeds of a taxable disposition, including redemption at maturity, of the securities, 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 securities.

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 Trigger Jump Securities Work” in this document for an illustration of the risk-return profile of the securities and Annex A in this document for a description of the market exposure provided by the securities.

Supplemental use of proceeds and hedging:

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

Contact:

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).

You may revoke your offer to purchase the securities 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 securities prior to their issuance. In the event of any changes to the terms of the securities, 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 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

Where you can find product supplement.
more information:

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" section of the accompanying product 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.

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

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.

December 2018 Page 15

Annex A

The Hang Seng China Enterprises Index

All information contained in this pricing supplement regarding the Hang Seng China Enterprises Index, including, without limitation, its make-up, method of calculation and changes in its components, has been derived from publicly available information, without independent verification. This information reflects the policies of, and is subject to change by, Hang Seng Indexes Company Limited (“HSICL”), a wholly owned subsidiary of Hang Seng Bank. The Hang Seng China Enterprises Index is calculated, maintained and published by HSICL. HSICL has no obligation to continue to publish, and may discontinue publication of, the Hang Seng China Enterprises Index.

The Hang Seng China Enterprises Index is reported by Bloomberg L.P. under the ticker symbol “HSCEI.”

The Hang Seng China Enterprises Index was first calculated and published on August 8, 1994, one year after the first H-share company was listed on the Stock Exchange of Hong Kong (“HKEx”). H-shares are Hong Kong-listed shares, traded in Hong Kong dollars, of a company incorporated in the Chinese mainland (the “Mainland”). The Hang Seng China Enterprises Index is a free-float adjusted market capitalization weighted stock market index and measures the performance of certain Mainland securities that have their primary listing on the main board of the HKEx. A Mainland security is defined as a Hong Kong-listed security that has at least 50% of its sales revenue (or profit or assets, if relevant) derived from the Mainland. Mainland securities include H-shares, Red-chips and P-chips. A Red-chip is a Mainland security with a minimum of 30% of its shareholdings held by a Mainland entity or entities (including State-owned organizations and provincial or municipal authorities of the Mainland). A P-chip is a Mainland security that is not classified as an H-share or a Red-chip. The Hang Seng China Enterprises Index includes 50 constituent stocks: 40 H-shares and a total of 10 Red-chips and P-chips. The Hang Seng China Enterprises Index is calculated and disseminated real-time every 2 seconds during the trading hours on each trading day of HKEx, based on the calendar of the HKEx.

Index Composition

Defining the Eligible Stocks

Only Mainland securities with a primary listing on the main board of HKEx are eligible to be included in the Hang Seng China Enterprises Index. Stocks that are secondary listings, preference shares, debt securities, mutual funds and other derivatives are excluded. In addition, to be eligible for selection in the Hang Seng China Enterprises Index, a stock: (1) should be listed for at least one month, starting from the listing date to the review cut-off date (both dates inclusive); and (2) must satisfy the turnover requirements. To be added to the Hang Seng China Enterprises Index, a stock must have a turnover velocity of at least 0.1% for at least 10 out of the past 12 months and for each of the most recent three months. Turnover velocity is calculated by dividing the median of the daily traded shares during a specific calendar month by the free float-adjusted issued shares at the end of that month. Stocks that are already included in the Hang Seng China Enterprises Index must have a turnover velocity of at least 0.1% for at least 10 out of the past 12 months. If a constituent fails to meet the turnover requirement as mentioned above, a supplementary turnover test will be applied for those months in which velocity is less than 0.1%:

calculate the monthly aggregate turnover of the constituent; and
if the monthly aggregate turnover is among the top 90th percentile of the total market, the constituent passes the monthly turnover test for that month.

The constituent will be regarded as meeting the turnover requirement if the turnover requirement is fulfilled after applying the supplementary turnover test above. Total market includes securities primarily listed on the Main Board of the HKEx, excluding securities that are secondary listings, foreign companies, preference shares, debt securities, mutual funds and other derivatives.

