JOHN HANCOCK PREFERRED INCOME FUND II
Form 40-17G
February 10, 2017

601 Congress Street

Boston, Massachusetts 02210-2805

February 9, 2017

Securities and Exchange Commission

Washington, DC 20549

RE: John Hancock Bond Trust (File No. 811-03006)
John Hancock Collateral Trust (File No. 811-23027)

John Hancock California Tax-Free Income Fund (File No. 811-05979)

John Hancock Capital Series (File No. 811-01677)

John Hancock Current Interest (File No. 811-02485)

John Hancock Emerging Markets Income Fund (File No. 811-22586)

John Hancock Exchange-Traded Fund Trust (File No. 811-22733)

John Hancock Financial Opportunities Fund (file No. 811-08568)

John Hancock Floating Rate High Income Fund (File No. 811-22879)

John Hancock Funds II (File No. 811-21779)

John Hancock Funds III (File No. 811-21777)

John Hancock Hedged Equity & Income Fund (File No. 811-22441)

John Hancock Income Securities Trust (File No. 811-04186)

John Hancock Investment Trust (File No. 811-00560)

John Hancock Investment Trust II (File No. 811-03999)

John Hancock Investment Trust III (File No. 811-04630)

John Hancock Investors Trust (File No. 811-04173)

John Hancock Municipal Securities Trust (File No. 811-05968)

John Hancock Preferred Income Fund (File No. 811-21131)

John Hancock Preferred Income Fund II (File No. 811-21202)

John Hancock Preferred Income Fund III (File No. 811-21287)

John Hancock Premium Dividend Fund (File No. 811-05908)

John Hancock Sovereign Bond Fund (File No. 811-02402)

John Hancock Strategic Diversified Income Fund (File No. 811-22675)

John Hancock Strategic Series (File No. 811-04651)

John Hancock Tax-Advantaged Dividend Income Fund (File No. 811-21416)

John Hancock Tax-Advantaged Global Shareholder Yield Fund (File No. 811-22056)

John Hancock Variable Insurance Trust (File No. 811-04146)

(collectively the “Registrants” or the “Assured”)

Dear Sir/Madam:

On behalf of the Registrants, enclosed for filing, pursuant to Rule 17g-1 under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the “1940 Act”), are the following documents:

1. A copy of the **Joint Insured Fidelity Bond No**. **81906724** issued by Chubb Group of Insurance Companies.

2. A copy of **Endorsement / Rider No. 1** to the Registrants’ joint bond no. **81906724** regarding compliance with applicable trade sanction laws.

3. A copy of **Endorsement 2** to the Registrants’ joint bond no. **81906724** regarding name of Assured.

4. A copy of **Endorsement No. 3** to the Registrants' joint bond no. **81906724** amending Section 13 relating to terminations, non-renewals and notices.

5. A copy of **Endorsement No. 4** to the Registrants' joint bond no. **81906724** regarding unauthorized signatures.

6. A copy of **Endorsement No. 5** to the Registrants' joint bond no. **81906724** regarding automated telephone transactions.

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7. A copy **of Endorsement No. 6** to the Registrants' joint bond no**. 81906724** regarding telefacsimile instructions.

8. A copy of **Endorsement No. 7** to the Registrants' joint bond no. **81906724** regarding stop payment orders or refusals to pay checks.

9. A copy of **Endorsement No. 8** to the Registrants' joint bond no. **81906724** regarding extended computer systems' electronic data, media, instructions, communications and transmissions.

10. A copy of **Endorsement / Rider No. 9** to the Registrants' joint bond no. **81906724** regarding automatic increase in limits.

11. A copy of **Endorsement / Rider No. 10** to the Registrants' joint bond no. **81906724** regarding definition of employee.

12. A copy of **Endorsement / Rider No. 11** to the Registrants' joint bond no. **81906724** regarding deleting valuation, other property and amending change or modification.

13. A copy of **Endorsement No. 12** to the Registrant's joint bond no. **81906724** regarding amending name of assured relating to new funds.

14. A copy of **Endorsement / Rider No. 13** to the Registrants' joint bond no. **81906724** regarding amending discovery and notice.

15. A copy of **Endorsement No. 14** to the Registrant's joint bond no, **81906724** regarding limits of liability-deductible amounts.

16. A copy of the E**xcess Joint Insured Fidelity Bond** No. **87142115B** issued by ICI Mutual Insurance Company.

17. A copy of **Rider No. 1** to the Registrant's joint bond no. **87142116B** regarding requirements of the Terrorism Risk Insurance Act of 2002, as amended.

18. A copy of the resolutions of the Board of Trustees approving the bonds.

19. A copy of the agreement among the Registrants entered into pursuant to paragraph (f) of Regulation 17g-1.

20. A statement showing the single bond amount (if the Registrants had not been named as an insured under this joint insured bond).

