SUPPLEMENT NO. 3 DATED 1 JUNE 2026

PURSUANT TO ARTICLE 23 (1) OF THE REGULATION (EU) 2017/1129 (AS AMENDED) (THE "PROSPECTUS REGULATION")

TO THE BASE PROSPECTUS DATED 24 SEPTEMBER 2025

J.P.Morgan

J.P. Morgan SE

(*incorporated as European company in Germany*)

as Issuer

Nordic Programme for the issuance

of

Notes, Warrants and Certificates

Arranger for the Programme

J.P. Morgan SE

Dealer for the Programme

J.P. Morgan SE

The significant new factors resulting in this supplement (the "**Supplement**") to the base prospectus dated 24 September 2025 in connection with the issue of non-equity securities under the Nordic Programme for the issuance of Notes, Warrants and Certificates by J.P. Morgan SE (the "**Base Prospectus**") are (i) the publication of the audited annual report of JPMSE for the financial year ended 31 December 2025 (the "**JPMSE 2025 Annual Report**") on 22 May 2026 and (ii) the publication of the Registration Document of J.P. Morgan SE dated 29 May 2026 (the "**JPMSE Registration Document**"), which has been approved by the German Federal Financial Supervisory Authority (*Bundesanstalt für Finanzdienstleistungsaufsicht* – "**BaFin**"), on 29 May 2026. The information in the JPMSE 2025 Annual Report and in the JPMSE Registration Document is incorporated by reference into the Base Prospectus by way of this Supplement as set out in Section A of this Supplement.

Furthermore, the Issuer has incorporated into the Base Prospectus amendments set out in Section B of this Supplement in relation to Exchange Traded Funds and Futures Contracts as Reference Assets.

Section A - Changes to the Base Prospectus in relation to the JPMSE 2025 Annual Report and the JPMSE Registration Document

I. Amendments to section "II. RISK FACTORS"

The information in subsection "A. Risks in connection with the Issuer" on page 13 of the Base Prospectus shall be replaced as follows:

"The risk factors as set out on pages 3 to 14 of the Registration Document of J.P. Morgan SE dated 29 May 2026 (the "**JPMSE Registration Document**") which has been approved by the German Federal Financial Supervisory Authority (*Bundesanstalt für Finanzdienstleistungsaufsicht*) and the risk factors as set out on pages 4 to 38 of the Registration Document of J.P. Morgan Structured Products B.V. dated 15 April 2026 (the "**JPMSP Registration Document**") which has been approved by the Commission de Surveillance du Secteur Financier in Luxembourg ("**CSSF**") are hereby incorporated by reference into this Base Prospectus (detailed information regarding the pages in the JPMSE Registration Document and the JPMSP Registration Document from which information is incorporated by reference, can be found in section "XII. General Information" under "4. Information incorporated by reference"). "

II. Amendments to section "XI. INFORMATION ABOUT THE ISSUER"

The information in this section on pages 302 et seq. of the Base Prospectus shall be replaced as follows:

"With respect to the information about J.P. Morgan SE as Issuer of the Securities, the information contained in the Registration Document of J.P. Morgan SE dated 29 May 2026 (the "**JPMSE Registration Document**") which has been approved by the Competent Authority as well as the Registration Document of J.P. Morgan Structured Products B.V. dated 15 April 2026 which has been approved by the CSSF (the "**JPMSP Registration Document**") as well as the information in the audited annual report of JPMSE for the financial year ended 31 December 2025 (the "**JPMSE 2025 Annual Report**") and the audited annual report of JPMSE for the financial year ended 31 December 2024 (the "**JPMSE 2024 Annual Report**") are incorporated by reference pursuant to Article 19 paragraph 1 of the Prospectus Regulation into this Base Prospectus (detailed information regarding the pages in the JPMSE Registration Document, the JPMSP Registration Document, the JPMSE 2025 Annual Report and the JPMSE 2024 Annual Report from which information is incorporated by reference can be found in section "XII. General Information" under "4. Information incorporated by reference")."