For a stock with a trading history of less than 12 months or a stock that has transferred from Growth Enterprise Market (“GEM”) to the Main Board in the past 12 months before the data review cut-off date, the following requirements replace those above.

Trading Record

Measurements

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>< 6 months</p> <p>≥ 6 months</p> | <p>1) attain a minimum velocity of 0.1% for all trading months</p> <p>1) cannot have more than one month in which stock has failed to attain a velocity of at least 0.1%; and</p> <p>2) for the latest three months, stock needs to have attained 0.1% for all trading months if it is not an existing constituent.</p> |
|--|---|

Stocks transferred from GEM to the Main Board will be treated as new issues. For existing constituents, the supplementary turnover test as described above also applies.

For a stock which has been suspended for any complete month(s) during the past 12 months before the review cut-off date, the relevant month(s) will be excluded from the velocity calculation. The stock should meet the requirements as described above.

Additional Eligibility Criteria for Red-chips and P-chips

Listing History Requirements. For a stock listed through an Initial Public Offering (“IPO”), the stock should have been listed for at least three years, starting from the listing date to the review cut-off date (both dates inclusive). For a stock listed through a backdoor listing, the stock should have been listed for at least six years, starting from the listing date to the review cut-off date (both dates inclusive).

Price Volatility Requirements. The past one-month, three-month and 12-month historical price volatility (*i.e.*, standard deviation of the daily logarithmic return for the past one, three and 12 months to the data cut-off date) of a stock should not be greater than three times the historical price volatility of the Hang Seng China Enterprises Index for the respective period. The stock will not be eligible if its trading has been suspended for a complete month in the past one month before the review cut-off date.

Financial Requirements. The following parameters recorded in the annual reports of a company should be greater than zero for three consecutive fiscal years:

- | | |
|-----|---|
| (1) | net profit attributable to equity holders of the company, |
| (2) | net cash generated from operating activities, and |
| (3) | cash dividends. |

Selecting the Index Companies

The Hang Seng China Enterprises Index is reviewed quarterly with data cut-off dates as of the end of March, June, September and December each year.

H-share selection. From the eligible H-share stocks, H-share selections are made using the following methodology:

- (1)

all eligible H-share stocks are ranked by (i) full market capitalization, in terms of average month-end market capitalization in the past 12 months (or for stocks with a listing of less than 12 months, in terms of the average month-end market capitalization since listing) and (ii) free float-adjusted market capitalization, in terms of 12-month average market capitalization after free float adjustment;

the combined market capitalization ranking for each eligible H-share stock is determined as the weighted average (2) of the full market capitalization ranking and the free float-adjusted market capitalization ranking, where each rank has a 50% weight; and

(3) the 40 H-share stocks that have the highest combined market capitalization ranking are selected as the H-share constituents of Hang Seng China Enterprises Index, subject to the buffer zone rule as described below.

Red-chip and P-chip selection. Throughout the transition period (from March 2018 rebalancing to March 2019 rebalancing), constituent selection for Red-chips and P-chips will only be performed once at the beginning of the transition period. However, HSICL retains the right to make changes to the Red-chip and P-chip constituents in the case of any exceptional circumstances. The data cut-off date will be December 31, 2017.

From the eligible Red-chip and P-chip stocks, Red-chip and P-chip selections are made using the following methodology:

(1) all eligible Red-chip and P-chip stocks are ranked by (i) full market capitalization, in terms of average month-end market capitalization in the past 12 months (or for stocks with a listing of less than 12 months, in terms of the average month-end market capitalization since listing) and (ii) free float-adjusted market capitalization, in terms of 12-month average market capitalization after free float adjustment;

(2) the combined market capitalization ranking for each eligible Red-chip or P-chip stock is determined as the weighted average of the full market capitalization ranking and the free float-adjusted market capitalization ranking, where each rank has a 50% weight; and

(3) the 10 Red-chip and P-chip stocks that have the highest combined market capitalization ranking are selected as the Red-chip and P-chip constituents of Hang Seng China Enterprises Index. No buffer zone will be applied for these 10 constituents.