21. A statement showing that premiums have been paid for the period **December 31, 2016** to **December 31, 2017.**

Sincerely,

/s/ Betsy Anne Seel

Betsy Anne Seel

Assistant Secretary

Chubb Group of Insurance Companies

15 Mountain View Road, Warren, New Jersey 07059

DECLARATIONS
FINANCIAL INSTITUTION INVESTMENT COMPANY ASSET PROTECTION BOND

NAME OF ASSURED (including its **Subsidiaries**):

JOHN HANCOCK FUNDS

601 CONGRESS STREET

BOSTON, MA 02210

Bond Number: 81906724

FEDERAL INSURANCE COMPANY

Incorporated under the laws of Indiana

a stock insurance company herein called the COMPANY

Capital Center, 251 North Illinois, Suite 1100

Indianapolis, IN 46204-1927

ITEM 1. BOND PERIOD: from 12:01 a.m. on December 31, 2016
to 12:01 a.m. on December 31, 2017

ITEM 2. LIMITS OF LIABILITY--DEDUCTIBLE AMOUNTS:

If “Not Covered” is inserted below opposite any specified INSURING CLAUSE, such INSURING CLAUSE and any other reference shall be deemed to be deleted. **There shall be no deductible applicable to any loss under INSURING CLAUSE 1. sustained by any Investment Company.**

INSURING CLAUSE	SINGLE LOSS LIMIT OF LIABILITY	DEDUCTIBLE AMOUNT
1 . Employee	$ 15,000,000	$ 0
2 . On Premises	$ 15,000,000	$ 150,000
3 . In Transit	$ 15,000,000	$ 150,000
4 . Forgery or Alteration	$ 15,000,000	$ 150,000
5 . Extended Forgery	$ 15,000,000	$ 150,000
6 . Counterfeit Money	$ 15,000,000	$ 150,000
7 . Threats to Person	$ 15,000,000	$ 150,000
8 . Computer System	$ 15,000,000	$ 150,000
9 . Voice Initiated Funds Transfer Instruction	$ 15,000,000	$ 150,000

10 .	Uncollectible Items of Deposit	$ 15,000,000	$ 150,000
11 .	Audit Expense	$ 150,000	$ 0

ITEM 3. THE LIABILITY OF THE COMPANY IS ALSO SUBJECT TO THE TERMS OF THE FOLLOWING ENDORSEMENTS EXECUTED SIMULTANEOUSLY HEREWITH:

1 –14

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, THE COMPANY has caused this Bond to be signed by its authorized officers, but it shall not be valid unless also signed by an authorized representative of the Company.

/s/ Brandon M. Peene **Secretary**	**/s/ Paul J. Krump** **President**
Countersigned by February 6, 2017	**/s/ Paul N. Morrissette** **Authorized Representative**

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The COMPANY, in consideration of payment of the required premium, and in reliance on the APPLICATION and all other statements made and information furnished to the COMPANY by the ASSURED, and subject to the DECLARATIONS made a part of this Bond and to all other terms and conditions of this Bond, agrees to pay the ASSURED for:

Insuring Clauses

Employee

1 . Loss resulting directly from **Larceny** or **Embezzlement** committed by any **Employee**, alone or in collusion with others.

On Premises

2 . Loss of **Property** resulting directly from robbery, burglary, false pretenses, common law or statutory larceny, misplacement, mysterious unexplainable disappearance, damage, destruction or removal, from the possession, custody or control of the ASSURED, while such **Property** is lodged or deposited at premises located anywhere.

In Transit

3 . Loss of **Property** resulting directly from common law or statutory larceny, misplacement, mysterious unexplainable disappearance, damage or destruction, while the **Property** is in transit anywhere:

a. in an armored motor vehicle, including loading and unloading thereof,

b. in the custody of a natural person acting as a messenger of the ASSURED, or

c. in the custody of a **Transportation Company** and being transported in a conveyance other than an armored motor vehicle provided, however, that covered **Property** transported in such manner is limited to the following:

(1) written records,

(2) securities issued in registered form, which are not endorsed or are

restrictively endorsed, or

(3) negotiable instruments not payable to bearer, which are not endorsed or are restrictively endorsed.

Coverage under this INSURING CLAUSE begins immediately on the receipt of such **Property** by the natural person or **Transportation Company** and ends immediately on delivery to the premises of the addressee or to any representative of the addressee located anywhere.

Insuring Clauses

(continued)

Forgery Or Alteration

4 . Loss resulting directly from:

a. **Forgery** on, or fraudulent material alteration of, any bills of exchange, checks, drafts, acceptances, certificates of deposits, promissory notes, due bills, money orders, orders upon public treasuries, letters of credit, other written promises, orders or directions to pay sums certain in money, or receipts for the withdrawal of **Property**, or

b. transferring, paying or delivering any funds or other **Property**, or establishing any credit or giving any value in reliance on any written instructions, advices or applications directed to the ASSURED authorizing or acknowledging the transfer, payment, delivery or receipt of funds or other **Property**, which instructions, advices or applications fraudulently purport to bear the handwritten signature of any customer of the ASSURED, or shareholder or subscriber to shares of an **Investment Company**, or of any financial institution or **Employee** but which instructions, advices or applications either bear a **Forgery** or have been fraudulently materially altered without the knowledge and consent of such customer, shareholder, subscriber, financial institution or **Employee**;

excluding, however, under this INSURING CLAUSE any loss covered under INSURING CLAUSE 5. of this Bond, whether or not coverage for INSURING CLAUSE 5. is provided for in the DECLARATIONS of this Bond.

For the purpose of this INSURING CLAUSE, a mechanically reproduced facsimile signature is treated the same as a handwritten signature.