III. **Amendments to section "XII. GENERAL INFORMATION"**

1) *In the subsection "2. Availability of Base Prospectus" on page 304 of the Base Prospectus the list contained in the third paragraph shall be replaced as follows:*

"- the JPMSE Registration Document dated 29 May 2026 (at: https://jpmorgan-zertifikate.de/globalassets/library/legal-documents/items/260529_jpmse_rd_2026_sv3.pdf) and any future supplements thereto;

- the JPMSE 2025 Annual Report (at: https://www.jpmorgan-zertifikate.de/globalassets/library/legal-documents/items/2025-annual-report-english.pdf);

- the JPMSE 2024 Annual Report (at: https://www.jpmorgan-zertifikate.de/globalassets/library/legal-documents/items/2024-annual-report-english2.pdf);

- the JPMSP Registration Document dated 15 April 2026 (at: https://www.jpmorgan-zertifikate.de/globalassets/library/legal-documents/items/jpmsp-registration-document-15-april-2026-final-version.pdf) and

- the articles of association of JPMSE."

2) *Under "A. Documents" in the subsection "4. Information incorporated by reference" on page 305 of the Base Prospectus the list shall be replaced as follows:*

"- the JPMSE Registration Document dated 29 May 2026 which has been approved by the Competent Authority;

- the JPMSE 2025 Annual Report;

- the JPMSE 2024 Annual Report; and

- the JPMSP Registration Document dated 15 April 2026."

3) *The line items in the table under "B. Information" in the subsection "4. Information incorporated by reference" on pages 305 et seq. of the Base Prospectus shall be replaced as follows:*

"

Document	Incorporated section / Page(s)	Section / Page(s) in the Base Prospectus
JPMSE Registration Document dated 29 May 2026	all sections / all pages (except for section *IV.14. Information incorporated by reference*, pages 32 to 33)	section II.A. / page 13 section XI. / page 302
JPMSE 2025 Annual Report		
Management report	pages 8 to 104	section XI. / page 302
Assurance by the Management Board	page 104	section XI. / page 302
Financial statements:		
Income statement	page 106	section XI. / page 302
Balance sheet	page 107	section XI. / page 302
Changes in equity	page 108	section XI. / page 302
Cash flow statement	page 109	section XI. / page 302
Notes to the financial statements	pages 110 to 229	section XI. / page 302
Independent auditors' report	pages 230 to 235	section XI. / page 302
JPMSE 2024 Annual Report		
Financial statements:		
Income statement	page 112	section XI. / page 302
Balance sheet	page 113	section XI. / page 302
Changes in equity	page 114	section XI. / page 302
Cash flow statement	page 115	section XI. / page 302
Notes to the financial statements	pages 116 to 239	section XI. / page 302
Independent auditors' report	pages 240 to 246	section XI. / page 302
JPMSP Registration Document dated 15 April 2026		
Risk Factors	Sections 1. to 5./ pages 4 to 38	section II.A. / page 13 section XI. / page 302

"

Section B: Other amendments to the Base Prospectus

1) *The following paragraphs shall be added on page 64 of the Base Prospectus after the last paragraph in subsection "1.4. Additional risks associated with shares of Exchange Traded Funds as Reference Asset":*

"

- *Additional risks related to Securities that are linked to ETFs with exposure to cryptocurrencies as Reference Asset:* Holders of Securities linked to ETFs with exposure to cryptocurrencies as Reference Asset are exposed to (i) risks associated with cryptocurrencies and (ii) specific risks in relation to ETFs with exposure to cryptocurrencies.

(i) *Risks associated with cryptocurrencies:* Holders should note that competent authorities have warned that crypto-assets are highly risky and speculative and investors must be alert to the high risks of buying and/or holding these instruments, including the possibility of losing all their money.[1] "Crypto-assets" are defined in Article 3 (1) (5) of Regulation (EU) 2023/1114 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 31 May 2023 on markets in crypto-assets (the "**MiCA Regulation**") as a digital representation of a value or of a right that is able to be transferred and stored electronically using distributed ledger technology or similar technology. They include cryptocurrencies such as Bitcoin (BTC) and Ether (ETH).