Constituents failing to meet the turnover requirements as described above will be removed from the Hang Seng China Enterprises Index.

Buffer Zone and Reserve Listing (only applicable to H-shares)

Existing H-share constituents ranked 49th or lower will be removed from the Hang Seng China Enterprises Index while non-constituent stocks ranked 32nd or above will be included. In case the number of incoming stocks is greater than the number of outgoing constituents, constituents with the lowest combined market capitalization rank will be removed from the Hang Seng China Enterprises Index in order to maintain the number of H-share constituents at 40. If the number of incoming stocks is smaller than the number of outgoing constituents, stocks with the highest combined market capitalization rank will be added to the Hang Seng China Enterprises Index in order to maintain the number of constituents at 40.

The five non-constituent H-shares with the highest combined market capitalization ranking, determined as the weighted average of the full market capitalization ranking and the free float-adjusted market capitalization ranking, where each ranking has a 50% weight, will form a Reserve List. The purpose of the Reserve List is to facilitate the replacement of any outgoing H-share constituent between regular reviews in cases where an H-share constituent may be removed due to trading suspension or delisting.

Effective Date

Effective dates of constituent changes will be the next trading day after the first Friday of March, June, September and December. If that Friday falls on a public holiday, it will be postponed to the next Friday, subject to the final decision made by HSICL. Under normal circumstances, at least seven trading days' notice will be given for any constituent changes made before the effective dates.

Trading Suspension

Whether or not to remove a suspended constituent from the Hang Seng China Enterprises Index and replace it with an appropriate candidate will be determined in the regular index reviews. Should a suspended constituent be removed from the Hang Seng China Enterprises Index, its last traded price may be adjusted down to the lowest price in a system (*i.e.*, HK\$0.0001 in the security's price currency) or an official residual price (if available) for index calculation on the trading day preceding the effective date of the constituent changes.

High Shareholding Concentration

Companies with high shareholding concentration as determined by the Hong Kong Securities and Futures Commission will not be eligible for inclusion in the Hang Seng China Enterprises Index.

Index Calculation

The calculation methodology of the Hang Seng China Enterprises Index is a free float-adjusted market capitalization weighting methodology with a 10% cap on individual stocks. The Hang Seng China Enterprises Index is a price index without adjustment for cash dividends or warrant bonuses.

The formula for the index calculation is shown below:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Current Index} &= \frac{\text{Current Aggregate Free float-adjusted Market Capitalization of Constituents}}{\text{Yesterday's Aggregate Free float-adjusted Market Capitalization of Constituents}} \times \text{Yesterday's Closing Index} \\ &= \frac{\sum (P_t \times IS \times FAF \times CF)}{\sum (P_{t-1} \times IS \times FAF \times CF)} \times \text{Yesterday's Closing Index} \end{aligned}$$

where:

P_t : current price at day t;

P_{t-1} : closing price at day t-1;

IS: number of issued shares (in the case of H-share constituents, only the H-share portion is taken into calculation);

FAF: free float-adjusted factor, which is between 0 and 1; and

CF: capping factor, which is between 0 and 1.

Free-float Adjustments. Shares held by any entities (excluding custodians, trustees, mutual funds and investment companies) that control more than or equal to 5% of the shareholdings would be considered as non-free float and are excluded from the index calculation. These include strategic holdings (holdings by governments and affiliated entities or any other entities that hold substantial shares in the company would be considered as non-free float unless

otherwise proved), directors' and management holdings (holdings by directors, members of the board committee, principal officers or founding members), corporate cross holdings (holdings by publicly traded companies or private firms or institutions) and lock-up shares (shareholdings with a publicly disclosed lock-up arrangement).

The free float-adjusted factor represents the proportion of shares that is free-floated as a percentage of the issued shares. The free float-adjusted factor is rounded up to the nearest 1% if it is less than 10%; otherwise, it is rounded to the nearest 5%. For companies with more than one class of shares, the free float-adjusted factor is calculated separately for each class of shares.