Extended Forgery

5 . Loss resulting directly from the ASSURED having, in good faith, and in the ordinary course of business, for its own account or the account of others in any capacity:

a. acquired, accepted or received, sold or delivered, or given value, extended credit or assumed liability, in reliance on any original **Securities, documents or other written instruments** which prove to:

(1) bear a **Forgery** or a fraudulently material alteration,

(2) have been lost or stolen, or

(3) be **Counterfeit**, or

b. guaranteed in writing or witnessed any signatures on any transfer, assignment, bill of sale, power of attorney, guarantee, endorsement or other obligation upon or in connection with any **Securities, documents or other written instruments**.

Actual physical possession, and continued actual physical possession if taken as collateral, of such **Securities, documents or other written instruments** by an **Employee, Custodian**, or a Federal or State chartered deposit institution of the ASSURED is a condition precedent to the ASSURED having relied on such items. Release or return of such collateral is an acknowledgment by the ASSURED that it no longer relies on such collateral.

Insuring Clauses

Extended Forgery (continued)

For the purpose of this INSURING CLAUSE, a mechanically reproduced facsimile signature is treated the same as a handwritten signature.

Counterfeit Money

6 . Loss resulting directly from the receipt by the ASSURED in good faith of any **Counterfeit** money.

Threats To Person

7 . Loss resulting directly from surrender of **Property** away from an office of the ASSURED as a result of a threat communicated to the ASSURED to do bodily harm to an **Employee** as defined in SECTION 1.e. (1), (2) and (5), a **Relative** or invitee of such **Employee**, or a resident of the household of such **Employee**, who is, or allegedly is, being held captive provided, however, that prior to the surrender of such **Property**:

a. the **Employee** who receives the threat has made a reasonable effort to notify an officer of the ASSURED who is not involved in such threat, and

b. the ASSURED has made a reasonable effort to notify the Federal Bureau of Investigation and local law enforcement authorities concerning such threat.

It is agreed that for purposes of this INSURING CLAUSE, any **Employee** of the ASSURED, as set forth in the preceding paragraph, shall be deemed to be an ASSURED hereunder, but only with respect to the surrender of money, securities and other tangible personal property in which such **Employee** has a legal or equitable interest.

Computer System

8 . Loss resulting directly from fraudulent:

a. entries of data into, or

b. changes of data elements or programs within,

a **Computer System**, provided the fraudulent entry or change causes:

(1) funds or other property to be transferred, paid or delivered,

(2) an account of the ASSURED or of its customer to be added, deleted, debited or credited, or

(3) an unauthorized account or a fictitious account to be debited or credited.

Insuring Clauses

(continued)

Voice Initiated Funds Transfer Instruction

9. Loss resulting directly from **Voice Initiated Funds Transfer Instruction** directed to the ASSURED authorizing the transfer of dividends or redemption proceeds of **Investment Company** shares from a **Customer's** account, provided such **Voice Initiated Funds Transfer Instruction** was:

a. received at the ASSURED'S offices by those **Employees** of the ASSURED specifically authorized to receive the **Voice Initiated Funds Transfer Instruction**,

b. made by a person purporting to be a **Customer**, and

c. made by said person for the purpose of causing the ASSURED or **Customer** to sustain a loss or making an improper personal financial gain for such person or any other person.

In order for coverage to apply under this INSURING CLAUSE, all **Voice Initiated Funds Transfer Instructions** must be received and processed in accordance with the Designated Procedures outlined in the APPLICATION furnished to the COMPANY.

Uncollectible Items of Deposit

10. Loss resulting directly from the ASSURED having credited an account of a customer, shareholder or subscriber on the faith of any **Items of Deposit** which prove to be uncollectible, provided that the crediting of such account causes:

a. redemptions or withdrawals to be permitted,

b. shares to be issued, or

c. dividends to be paid,

from an account of an **Investment Company**.

In order for coverage to apply under this INSURING CLAUSE, the ASSURED must hold **Items of Deposit** for the minimum number of days stated in the APPLICATION before permitting any redemptions or withdrawals, issuing any shares or paying any dividends with respect to such **Items of Deposit**.

Items of Deposit shall not be deemed uncollectible until the ASSURED'S standard collection procedures have failed.

Audit Expense

11 . Expense incurred by the ASSURED for that part of the cost of audits or examinations required by any governmental regulatory authority or self-regulatory organization to be conducted by such authority, organization or their appointee by reason of the discovery of loss sustained by the ASSURED and covered by this Bond.

General Agreements

Additional Companies Included As Assured

A. If more than one corporation, or **Investment Company**, or any combination of them is included as the ASSURED herein:

(1) The total liability of the COMPANY under this Bond for loss or losses sustained by any one or more or all of them shall not exceed the limit for which the COMPANY would be liable under this Bond if all such loss were sustained by any one of them.

(2) Only the first named ASSURED shall be deemed to be the sole agent of the others for all purposes under this Bond, including but not limited to the giving or receiving of any notice or proof required to be given and for the purpose of effecting or accepting any amendments to or termination of this Bond. The COMPANY shall furnish each **Investment Company** with a copy of the Bond and with any amendment thereto, together with a copy of each formal filing of claim by any other named ASSURED and notification of the terms of the settlement of each such claim prior to the execution of such settlement.

(3) The COMPANY shall not be responsible for the proper application of any payment made hereunder to the first named ASSURED.

(4) Knowledge possessed or discovery made by any partner, director, trustee, officer or supervisory employee of any ASSURED shall constitute knowledge or discovery by all the ASSUREDS for the purposes of this Bond.

(5) If the first named ASSURED ceases for any reason to be covered under this Bond, then the ASSURED next named on the APPLICATION shall thereafter be considered as the first named ASSURED for the purposes of this Bond.