More specifically, an investment in cryptocurrencies involves the following risks:

Price volatility, valuation and liquidity: An investment in cryptocurrencies is associated with greater risks than investments in bonds, currencies, or shares because prices in this asset class are subject to greater fluctuations. The trading prices of many digital assets, including Bitcoin and Ether, have experienced extreme volatility in recent periods and may continue to do so. Cryptocurrencies are not backed by any assets, such as corporate assets or payment commitments. They therefore have no intrinsic value. Historically, digital assets have experienced extreme price volatility as a result of loss of confidence in participants of the digital asset ecosystem and negative publicity surrounding digital assets more broadly. Future price volatility could result from these and other factors, including a lack of stability and standardised regulation in the digital asset markets and the closure or temporary shutdown of digital asset platforms due to fraud, business failure, security breaches or government mandated regulation, and associated losses by customers.

The lack of centralised pricing sources for digital assets, including Bitcoin, and digital asset-related investments poses a variety of valuation challenges as their price reflects only market participants' valuation, expected future use, and the dynamics of supply and demand. There may be challenges in valuing cryptocurrency holdings due to price volatility, illiquidity, fragmented markets and inconsistent pricing across exchanges and intermediaries. Moreover, trading in cryptocurrencies may be suspended without warning due to liquidity shortages, cyberattacks or regulatory action, and users may have limited recourse. Disparate pricing across platforms and intermittent outages can also impair the ability to transact or value holdings of cryptocurrencies reliably.

Extreme volatility in the future, including further declines in the trading prices of cryptocurrencies and any complications in valuing holdings of cryptocurrencies could have a material adverse effect on the value of the Reference Asset and, consequently, the Securities.

Digital asset risk: The value of the Reference Asset is subject to a number of factors relating to the fundamental investment characteristics of cryptocurrencies, including the fact that digital assets function in a manner similar to bearer instruments and loss, theft, destruction, or compromise of the associated private keys could result in permanent loss of the asset, and the capabilities and development

1 European Supervisory Authorities, EU Supervisory Authorities warn consumers of risks and limited protection for certain crypto-assets and providers, 6 October 2025, see www.esma.europa.eu/sites/default/files/2025-10/Joint_ESAs_revised_warning_on_crypto-assets.pdf.

of blockchain technologies such as the Bitcoin blockchain. Digital assets represent a relatively new and rapidly evolving industry, and the value of the Reference Asset depends on the continued acceptance of the relevant cryptocurrency. Changes in the governance of a digital asset network may not receive sufficient support from users, miners or validators, which may negatively affect that digital asset network's ability to grow and respond to challenges. Furthermore, if less than a substantial majority of users and miners download a proposed modification of the digital asset network's source code, the digital-asset network may "fork" (or "split"), with one group running pre-modified software and the other running modified software. A fork may lead to new security, competition and other concerns and may adversely affect the price of the relevant cryptocurrency, as well as the value of the Reference Asset, and, consequently, the Securities, at the time of announcement, adoption, or subsequently.

Security threats: Security breaches, computer malware and computer hacking attacks have been a prevalent concern in relation to cryptocurrencies, including Bitcoin. The cryptocurrencies held in the Reference Asset's account at its cryptocurrency custodian, trading balances held with its prime execution agent or exchange or clearinghouse (where applicable) are expected to be an appealing target to hackers or malware distributors seeking to destroy, damage or steal the Reference Asset's cryptocurrencies and are expected to become more appealing as the assets of the Reference Asset grow. To the extent that the Reference Asset's service providers are unable to identify and mitigate or stop new security threats or otherwise adapt to technological changes in the digital asset industry, the cryptocurrencies may be subject to theft, loss, destruction or other attack.