Cap Factor. A cap factor is calculated quarterly, such that no individual constituent in an Index will have a weighting exceeding a cap level of 10% on the index capping date. Since the excessive weight will be distributed among other uncapped constituents, it is possible that weightings of other constituents will exceed the cap limit after downsizing the largest component. Therefore, the capping process will be repeated until all constituents are confined to the weighting rule of the corresponding index.

Changes in constituent underlying data due to corporate actions will be taken into account in the capping exercise if: (a) there is no uncertainty about the corporate action; and the corporate action will take effect on or before the cap factor effective date.

Index Rebalancing. The update of the issued shares, adjustment of the free float-adjusted factor and calculation of the cap factor are undertaken quarterly. The regular rebalancing is usually implemented after market close on the first Friday in March, June, September and December, and comes into effect on the next trading day. In addition, the issued shares will be updated simultaneously with the index adjustment for corporate actions, such as bonus issues, rights issues, stock splits and stock consolidations. Ad hoc rebalancing will be conducted if a constituent's issued shares and/or free float-adjusted factor is substantially different from the production data. The Hang Seng China Enterprises Index will also be recapped in the event of constituent changes if the newly added component weighs higher than the index cap level.

An inclusion factor will be applied to Red-chip and P-chip constituents in each of the five rebalancings that will take place during the transition period. The inclusion factors for the rebalancings are listed below:

Rebalancing	Inclusion
March 2018	0.2
June 2018	0.4
September 2018	0.6
December 2018	0.8
March 2019	1.0

Constituent Weighting. The weightings of the constituents will be derived in the following manner:

- (a) initial weightings of the constituents are derived in accordance with the free float-adjusted market capitalization, in terms of 12-month average market capitalization after free float adjustment, and are capped at 10%;
- (b) the initial weightings of the 10 Red-chip and P-chip constituents will be multiplied by the applicable inclusion factor for that particular rebalancing (the resultant figures will be the final weightings for the Red-chip and P-chip constituents);
- (c) any excessive weightings arising from the application of the inclusion factors will be re-distributed to H-share constituents with weightings of less than 10% in proportion to their original weightings;
- (d) if, subsequent to the re-distribution, H-share constituents with weightings of more than 10% emerge, they will be capped at 10% and the excessive weightings will be re-distributed to the H-share constituents with weightings of less than 10% in proportion to their redistributed weightings; and

(e) step (d) will be repeated until none of the constituents has a weighting of more than 10%.
Corporate Actions and Adjustments

In the event of corporate actions, the Hang Seng China Enterprises Index will be adjusted in order to maintain continuity. A minimum notice period of two trading days prior to the implementation will be

given to index users for any index changes resulted from corporate actions. The below table lists out our general practices for handling different corporate actions.

Event	Description	Adjustment	
		Issued Shares (“IS”)	Closing Price Divisor (“P”) (“D”)
(a) Subdivision of Shares/ Split	X existing share(s) to be subdivided into Y subdivided share(s)	IS_{adjusted}	P_{adjusted}
		$= IS_{\text{before}} * Y / X$	$= P_{\text{before}} * X / Y$
(b) Consolidation/ Reverse Split	X existing shares to be consolidated into Y consolidated share(s)	IS_{adjusted}	P_{adjusted}
		$= IS_{\text{before}} * Y / X$	$= P_{\text{before}} * X / Y$
(c) Cash Dividend/ Distribution	Dividend/ distribution in cash	No adjustment will be made to the price index. Instead, the cash dividend or distribution will be reflected in the total return index counterpart as reinvestment on the ex-date.	

Note:

(i) Besides normal cash dividends, the following types of dividends are also considered as cash dividend equivalents

- Cash dividends with scrip option;

- Scrip dividends with cash option;
and

- Scrip dividends with a preannounced cash value.

(ii) If new shares allotted from bonus, rights issues, etc. have a dividend disadvantage (i.e. the new shares receive a different dividend amount from that paid on the old shares), the dividend amount used in

the index calculation will also be adjusted accordingly.

(iii) For late dividend (a dividend that is known only after the ex-date), no adjustment will be made to the price index. Instead, the cash dividend or distribution will be reflected in the total return index counterpart as reinvestment on the payment date.