Representation Made By Assured

B. The ASSURED represents that all information it has furnished in the APPLICATION for this Bond or otherwise is complete, true and correct. Such APPLICATION and other information constitute part of this Bond.

The ASSURED must promptly notify the COMPANY of any change in any fact or circumstance which materially affects the risk assumed by the COMPANY under this Bond.

Any intentional misrepresentation, omission, concealment or incorrect statement of a material fact, in the APPLICATION or otherwise, shall be grounds for recision of this Bond.

General Agreements

(continued)

Additional Offices Or Employees - Consolidation, Merger Or Purchase Or Acquisition Of Assets Or Liabilities - Notice To Company

C. If the ASSURED, other than an **Investment Company**, while this Bond is in force, merges or consolidates with, or purchases or acquires assets or liabilities of another institution, the ASSURED shall not have the coverage afforded under this Bond for loss which has:

(1) occurred or will occur on premises, or

(2) been caused or will be caused by an employee, or

(3) arisen or will arise out of the assets or liabilities,

of such institution, unless the ASSURED:

a. gives the COMPANY written notice of the proposed consolidation, merger or purchase or acquisition of assets or liabilities prior to the proposed effective date of such action, and

b. obtains the written consent of the COMPANY to extend some or all of the coverage provided by this Bond to such additional exposure, and

c. on obtaining such consent, pays to the COMPANY an additional premium.

Change Of Control - Notice To Company

D. When the ASSURED learns of a change in control (other than in an **Investment Company**), as set forth in Section 2(a) (9) of the Investment Company Act of 1940, the ASSURED shall within sixty (60) days give written notice to the COMPANY setting forth:

(1) the names of the transferors and transferees (or the names of the beneficial owners if the voting securities are registered in another name),

(2) the total number of voting securities owned by the transferors and the transferees (or the beneficial owners), both immediately before and after the transfer, and

(3) the total number of outstanding voting securities.

Failure to give the required notice shall result in termination of coverage for any loss involving a transferee, to be effective on the date of such change in control.

Court Costs And Attorneys Fees

E. The COMPANY will indemnify the ASSURED for court costs and reasonable attorneys' fees incurred and paid by the ASSURED in defense, whether or not successful, whether or not fully litigated on the merits and whether or not settled, of any claim, suit or legal proceeding with respect to which the ASSURED would be entitled to recovery under this Bond. However, with respect to INSURING CLAUSE 1., this Section shall only apply in the event that:

(1) an **Employee** admits to being guilty of **Larceny or Embezzlement**,

(2) an **Employee** is adjudicated to be guilty of **Larceny or Embezzlement**, or

General Agreements

Court Costs And Attorneys Fees (continued)

(3) in the absence of 1 or 2 above, an arbitration panel agrees, after a review of an agreed statement of facts between the COMPANY and the ASSURED, that an **Employee** would be found guilty of **Larceny or Embezzlement** if such **Employee** were prosecuted.

The ASSURED shall promptly give notice to the COMPANY of any such suit or legal proceeding and at the request of the COMPANY shall furnish copies of all pleadings and pertinent papers to the COMPANY. The COMPANY may, at its sole option, elect to conduct the defense of all or part of such legal proceeding. The defense by the COMPANY shall be in the name of the ASSURED through attorneys selected by the COMPANY. The ASSURED shall provide all reasonable information and assistance as required by the COMPANY for such defense.

If the COMPANY declines to defend the ASSURED, no settlement without the prior written consent of the COMPANY nor judgment against the ASSURED shall determine the existence, extent or amount of coverage under this Bond.

If the amount demanded in any such suit or legal proceeding is within the DEDUCTIBLE AMOUNT, if any, the COMPANY shall have no liability for court costs and attorney's fees incurred in defending all or part of such suit or legal proceeding.

If the amount demanded in any such suit or legal proceeding is in excess of the LIMIT OF LIABILITY stated in ITEM 2. of the DECLARATIONS for the applicable INSURING CLAUSE, the COMPANY'S liability for court costs and attorney's fees incurred in defending all or part of such suit or legal proceedings is limited to the

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· **A significant portion of each Sub-Index's exposure may be allocated to the Underlying Treasury**

Index —

Under normal market conditions, each Underlying Equity Index has tended to exhibit a realized volatility that is higher than the Target Volatility and that is higher than the realized volatility of the Underlying Treasury Index in general over time. As a result, each Sub-Index will generally need to reduce its exposure to the relevant Underlying Equity Index in order to approximate the Target Volatility. Therefore, each Sub-Index (and, therefore, the Index) may have significant exposure for an extended period of time to the Underlying Treasury Index, and that exposure may be greater, perhaps significantly greater, than its exposure to the relevant Underlying Equity Index. Moreover, under certain circumstances, a Sub-Index may have no exposure to the relevant Underlying Equity Index. However, the returns of the Underlying Treasury Index may be significantly lower than the returns of the relevant Underlying Equity Index, and possibly even negative while the returns of the relevant Underlying Equity Index are positive, which will adversely affect the levels of the Sub-Index and the Index and any payment on, and the value of, the notes.