Fraud and manipulation: Digital asset platforms are relatively new and, in some cases, unregulated. The market for cryptocurrencies globally and in the United States is not subject to comparable regulatory guardrails and may lack the transparency, controls, and oversight that exist in regulated markets. Furthermore, many digital asset trading venues lack certain safeguards put in place by exchanges for more traditional assets to enhance the stability of trading on the exchanges, such as circuit breakers. Tools to detect and deter fraudulent or manipulative trading activities such as market manipulation, front-running of trades (trading ahead of a known upcoming client order to profit from the expected price movement), and wash-trading (simultaneously buying and selling the same financial instrument to create the illusion of market activity and volume) may not be available to or employed by digital asset platforms or may not exist at all. Sources of fraud and manipulation in the digital asset market generally include, among others (1) wash trading; (2) persons with a dominant position in cryptocurrencies manipulating their pricing; (3) hacking of digital asset networks and trading platforms; (4) malicious control of digital asset networks; (5) trading based on material, non-public information (for example, plans of market participants to significantly increase or decrease their holdings in cryptocurrencies, new sources of demand for a cryptocurrency) or based on the dissemination of false and misleading information; (6) manipulative activity involving purported "stablecoins", and (7) fraud and manipulation at cryptocurrency trading platforms. The effect of potential market manipulation, front-running, wash-trading, and other fraudulent or manipulative trading practices may inflate the volumes actually present in the crypto market and/or cause distortions in price, which could adversely impact the Reference Asset's creation and redemption arbitrage mechanism and affect the value of the Reference Asset and, consequently, the Securities.

Flaws in the source code and network attacks: Flaws in the source code for digital assets have been exposed and exploited from time to time, including flaws that disabled some functionality for users, exposed users' personal information and/or resulted in the theft of users' digital assets. The cryptography underlying certain cryptocurrencies could prove to be flawed or ineffective, or developments in mathematics and/or technology, including advances in digital computing, algebraic geometry and quantum computing, could result in such cryptography becoming ineffective. In any of these circumstances, a malicious actor may be able to compromise the security of the cryptocurrency network or take the Reference Asset's cryptocurrencies, which would adversely affect the value of the Reference Asset. Any of these actions by a malicious actor could have an adverse impact on the value of the Reference Asset and, consequently, the Securities.

Concentration: Digital assets may have concentrated ownership and large sales or distributions by holders of such digital assets could have an adverse effect on the market price of such digital assets. For example, the largest bitcoin wallets are believed to hold, in aggregate, a significant percentage of the bitcoins in circulation. Moreover, it is possible that other persons or entities control multiple wallets that collectively hold a significant number of cryptocurrencies, and it is possible that some of these wallets are controlled by the same person or entity. As a result of this concentration of ownership, large sales or distributions by such holders could have an adverse effect on the market price of the relevant digital asset and on the value of the Reference Asset and, consequently, the Securities.

Lack of incentives: Participants in digital asset networks need to be incentivised to participate in such networks. If the digital asset awards or transaction fees for recording and/or validating transactions on a digital asset network are not sufficiently high to incentivise miners and/or validators, or if certain jurisdictions continue to limit mining and/or validation activities, miners and/or validators may cease expending processing or validation power. As a result, the recording, validation and confirmation of transactions on the relevant blockchain network could be slowed or disrupted. A reduction in the processing or validation power expended by network participants, including miners and/or validators, on the relevant digital asset network could increase the likelihood of a malicious actor obtaining control. Lack of incentives to participate in a digital asset network could result in disruptions in recording transactions on the network. Any widespread delays or disruptions in the recording of transactions could result in a loss of confidence in the network and could prevent the Reference Asset's service providers from completing transactions associated with day-to-day operations, including creation and redemption of the Reference Asset.