(d) Bonus/ Stock Dividend	X bonus share(s) for holding of every Y existing share(s)	$IS_{\text{adjusted}} \quad P_{\text{adjusted}}$ $= IS_{\text{before}} * (X + Y) / Y \quad = P_{\text{before}} * Y / (X+Y)$
(e) Listed non-cash Distribution	Dividend/ Distribution in specie of X share(s) in Company A for holding of every Y existing share(s) of Company B	P_{adjusted} $= P_{\text{before}} - (P_{\text{distribution}} * X / Y)$
(f) To-be-listed non-cash Distribution	X share(s)/ unit(s) of the distribution for holding of every Y existing shares	<p>The price of the constituent will be suspended for index calculation on the ex-date.</p> <p>An estimated market value (based on the price drop of the constituent on the ex-date) will be added to the price index on the trading day after ex-date until the trading day before listing of the distributed instrument.</p> <p>The distributed instrument will be added to the price index on its listing date and removed after market close. HSICL will have the discretion to defer the removal of the distributed instrument from the Hang Seng China Enterprises Index if the distribution is material.</p> <p>When performing regular index rebalancing, if the distributed instrument is listed before the effective day, the estimated market value should be deemed to be removed and ignored. Otherwise, the weight of the estimated market value will be kept unchanged before and after index rebalancing.</p>
(g) Preferential Offer	Preferential offer of X share(s) in another unlisted company for holding of every Y share(s) at \$Z per share	<p><i>Note:</i></p> <p>To-be-listed non-cash distributions include stock dividend of another company, bonus warrant, etc. To avoid stock price estimation of any unlisted company, no adjustment will be made for</p>

		preferential offer.
		IS_{adjusted}
		$= IS_{\text{before}} * (X P_{\text{adjusted}}$
		$+ \quad \quad \quad = [(P_{\text{before}} * Y) + (X$
(h) Rights Issue/ Open Offer	X rights/ offer share(s) for holding of every Y existing share(s) at subscription price of	$Y) / Y * Z] / (X + Y)$
	\$Z per rights/ offer share	<i>Note:</i>

Adjustment will not be made if Z is greater than the cum-rights closing price, unless the rights issue/ open offer is being fully underwritten.

			To avoid price estimation of any unlisted securities, no adjustment will be made for the open offer.
			<i>Note:</i>
(i) Open Offer of Unlisted Securities	Open Offer of X share(s) of unlisted securities for holding of every Y share(s) at \$Z per share		If price cannot be evaluated objectively, no adjustment will be made. However, if the unlisted securities is priced at an obvious discounted level, HSICL will analyze it on a case by case basis and reverse the right to make final decision.
(j) Spin-off/ Demerger	Creation of a company through the sale or distribution of new shares of an existing business/ division of a parent company. A spin-off is a type of divestiture.		For index adjustment of listed and to-be-listed non-cash distributions, please see

above.

The newly spun-off/detached entity will be considered inclusion into the index family according to regular schedule.

The enlarged company will remain in the Hang Seng China Enterprises Index with a potential adjustment in its issued shares and weighting factors, subject to the terms of the transaction.

(k) Merger and Acquisition

The combination of two or more constituents into one, through a mutual agreement or a tender offer.

Example:
Merger between China Unicom and China Netcom in Oct 2008.

(l) Withdrawal of Listing

Delisting of a company. It might be resulted from privatization, takeover or other corporate actions.

The company in concern will be removed from the Hang Seng China

Enterprises Index as soon as practicable. The company in concern will be included in the Hang Seng China Enterprises Index using the temporary stock code during the period where the original stock code is not available.

Trading in a company's shares under both a temporary stock code and the original stock code. Usually applied to securities which have undergone corporate actions such as consolidation, subdivision, change in board lot size or reorganization involving share exchange other than on a one-to-one basis.

(m) Parallel Trading

Example:
Temporary stock code change of Li & Fung (from 0494.HK to 2909.HK) during 19 May to 1 June 2011 after its share subdivision.

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