· **CHANGES in the VALUE OF THE RELEVANT UNDERLYING INDICES MAY OFFSET EACH OTHER OR MAY BECOME CORRELATED IN DECLINE —**

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

· **THE INVESTMENT STRATEGY USED TO CONSTRUCT THE INDEX INVOLVES DAILY ADJUSTMENTS TO EACH SUB-INDEX'S NOTIONAL EXPOSURE TO ITS UNDERLYING INDICES —**

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

· **THE CALCULATION OF THE NOTIONAL FINANCING COST FROM AND INCLUDING AUGUST 4, 2016 TO AND INCLUDING MAY 1, 2017 WAS BASED ON FIXED VALUES INSTEAD OF 2-MONTH AND 3-MONTH USD LIBOR RATES —**

The notional financing cost is intended to approximate the cost of maintaining a position in the Underlying Equity Indices using borrowed funds and is calculated as a composite rate of interest that is intended to track the overnight rate of return of a notional position in a 3-month time deposit in U.S. dollars, which is currently calculated by referencing the 2-month and 3-month USD LIBOR rates. However, from and including August 4, 2016 to and including May 1, 2017, the notional financing cost was calculated using fixed values of 0.6111% and 0.7776% instead of the 2-month and 3-month USD LIBOR rates, respectively. Investors in the notes should bear this difference in mind when evaluating the hypothetical back-tested and historical data shown in the accompanying terms supplement.

· **THERE IS NO ASSURANCE THAT THE STRATEGY EMPLOYED BY THE S&P MOMENTUM UNITED STATES LARGEMIDCAP (USD) EXCESS RETURN INDEX WILL BE SUCCESSFUL —**

The S&P Momentum United States LargeMidCap (USD) Excess Return Index, the Underlying Equity Index of the Momentum Sub-Index, is designed to measure the performance of U.S. large- and mid-capitalization companies with relatively higher recent performance compared to the S&P United States LargeMidCap Index. The S&P United States

LargeMidCap Index seeks to measure the large- and mid-capitalization U.S. equity market and represents the top 85% of the float-adjusted market capitalization of the S&P United States BMI (Broad Market Index). The Index allocates to the Momentum Sub-Index when it determines the business cycle to be in “Expansion” in an attempt to provide exposure to companies that are moving with a strong and strengthening U.S. economy. There is, however, no assurance that the S&P Momentum United States LargeMidCap (USD) Excess Return Index will outperform any other index or strategy that tracks U.S. stocks selected using other criteria. There is no guarantee that price trends existing in the past will continue in the future. If market conditions do not represent a continuation of prior trends, the level of the S&P Momentum United States LargeMidCap (USD) Excess Return Index may decline. In addition, the S&P Momentum United States LargeMidCap (USD) Excess Return Index is constructed pursuant to a modified market capitalization-weighting methodology. It is possible that the stock selection and weighting methodology of the S&P Momentum United States LargeMidCap (USD) Excess Return Index will adversely affect its return and, consequently, the value of the Index and of the notes.

- **THERE IS NO ASSURANCE THAT THE STRATEGY EMPLOYED BY THE S&P 500® PURE VALUE EXCESS RETURN INDEX WILL BE SUCCESSFUL —**

The S&P 500® Pure Value Excess Return Index, the Underlying Equity Index of the Value Sub-Index, is designed to measure the performance of companies in the S&P 500® Index that exhibit relatively strong value characteristics (by reference to (1) book value to price ratio, (2) earnings to price ratio and (3) sales to price ratio) and relatively weak growth characteristics (by reference to EPS growth, sales per share growth and price momentum). The Index allocates to the Value Sub-Index when it determines the business cycle to be in “Recovery” in an attempt to provide exposure to companies that may be undervalued. There is, however, no assurance that the S&P 500® Pure Value Excess Return Index will outperform any other index or strategy that tracks U.S. stocks selected using other criteria. The value characteristic referenced by the S&P 500® Pure Value Excess Return Index may not be accurate predictors of under-valued stocks, and there is no guarantee that undervalued stocks will appreciate. In addition, the S&P 500® Pure Value Excess Return Index’s “pure value” selection methodology includes a strong bias against growth stocks, which might outperform value stocks. Furthermore, the S&P 500® Pure Value Excess Return Index is constructed pursuant to a value-based weighting methodology, in which the weights of components are proportional to the strength of their value characteristics. It is possible that the stock selection and weighting methodology of the S&P 500® Pure Value Excess Return Index will adversely affect its return and, consequently, the value of the Index and of the notes.

- **THERE IS NO ASSURANCE THAT THE STRATEGY EMPLOYED BY THE S&P 500® BUYBACK FCF EXCESS RETURN INDEX WILL BE SUCCESSFUL —**

The S&P 500® Buyback FCF Excess Return Index, the Underlying Equity Index of the Buyback Sub-Index, is designed to measure the performance of 30 companies (excluding JPMorgan Chase & Co., Visa and their past or present affiliated companies) with relatively higher rates of buying back their own stock, relatively higher levels of trading activity in their stock, and relatively higher free cash flow yields, as compared to the S&P 500® Index. The Index allocates to the Buyback Sub-Index when it determines the business cycle to be in “Slowdown” in an attempt to provide exposure to companies that are supporting their stocks through buybacks and have sufficient free cash flow to maintain this program. There is, however, no assurance that stocks with a high free cash flow or with high buyback ratios will continue to have high free cash flow or high buyback ratios or that the S&P 500® Buyback FCF Excess Return Index will outperform any other index or strategy that tracks U.S. stocks selected using other criteria. In addition, the S&P 500® Buyback FCF Excess Return Index is constructed pursuant to a weighting methodology in which the weights of components are proportional to their free cash flow yields. It is possible that the stock selection and weighting methodology of the S&P 500® Buyback FCF Excess Return Index will adversely affect its return and, consequently, the value of the Index and of the notes.