Competition: Competition from the emergence or growth of other digital assets or methods of investing in cryptocurrencies could have a negative impact on the price of cryptocurrencies and adversely affect the value of the Reference Asset. Although certain cryptocurrencies were among the first digital assets to gain global adoption and critical mass (such as Bitcoin and Ether), today there is a multitude of alternative digital asset options. In addition, central banks in various countries have introduced digital forms of legal tender which could have an advantage in competing with, or replacing certain digital assets as a medium of exchange or store of value. Lastly, Reference Assets linked to cryptocurrencies face competition with respect to the creation of competing cryptocurrency referencing products which may charge lower fees, which could have the effect of the Reference Asset failing to gain acceptance or being able to obtain adequate amounts of the relevant cryptocurrency. Any of the foregoing could have an adverse impact on the price and availability of the relevant cryptocurrency and, consequently, on the value of the Reference Asset and the Securities.

Regulatory risks: Cryptocurrencies are subject to a rapidly changing and sometimes fragmented regulatory environment. Changes in legislation, new interpretations by supervisory authorities, or court rulings can alter the legal status of a cryptocurrency. This can result in trading restrictions, licensing requirements, registration and reporting requirements, or even bans, with immediate effects on tradability, liquidity, and the price. In the past, certain countries have attempted to ban or banned the use of cryptocurrencies such as Bitcoin. In 2021, for example, Bitcoin transactions and Bitcoin mining were banned in China and cryptocurrencies were confiscated. At the end of 2025, the Chinese central bank, together with other government authorities, explicitly reaffirmed this comprehensive ban. Reputation factors can also affect the use and price of cryptocurrencies. Among other things, there is criticism of energy consumption, governance structures, and the potentially illegal use of cryptocurrencies, which could hinder widespread acceptance and trigger regulatory measures. Any such regulatory or reputational developments may negatively impact the price of the relevant cryptocurrencies and the value and performance of Reference Assets referencing them, and, consequently may also negatively impact the price of the Securities.

(ii) Risks associated with ETFs with exposure to cryptocurrencies:

The ETF with exposure to cryptocurrencies has a limited trading history: ETFs with exposure to cryptocurrencies commenced trading only relatively recently, and therefore have limited historical performance. Because ETFs with exposure to cryptocurrencies have limited actual historical performance data, an investment in the Securities may involve a greater risk than investing in securities linked to an underlying with a more established record of performance.

Historical performance is not indicative of future performance: The historical performance of the shares of the ETF should not be taken as an indication of future performance. No assurance can be given as to the trading price of the shares of the ETF with respect to any future date and, accordingly, the amount payable under the Securities. The trading price of the shares of the ETF will be influenced by complex and interrelated political, economic, financial, judicial, force majeure and other factors – including with regard to the underlying cryptocurrency – and may be impossible to predict.

The market price of the ETF with exposure to cryptocurrencies, particularly during periods of market volatility, may not correlate with the performance of the underlying cryptocurrency or the net asset value of each share: The ETF with exposure to cryptocurrencies does not fully replicate the performance of its underlying cryptocurrency, due to the fees and expenses charged by the ETF with exposure to cryptocurrencies or by restrictions on access to the underlying cryptocurrency due to other circumstances. An exchange traded fund does not usually generate any income, and as an exchange traded fund regularly sells its underlying cryptocurrency to pay for ongoing expenses, the amount of the underlying cryptocurrency represented by each share of an exchange traded fund gradually declines over time. An exchange traded fund will sell its underlying cryptocurrency to pay expenses on an ongoing basis irrespective of whether the trading price of shares of the exchange traded fund rises or falls in response to changes in the price of its underlying cryptocurrency. The sale by the ETF of its underlying cryptocurrency to pay expenses at a time of relatively low prices for such underlying cryptocurrency could adversely affect the value of the Securities. Additionally, there is a risk that part or all of the holdings of the ETF in its underlying cryptocurrency could be lost, damaged, stolen or restricted by natural events (such as an earthquake) or human actions (such as a terrorist attack or cyberattack). All of these factors may lead to a lack of correlation between the performance of the ETF with exposure to cryptocurrencies and its underlying cryptocurrency. In addition, because the shares of the ETF are traded on an exchange and are subject to market supply and investor demand, the market price of one share of the ETF may differ from the net asset value per share of the ETF.