- **THERE IS NO ASSURANCE THAT THE STRATEGY EMPLOYED BY THE S&P 500® LOW VOLATILITY HIGH DIVIDEND EXCESS RETURN INDEX WILL BE SUCCESSFUL —**

The S&P 500® Low Volatility High Dividend Excess Return Index, the Underlying Equity Index of the High Dividend Low Volatility Sub-Index, is designed to measure the performance of the 50 least-volatile among the 75 highest dividend-yielding companies in the S&P 500® Index, subject to sector and individual constituent concentration limits. The Index allocates to the High Dividend Low Volatility Sub-Index when it determines the business cycle to be in “Contraction” in an attempt to provide exposure to defensive companies that pay relatively higher dividends and have relatively lower volatility. There is, however, no assurance that the S&P 500® Low Volatility High Dividend Excess Return Index will exhibit low volatility or provide higher risk-weighted returns than the S&P 500® Index or any other index or strategy. In addition, although the S&P 500® Low Volatility High Dividend Excess Return Index measures the performance of high dividend-yielding companies, the S&P 500® Low Volatility High Dividend Excess Return Index will not include any dividends paid on the securities that make up the S&P 500® Low Volatility High Dividend Excess Return Index. It is possible that the stock selection and weighting methodology of the S&P 500® Low Volatility High Dividend Excess Return Index will adversely affect its return (for example, by providing exposure to stocks that do not perform as well as other stocks with higher volatility or with lower dividend yields) and, consequently, the value of the Index and of the notes.

- **The Underlying Equity Indices are subject to concentration risk —**
The strategy employed by each Underlying Equity Index may result in concentration to a significant degree in securities of issuers located in a single industry or sector or a small number of industries or sectors. Under these circumstances, an Underlying Equity Index may face more risks than if it were diversified broadly over numerous industries or sectors. Accordingly, each Underlying Equity Index may be more adversely affected by negative economic, political or regulatory occurrences affecting its constituents and the relevant industries and sectors than a more broadly diversified stock index.

- **The Underlying Treasury Index is subject to significant risks associated with futures contracts —** The Underlying Treasury Index tracks the returns of futures contracts. The price of a futures contract depends not only on the price of the underlying asset referenced by the futures contract, but also on a range of other factors, including but not limited to changing supply and demand relationships, interest rates, governmental and regulatory policies and the policies of the exchanges on which the futures contracts trade. In addition, the futures markets are subject to temporary distortions or other disruptions due to various factors, including the lack of liquidity in the markets, the participation of speculators and government regulation and intervention. These factors and others can cause the prices of futures contracts to be volatile and could adversely affect the level of the Underlying Treasury Index and the Index and accordingly, any payments on, and the value of, your notes.

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

On July 27, 2017, the Chief Executive of the U.K. Financial Conduct Authority (the “FCA”), which regulates LIBOR, announced that the FCA intends to stop persuading or compelling banks to submit rates for the calculation of LIBOR rates to the LIBOR administrator after 2021. The announcement indicates that the continuation of LIBOR on the current basis cannot and will not be guaranteed. It is impossible to predict whether and to what extent banks will continue to provide LIBOR submissions to the administrator of LIBOR, whether LIBOR rates will cease to be published or supported before or after 2021 or whether any additional reforms to LIBOR may be enacted in the United Kingdom or elsewhere. At this time, no consensus exists as to what rate or rates may become accepted alternatives to LIBOR and it is impossible to predict the effect of any such alternatives on the notes. Uncertainty as to the nature of alternative reference rates and as to potential changes or other reforms to LIBOR may affect the 2-month and 3-month USD LIBOR rates used to determine the notional financing cost during the term of the notes, which may adversely affect the Index and therefore the return on and market value of the notes. Any successor or replacement interest rates may perform differently from the 2-month and 3-month USD LIBOR rates, which may adversely affect the Index and therefore the return on and the market value of the notes.

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

The hypothetical back-tested performance of the Index set forth under “Hypothetical Back-Tested Data and Historical Information” in this pricing supplement is purely theoretical and does not represent the actual historical performance of the Index and has not been verified by an independent third party. Hypothetical back-tested performance measures have inherent limitations. Alternative modelling techniques might produce significantly different results and may prove to be more appropriate. Past performance, and especially hypothetical back-tested performance, is not indicative of future results. This type of information has inherent limitations and you should carefully consider these limitations before placing reliance on such information.

Alternative modeling techniques or assumptions may produce different hypothetical historical information that might prove to be more appropriate and that might differ significantly from the hypothetical historical information set forth under “Hypothetical Back-Tested Data and Historical Information” in this pricing supplement. In addition, back-tested, hypothetical historical results have inherent limitations. These back-tested results are achieved by means of a retroactive application of a back-tested model designed with the benefit of hindsight. In addition, the selection methodologies of the S&P 500® Buyback FCF Excess Return Index and the S&P 500® Pure Value Excess Return Index reference financial information reported by the issuers of the securities that are eligible to be included in the relevant index, and the selection methodology applied with respect to any period of back-tested performance could reflect subsequent restatements or corrections of that financial information, even though those restatements or corrections would not have been available had the relevant index been calculated on a live basis. As with actual historical data, hypothetical back-tested data should not be taken as an indication of future performance.