In particular, during periods of market volatility or unusual trading activity, trading in the ETF's underlying cryptocurrency may be disrupted or limited, or such underlying cryptocurrency may be unavailable in the secondary market. Under these circumstances, the liquidity of the ETF with exposure to cryptocurrencies may be adversely affected, market participants may be unable to calculate accurately the net asset value per share of the ETF, and their ability to create and redeem shares of the ETF may be disrupted. Under these circumstances, the market price of a share of the ETF may vary substantially from the net asset value per share of the ETF or the performance of its underlying cryptocurrency.

For all of the foregoing reasons, the performance of the ETF with exposure to cryptocurrencies may not correlate with the performance of its underlying cryptocurrency or the net asset value per share of the ETF. Any of these events could materially and adversely affect the closing price of the share of the ETF and, therefore, the value of and return on the Securities. Additionally, if market volatility or these events were to occur on an observation date, the Calculation Agent would maintain discretion to determine whether such market volatility or events have caused a Market Disruption Event to occur, and such determination could affect the amount and/or timing of payments under the Securities. If the Calculation Agent determines that no Market Disruption Event has occurred on an observation date, the relevant payment would be based on the published closing price per share of the ETF on the observation date, even if the ETF with exposure to cryptocurrencies is underperforming its underlying cryptocurrency and/or trading below the net asset value per share of the ETF.

ETFs with exposure to a single cryptocurrency do not provide diversified exposure: ETFs with exposure to cryptocurrencies may be concentrated in a single cryptocurrency. As a result, the performance of the ETFs with exposure to cryptocurrencies may be concentrated in the performance of that specific cryptocurrency. Although the investment in the Securities will not result in the ownership or other direct interest in the cryptocurrency held (directly or indirectly) by the ETF with exposure to cryptocurrencies, the return on the investment in the Securities will be subject to certain risks similar to those associated with direct investment in that cryptocurrency. This increases the risk that any market events that create a decrease in demand for or the trading price of the cryptocurrency would significantly adversely affect the ETFs with exposure to cryptocurrencies, which could have an adverse impact on the value of the Securities.

Termination or liquidation of the ETF with exposure to cryptocurrencies could adversely affect the value of the Securities: The ETF may be a Delaware statutory trust or similar vehicle. Such a trust may be required to terminate and liquidate at a time that is disadvantageous to the Holders. If the trust is required to terminate and liquidate, such termination and liquidation could occur at a time when the actual exchange rate of the relevant cryptocurrency is lower than the price of the relevant cryptocurrency at the time when the Holder purchased the Securities, which could have an adverse impact on the value of the Securities. In addition, cryptocurrencies are a relatively new concept, and therefore an Exchange Traded Fund linked to a cryptocurrency may have a greater likelihood of experiencing an Extraordinary Event or a Successor Index Event (ETF) than an exchange traded fund linked to an instrument within a more established asset class.

The occurrence of a Liquidation Event (ETF) may lead to early redemption of the Securities: If a Liquidation Event (ETF) occurs and the Calculation Agent determines that no successor fund is available, the Calculation Agent may direct the Issuer to redeem the Securities. Any applicable early redemption amount may be less than the redemption amount at maturity and the Holder could lose some or all of its investment. See also Risk Factor *"1.2. Risks in connection with determinations made by the Calculation Agent"* above with regard to risks in relation to other Extraordinary Events.

"

2) *After subsection "4.4. Risks in relation to legal and regulatory changes relating to Futures Contracts" on page 73 of the Base Prospectus the following new subsection is added:*

"**4.5 Risks in relation to Futures Contracts with exposure to cryptocurrencies as Reference Asset**

Securities where the Reference Asset is a Futures Contract with exposure to cryptocurrencies are exposed to all risks associated with cryptocurrencies.

In case of Securities where the Reference Asset is a Futures Contract with exposure to cryptocurrencies, Holders are exposed to the risks associated with the cryptocurrencies. Risks in relation to cryptocurrencies can be found under "(i) *Risks associated with cryptocurrencies*" under "*1.4. Additional risks associated with shares of Exchange Traded Funds as Reference Asset - Additional risks related to Securities that are linked to ETFs with exposure to cryptocurrencies as Reference Asset*".

"

3) *The following paragraphs shall be added on page 185 of the Base Prospectus after the last paragraph in subsection "8. Consequences of Extraordinary Events in respect of a Share that is a share of an Exchange Traded Fund and a Successor Index Event (ETF)":*

"(f) If the relevant Issue Specific Conditions specify "**Extraordinary Events – Liquidation Event (ETF)**" to be applicable, then if (a) the Calculation Agent determines that a Liquidation Event (ETF) has occurred, the Calculation Agent shall notify the Issuer and shall select a Replacement Exchange Traded Fund. If a Replacement Exchange Traded Fund is selected, that Replacement Exchange Traded Fund will be substituted for the Shares for all purposes of the Share Linked Provision and the Calculation Agent may determine in its reasonable discretion the appropriate date for the substitution of the Shares; or (b) if the Calculation Agent is unable to, or does not, for any reason, select a Replacement Exchange Traded Fund in respect of an Affected Exchange Traded Fund in accordance with sub-paragraph (a) above, the Calculation Agent may direct the Issuer to redeem the Securities under Share Linked Provision 10 (*Early Redemption*) below.

"

4) *In subparagraph (b) the following point (iv) shall be added in the definition of* "*Extraordinary Events" on page 187 of the Base Prospectus in subsection "11. Definitions":*

"

(iv) "**Extraordinary Events – Liquidation Event (ETF)**" to be applicable, then "Extraordinary Events" also means a Liquidation Event (ETF)",

"

5) *After the definition of "Insolvency Filing" on page 188 of the Base Prospectus the definition of* "*Liquidation Event (ETF)" shall be added:*

""**Liquidation Event (ETF)**" means, in respect of a Share that is a share of an Exchange Traded Fund, if the Exchange Traded Fund is delisted, liquidated or otherwise terminated, as determined by the Calculation Agent.

"

6) *The following paragraph in subsection "Share Linked Provisions" of section "Reference Asset Linked Terms" in section "V. Form of Issue Specific Conditions" shall be added after ETF − Successor Index Event Provision on page 257 of the Base Prospectus:*

"Extraordinary Events – Liquidation Event (ETF)	[Applicable / Not applicable] (*only applicable where the Reference Asset(s) are ETFs with exposure to cryptocurrencies)*

"

The Supplement, the Base Prospectus and any further supplements are published on the website www.jpmorgan-zertifikate.de under "Dokumente", on the website www.jpmorgan-etp.dk under "Dokumenter", on the website www.jpmorgan-etp.fi under "Dokumentit", on the website www.jpmorgan-etp.no under "Dokumenter" and on the website www.jpmorgan-etp.se under "Dokument".

Pursuant to article 23 para. 2 of the Prospectus Regulation, investors who have already agreed to purchase or subscribe for the securities before the supplement was published and where the securities had not yet been delivered to the investors at the time when the significant new factor, material mistake or material inaccuracy arose or was noted shall have the right, exercisable within a time period of three working days after the publication of this Supplement, to withdraw their acceptances.

The right to withdraw the acceptance only applies to securities that have been offered under the Base Prospectus of J.P. Morgan SE dated 24 September 2025 and which relate to this Supplement.

If the acceptance to purchase or subscribe for the securities has been made to the Issuer, the addressee of a withdrawal is J.P. Morgan SE, Taunustor 1 (TaunusTurm), 60310 Frankfurt am Main, Germany. If the acceptance to purchase or subscribe for the securities has been made to someone else than the Issuer (the "Third Party"), the withdrawal must be addressed to this Third Party.