- **OTHER KEY RISKS:**
  - THE INDEX AND THE SUB-INDICES WERE ESTABLISHED ON AUGUST 16, 2016, AND SOME OF THE UNDERLYING INDICES WERE ESTABLISHED RECENTLY, AND THEREFORE THE INDEX, THE SUB-INDICES AND THOSE UNDERLYING INDICES HAVE A LIMITED OPERATING HISTORY AND MAY PERFORM IN UNANTICIPATED WAYS.
  - THE UNDERLYING TREASURY INDEX IS AN “EXCESS RETURN” INDEX AND NOT A “TOTAL RETURN” INDEX BECAUSE IT DOES NOT REFLECT INTEREST THAT COULD BE EARNED ON FUNDS NOTIONALLY COMMITTED TO THE TRADING OF FUTURES CONTRACTS.
  - NEGATIVE ROLL RETURNS ASSOCIATED WITH FUTURES CONTRACTS MAY ADVERSELY AFFECT THE PERFORMANCE OF THE UNDERLYING TREASURY INDEX AND THE VALUE OF THE NOTES.
  - SUSPENSION OR DISRUPTIONS OF MARKET TRADING IN FUTURES CONTRACTS MAY ADVERSELY AFFECT THE VALUE OF YOUR NOTES.
  - THE NOTES ARE SUBJECT TO SIGNIFICANT RISKS ASSOCIATED WITH FIXED-INCOME SECURITIES, INCLUDING INTEREST RATE-RELATED RISKS.
  - THE VALUE OF THE NOTES MAY BE INFLUENCED BY UNPREDICTABLE CHANGES IN THE U.S. GOVERNMENT AND ECONOMY.
  - THE UNDERLYING TREASURY INDEX MAY BE AFFECTED BY CHANGES IN THE PERCEIVED CREDITWORTHINESS OF THE UNITED STATES.
  - 2-MONTH AND 3-MONTH USD LIBOR RATES ARE AFFECTED BY A NUMBER OF FACTORS AND MAY BE VOLATILE.
  - THE METHOD PURSUANT TO WHICH THE LIBOR RATES ARE DETERMINED MAY CHANGE, AND ANY SUCH CHANGE MAY ADVERSELY AFFECT THE VALUE OF THE NOTES.

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

Hypothetical Back-Tested Data and Historical Information

The following graph sets forth the hypothetical back-tested performance of the Index based on the hypothetical back-tested weekly closing levels of the Index from January 4, 2013 through August 12, 2016, and the historical performance of the Index based on the weekly historical closing levels of the Index from August 19, 2016 through February 1, 2019. The Index was established on August 16, 2016, as represented by the vertical line in the following graph. All data to the left of that vertical line reflect hypothetical back-tested performance of the Index. All data to the right of that vertical line reflect actual historical performance of the Index. The closing level of the Index on February 5, 2019 was 390.966. We obtained the closing levels above and below from the Bloomberg Professional® service ("Bloomberg"), without independent verification.

The data for the hypothetical back-tested performance of the Index set forth in the following graph are purely theoretical and do not represent the actual historical performance of the Index. Hypothetical back-tested performance measures have inherent limitations. Alternative modelling techniques might produce significantly different results and may prove to be more appropriate. Past performance, and especially hypothetical back-tested performance, is not indicative of future results. This type of information has inherent limitations and you should carefully consider these limitations before placing reliance on such information. See "Selected Risk Considerations — Risks Relating to the Index — Hypothetical Back-Tested Data Relating to the Index Do Not Represent Actual Historical Data and Are Subject to Inherent Limitations" above.

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

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

Taxed as Contingent Payment Debt Instruments

You should review carefully the section entitled “Material U.S. Federal Income Tax Consequences,” and in particular the subsection thereof entitled “— Tax Consequences to U.S. Holders — Notes with a Term of More than One Year — Notes Treated as Contingent Payment Debt Instruments,” in the accompanying product supplement no. 3-I. Unlike a traditional debt instrument that provides for periodic payments of interest at a single fixed rate, with respect to which a cash-method investor generally recognizes income only upon receipt of stated interest, our special tax counsel, Davis Polk & Wardwell LLP, is of the opinion that the notes will be treated for U.S. federal income tax purposes as “contingent payment debt instruments.” As discussed in that subsection, you generally will be required to accrue original issue discount (“OID”) on your notes in each taxable year at the “comparable yield,” as determined by us, although we will not make any payment with respect to the notes except upon an automatic call or at maturity. Upon sale or exchange (including an automatic call or at maturity), you will recognize taxable income or loss equal to the difference between the amount received from the sale or exchange and your adjusted basis in the note, which generally will equal the cost thereof, increased by the amount of OID you have accrued in respect of the note. You generally must treat any income as interest income and any loss as ordinary loss to the extent of previous interest inclusions, and the balance as capital loss. The deductibility of capital losses is subject to limitations. The discussions herein and in the accompanying product supplement do not address the consequences to taxpayers subject to special tax accounting rules under Section 451(b) of the Code. Purchasers who are not initial purchasers of notes at their issue price should consult their tax advisers with respect to the tax consequences of an investment in notes, including the treatment of the difference, if any, between the basis in their notes and the notes’ adjusted issue price.

Section 871(m) of the Code and Treasury regulations promulgated thereunder (“Section 871(m)”) generally impose a 30% withholding tax (unless an income tax treaty applies) on dividend equivalents paid or deemed paid to Non-U.S. Holders with respect to certain financial instruments linked to U.S. equities or indices that include U.S. equities. Section 871(m) provides certain exceptions to this withholding regime, including for instruments linked to certain broad-based indices that meet requirements set forth in the applicable Treasury regulations (such an index, a “Qualified Index”). Additionally, a recent IRS notice excludes from the scope of Section 871(m) instruments issued prior to January 1, 2021 that do not have a delta of one with respect to underlying securities that could pay U.S.-source dividends for U.S. federal income tax purposes (each an “Underlying Security”). Based on certain determinations made by us, we expect that Section 871(m) will not apply to the notes with regard to Non-U.S. Holders. Our determination is not binding on the IRS, and the IRS may disagree with this determination. Section 871(m) is complex and its application may depend on your particular circumstances, including whether you enter into other transactions with respect to an Underlying Security. If necessary, further information regarding the potential application of Section 871(m) will be provided in the pricing supplement for the notes. You should consult your tax adviser regarding the potential application of Section 871(m) to the notes.

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

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

Comparable Yield and Projected Payment Schedule

We will determine the comparable yield for the notes and will provide that comparable yield, and the related projected payment schedule, in the pricing supplement for the notes, which we will file with the SEC. Although it is not entirely clear how the comparable yield and projected payment schedule should be determined when a debt instrument may be automatically called prior to maturity, we will determine the comparable yield based upon the term to maturity of the notes assuming no automatic call occurs and a variety of other factors, including actual market conditions and our borrowing costs for debt instruments of comparable maturities at the time of issuance. If the notes had priced on February 6, 2019 and we had determined the comparable yield on that date, it would have been an annual rate of 3.56%, compounded semiannually. The actual comparable yield that we will determine for the notes may be higher or lower than 3.56%, and will depend upon a variety of factors, including actual market conditions and our borrowing costs for debt instruments of comparable maturities. **Neither the comparable yield nor the projected payment schedule constitutes a representation by us regarding the actual Additional Amount (or Call Premium Amount), if any, that we will pay on the notes.**

The Estimated Value of the Notes

The estimated value of the notes set forth on the cover of this pricing supplement is equal to the sum of the values of the following hypothetical components: (1) a fixed-income debt component with the same maturity as the notes, valued using the internal funding rate described below, and (2) the derivative or derivatives underlying the economic terms of the notes. The estimated value of the notes does not represent a minimum price at which JPMS would be willing to buy your notes in any secondary market (if any exists) at any time. The internal funding rate used in the determination of the estimated value of the notes is based on, among other things, our and our affiliates' view of the funding value of the notes as well as the higher issuance, operational and ongoing liability management costs of the notes in comparison to those costs for the conventional fixed-rate debt of JPMorgan Chase & Co. For additional information, see "Selected Risk Considerations — The Estimated Value of the Notes Is Derived by Reference to an Internal Funding Rate" in this pricing supplement.

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

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

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

Secondary Market Prices of the Notes

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

Supplemental Use of Proceeds

The notes are offered to meet investor demand for products that reflect the risk-return profile and market exposure provided by the notes. See “How the Notes Work” and “Note Payout Scenarios” in this pricing supplement for an illustration of the risk-return profile of the notes and “The S&P Economic Cycle Factor Rotator Index” in this pricing supplement for a description of the market exposure provided by the notes.

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

Supplemental Plan of Distribution

We expect that delivery of the notes will be made against payment for the notes on or about the Original Issue Date set forth on the front cover of this pricing supplement, which will be the third business day following the Pricing Date of the notes (this settlement cycle being referred to as “T+3”). Under Rule 15c6-1 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, trades in the secondary market generally are required to settle in two business days, unless the parties to that trade expressly agree otherwise. Accordingly, purchasers who wish to trade notes on any date prior to two business days before delivery will be required to specify an alternate settlement cycle at the time of any such trade to prevent a failed settlement and should consult their own advisors.

Additional Terms Specific to the Notes

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

You should read this pricing supplement together with the accompanying prospectus, as supplemented by the accompanying prospectus supplement relating to our Series A medium-term notes of which these notes are a part, and the more detailed information contained in the accompanying product supplement and the accompanying underlying supplement. This pricing supplement, together with the documents listed below, contains the terms of the notes and supersedes all other prior or contemporaneous oral statements as well as any other written materials including preliminary or indicative pricing terms, correspondence, trade ideas, structures for implementation, sample structures, fact sheets, brochures or other educational materials of ours. ***The preliminary pricing supplement amends and restates and supersedes the original preliminary pricing supplement related hereto dated January 31, 2019 in its entirety. You should not rely on the original preliminary pricing supplement related hereto dated January 31, 2019 in making your decision to invest in the notes.*** You should carefully consider, among other things, the matters set forth in the “Risk Factors” sections of the accompanying product supplement and the accompanying underlying supplement, as the notes involve risks not associated with conventional debt securities. We urge you to consult your investment, legal, tax, accounting and other advisers before you invest in the notes.

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

· Product supplement no. 3-I dated April 5, 2018: http://www.sec.gov/Archives/edgar/data/19617/000095010318004518/dp87527_424b2-ps3i.pdf

· Underlying supplement no. 2-I dated April 5, 2018: http://www.sec.gov/Archives/edgar/data/19617/000095010318004515/dp89175_424b2-2isp.pdf

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

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